

NÁSKOK
DÍKY
ZNALOSTEM



PROFINIT

Cloud

Profinit Big Data team
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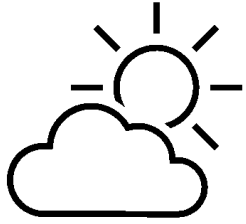
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Content

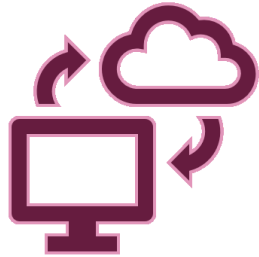
- › Cloud
- › Cloud vendors
- › Cloud use cases
- › Cloud architectures
- › Terraform
- › Azure, AWS cost calculator



Cloud



Do you know what cloud is?

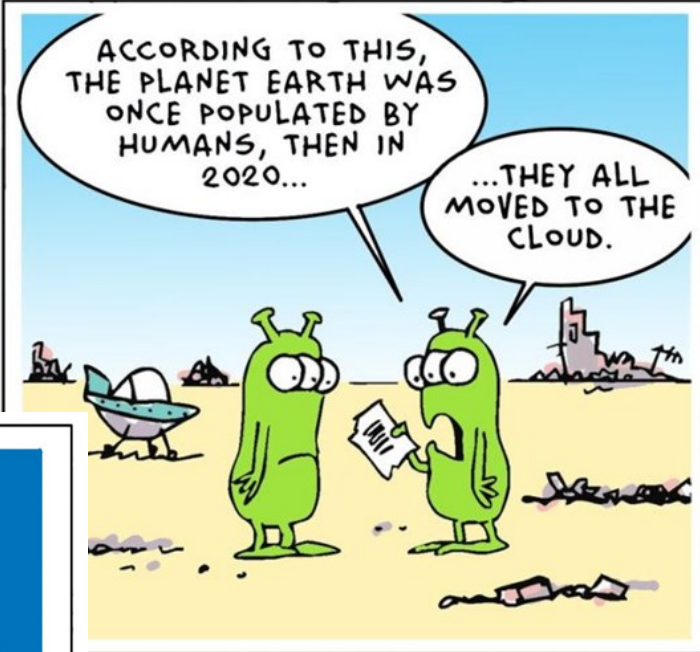




SO THAT'S
WHAT HAPPENS
WHEN YOU REACH
THE LIMIT OF
YOUR FREE
STORAGE!



I'M RUNNING A
BUSINESS - I HAVE TO
MOVE WITH THE
TIMES.



ACCORDING TO THIS,
THE PLANET EARTH WAS
ONCE POPULATED BY
HUMANS, THEN IN
2020...

...THEY ALL
MOVED TO THE
CLOUD.

Cloud

- › What Cloud is?
 - Almost unlimited space in cloud,
 - Collection of different servers, tools,
 - Infrastructure orchestration etc.
 - “pay what you use” (GB, cores, security...)



- › BigData and Cloud?
 - **Scalability of computing power and storage,**
 - Cost prediction,
 - Click and Go solutions.



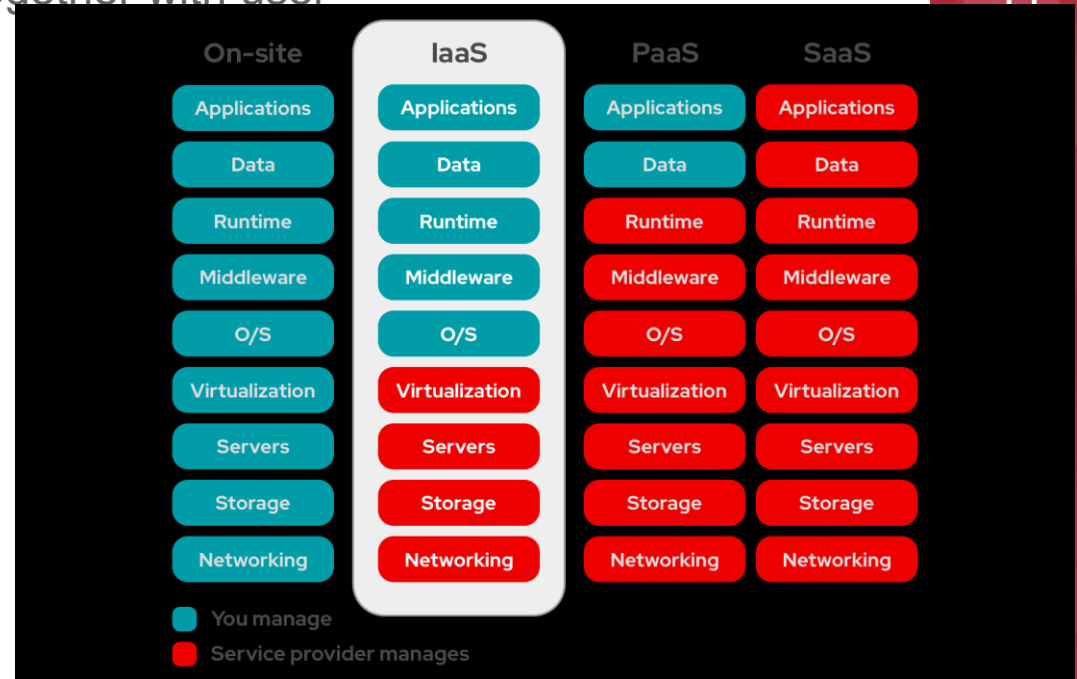
Cloud services

› Cloud service = service provided by a cloud provider via Internet.

› Cloud vendor manages services together with user

— 3 different levels

- **IaaS – Infrastructure as a Service**
- **PaaS – Platform as a Service**
- **SaaS – Software as a Service**



Cloud service vendors

- › Amazon, Microsoft, Google, Alibaba = world-wide leaders
- › **Amazon AWS**
 - Leader in cloud computing (first in 2008),
 - AI, Serverless deployments, IaaS
- › **Microsoft Azure**
 - Leader in SaaS (MS platform)
 - Enterprise customers
- › **Google GCP**
 - Google platform services
- › **Alibaba Cloud**
 - Primary cloud in China

- › Cloud has changed IT world (hardware, software, security, dataflow, infrastructure...)
- › Almost every big player offers a cloud, cloud solution, cloud services to be hosted on cloud

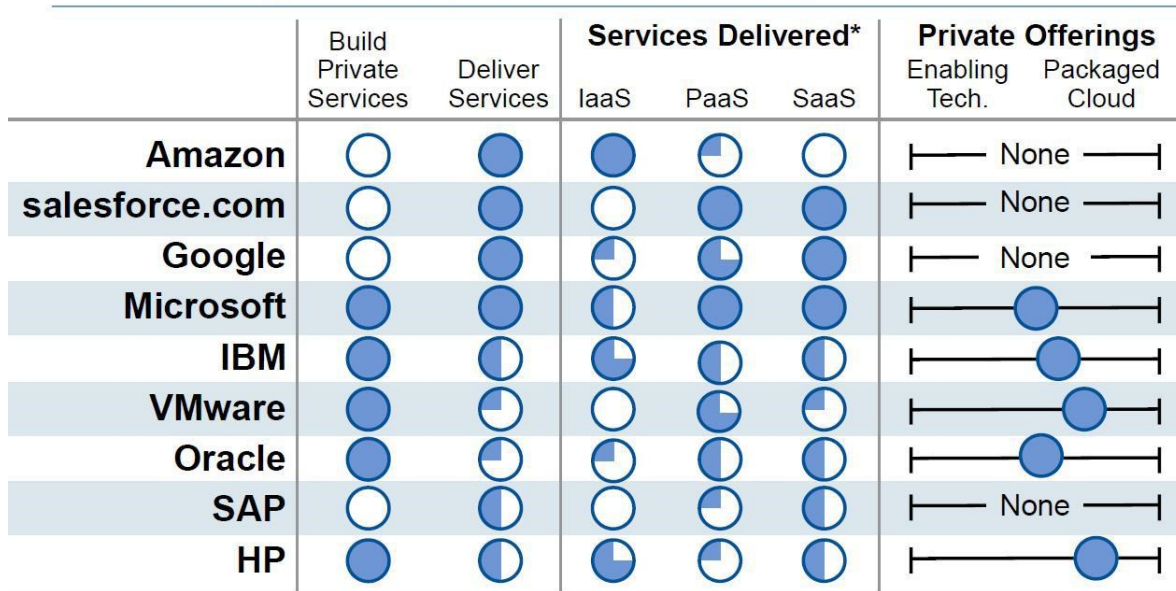


Gartner – magic quadrant



Cloud vendors differs... (not fully true anymore)

Summary of Major Vendor Emphasis



Note: This is not an evaluation of capabilities, but rather of emphasis.



* The provider may offer public, community or virtual private services



Private Cloud

Cloud deployment options

- › Cloud deployment in an organization
 - Public
 - Private
 - Hybrid
- › A public cloud is where an independent third-party provider, owns and maintains compute resources that customers can access over the internet.
- › The private cloud removes this sharing aspect of cloud computing, instead dedicating infrastructure and services to a single “user”.
- › A hybrid cloud is a model in which a private cloud connects with public cloud infrastructure, enabling an organization to orchestrate workloads across the two environments.

Private clouds – how they are hosted and managed

› Virtual

- Walled-off environment within a public cloud that enables an organization to run its workloads in logical isolation from every other user of the public cloud
- Even though the server is shared by other organizations, the virtual logic ensures that a user's computing resources are private

› Hosted

- The servers aren't shared with other organizations
- The service provider configures the network, maintains the hardware and updates the software, but the server is occupied by a single organization

› Managed

- The provider manages every aspect of the cloud for the organization, including deploying additional services such as identity management and storage

Private clouds – infrastructure differences

› Software-only

- Vendor provides the necessary software which runs on an organization's preexisting hardware
- OpenStack

› Software and hardware

- All-in-one bundle
- It's a simple platform that exists on the user's premises and may or may not be provider-managed environments.
- Azure stack

Cloud use cases

Use cases in real world

› Prototyping (POC), Dev, Testing

- BD Architecture is summoned when you need it and comply your project needs
- When you are not sure
 - What to use (sizing, platform)
 - Not ready to invest to hardware
 - If big data architecture is right for your project

Use cases in real world

› Prototyping (POC), Dev, Testing

- Usually cloud native tools, such as HDInsight, Databricks etc.
 - Quick launch
 - You do not care about underlay infrastructure
 - Minimal administration
- Some ready-made images in cloud-shop
- Managed software (Kafka, Airflow ...)
- This might not be most cost effective, if you're summoning too often for a long time.

Use cases in real world

- › **Cloud Server instances with installed BD tools**
 - Long-term running, almost same as on-premise solution
 - Development, Testing, Production
 - Easy to boost server instances, if you need
 - Long-term running might be ~~~ cost effective (long term plans)
 - You have to care about infrastructure, administration etc.

How to save money in cloud?

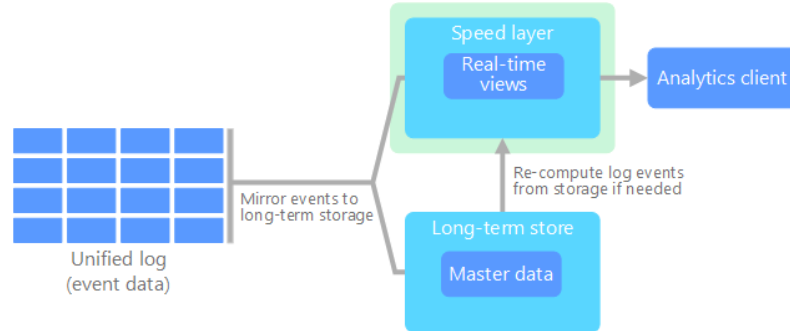
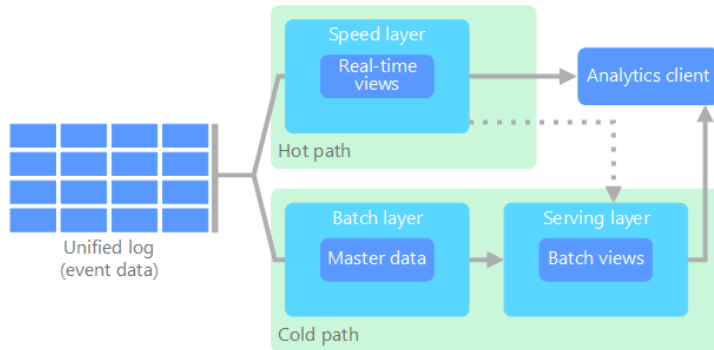
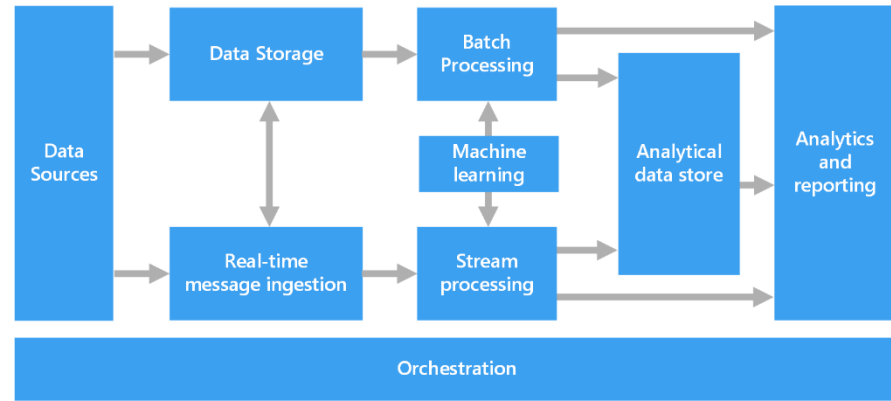
- › **Question for million \$\$\$**
- › **Turn off your instances, services**
 - Terraform is your friend
- › **Size you solution properly**
 - Linear scaling?
- › **Think about arm**
- › **Use reserved instances**
- › **Shared responsibility is a budget killer**



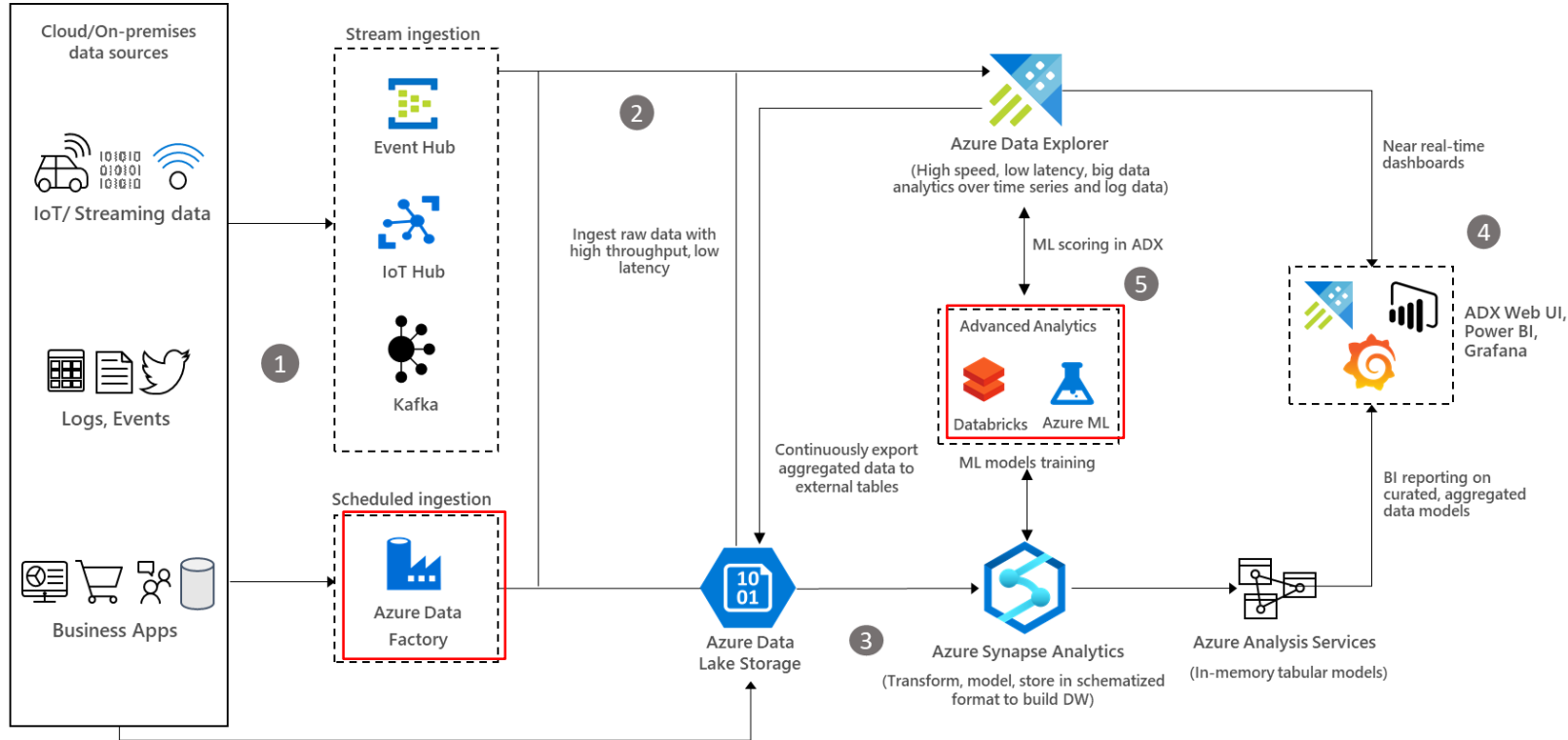
Cloud Architectures

Big Data Architectures

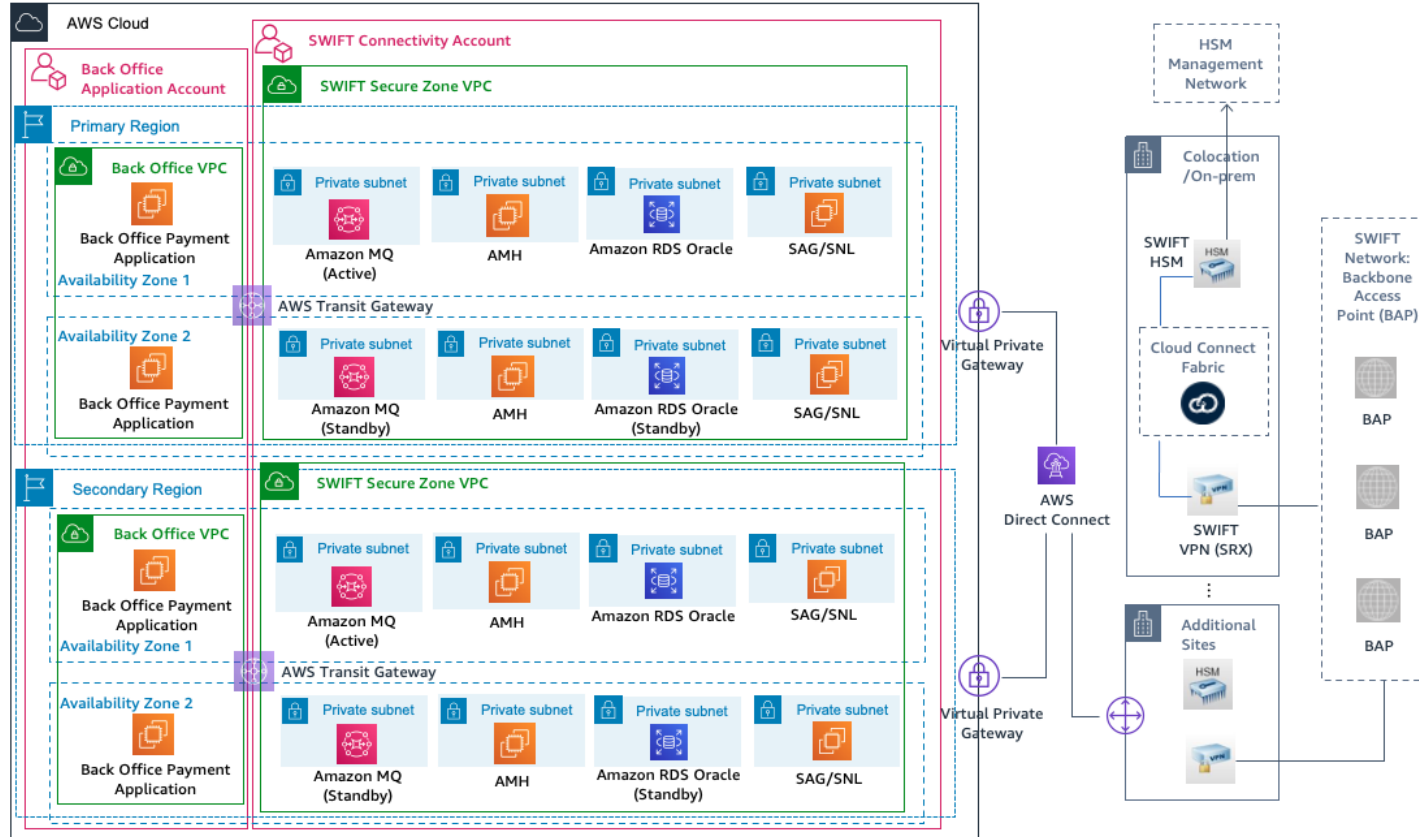
- > Cloud fits to BD architectures
 - Native components
 - Services
 - Hybrid solutions
- > Lambda and Kappa, IoT



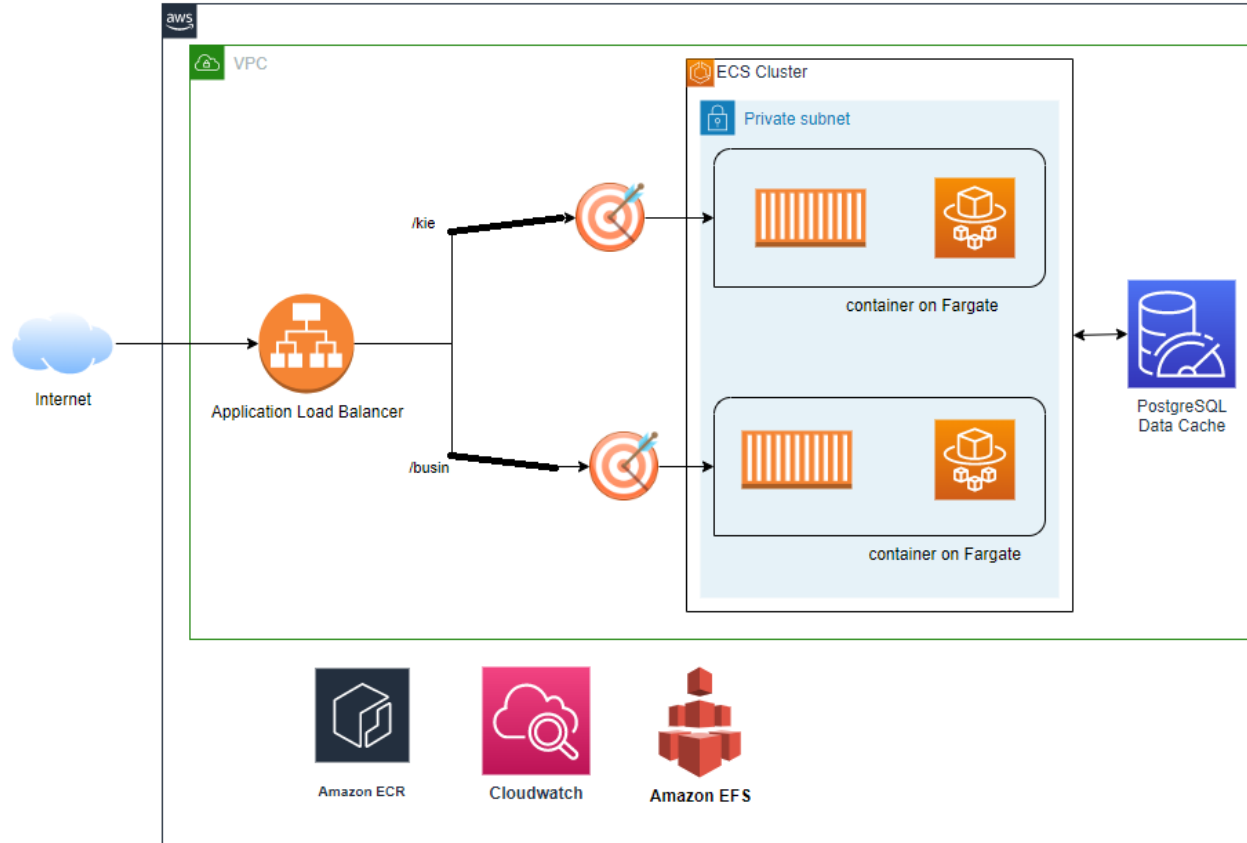
Example of complex Azure BD analytic architecture



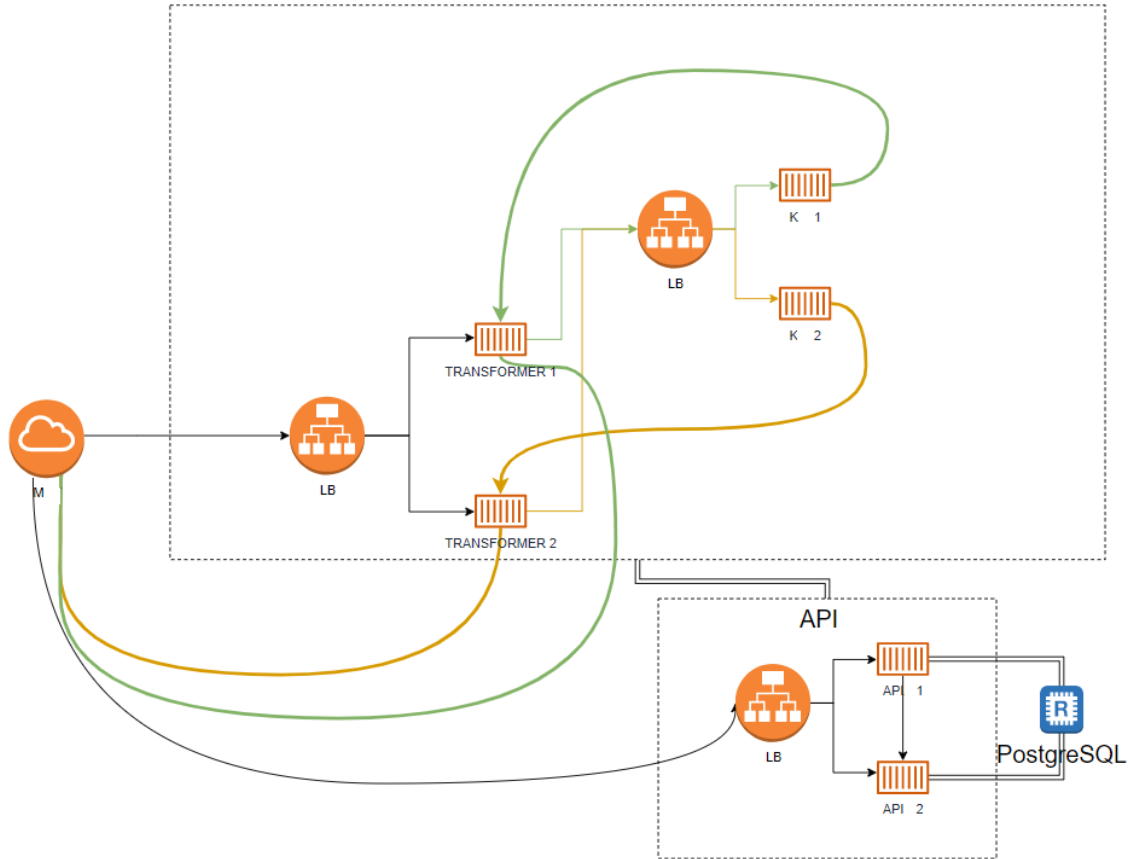
Examples of AWS architecture (reference)



Examples of AWS architecture (draw.io)



Examples of AWS architecture



Reference architectures

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/architecture/>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/browse/>



Terraform – infrastructure as a code

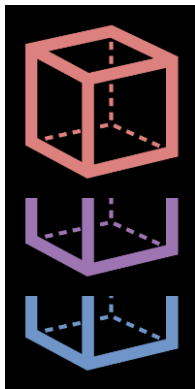
Terraform



- › Open-Source automatization and management of your
 - (cloud) infrastructure
 - Your platform
 - Services
- › Declarative language used – define WHAT result you want

Declarative

- Define what you have
 - Red, violet, blue cube
- Define what you want
 - A tower of red, violet, blue cubes



Procedural

- Define what you have
 - Red, violet, blue cube
- Define how to make what you want
 - Put blue cube
 - Put violet cube on blue cube
 - Put red cube on violet cube

Ansible vs. Terraform

› Infrastructure as Code

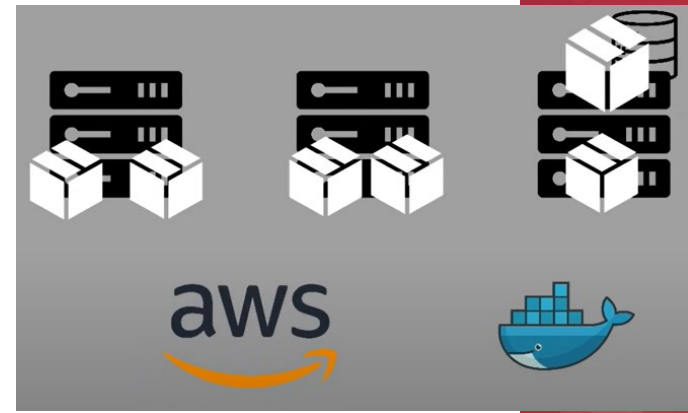
Ansible	Terraform
Mainly a config tool (once infra is done)	Mainly infra provisioning
Deploy apps	Can deploy apps
Install/update software	
More mature	Relatively new tool
	Advanced in orchestration
Better for configuring infrastructure	Better for provisioning infrastructure

› DevOps usually use both tools

Terraform, case study

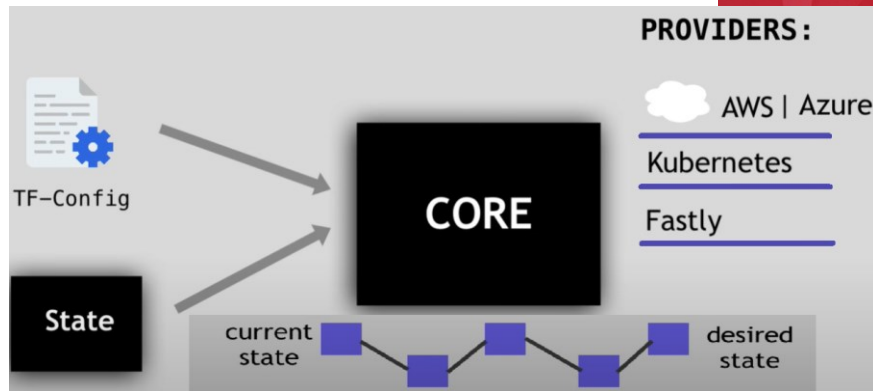
- › 3 servers,
- › Several microservices and database in Docker
- › In usual, you must do steps:
 - Prepare private network
 - EC2 server instances
 - Install Docker, tools
 - Security, firewalls etc.
 - Deploy Docker containers.
- › 2 separate teams, usually
- › Adding new servers, security setup, replicating from dev to prod...

➡ AUTOMATION VIA TERRAFORM



Terraform, how it works

- › **Core** takes **input** and plans what needs to be created, updated, destroyed... from current **state** = execution plan
- › Steps are executed with platform specific tools
- › **Providers** (100 providers)
 - AWS, Azure (IaaS)
 - Kubernetes (PaaS)
 - Fastly (SaaS)
- › Each provider offers resources you can work with



Terraform - steps

- › **Have the latest version of terraform**
- › **terraform init**
 - Initialize the environment
- › **terraform plan**
 - To see what will happen
 - Save the plan and apply it otherwise you are not sure what will be executed
- › **terraform apply**
 - Do the job!

Terraform – steps - example

```
> -/+ resource "aws_ecs_task_definition" "transformer" {
>     ~ arn                        = "arn:aws:ecs:eu-west-1:70332xxxxxx2:task-
definition/test-transformer-uat:12" -> (known after apply)
>     ~ container_definitions     = (sensitive) # forces replacement
>     ~ id                        = "test-transformer-uat" -> (known after apply)
>     - ipc_mode                  = "" -> null
>     - pid_mode                  = "" -> null
>     ~ revision                  = 12 -> (known after apply)
>     - tags                      = {} -> null
>     # (9 unchanged attributes hidden)
> }
```

> Plan: 3 to add, 12 to change, 3 to destroy.

> Saved the plan to: plan.tfplan

> To perform exactly these actions, run the following command to apply:

```
> terraform apply "plan.tfplan"
```

Terraform – steps - example

- › Apply complete! Resources: 3 added, 12 changed, 3 destroyed.
- › Outputs:
- › `common_container_sg = "sg-0ae9ceXXXXXXXXXXda"`
- › `db_endpoint = "test-uat.ccxxxxxxwugh.eu-west-1.rds.amazonaws.com"`

Terraform – state file

- › Terraform stores information about your infrastructure in a state file
- › This state file keeps track of resources created by your configuration and maps them to real-world resources
- › Extremely important!
- › **Can be stored on**
 - Localhost
 - S3 / another shared cloud storage
 - HashiCorp paid solution - consul

Terraform – sections

- › Resource
 - Managed by terraform
- › Data
 - Managed by others
- › Module
 - Larger independent part
- › Output
 - Output of the terraform script
- › Provider
 - “Connector”
- › Variable
 - Variable

Terraform – modules

- › Structure your code
- › Have a logical structure
- › Create reusable parts
- › Work with variables

Terraform – architecture

- › Typically executed from GitHub actions or Jenkins
- › First of all you compile your artifacts and store them somewhere
- › Then run terraform to create infrastructure and use artifacts from the storage
- › You can destroy your dev environment every day and have it off during the weekends 😊 (to be sure that you can build it from the scratch)

Terraform – recommended online course

- › Pluralsight
 - Ned Bellavance
 - Terraform and terraform deep dive
 - Approximately 8 hours

<https://www.pluralsight.com/courses/terraform-getting-started>

<https://www.pluralsight.com/courses/terraform-deep-dive>



Cloud Costs

Cost Calculator

- › Check how much you will pay what for
 - [Total Cost of Ownership \(TCO\) Calculator | Microsoft Azure](#)
 - Even electricity cost etc.
 - [AWS Pricing Calculator](#)
 - Just UseCase of your setup.



For next hands-on Azure-cloud course

- › **Create a NEW account as a student for free**

- Free space, free computing etc.
- <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/free>



- › Alternative:

- › Create a NEW FREE account with **200 USD to spend for 30 days**

- Be careful, you have to add your credit card !
- <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/free/>



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