Cloud computing for e-Governance Applications

Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Chennai.





C-DAC Chennai

• C-DAC established its Chennai centre in the year 2005

Thrust areas

O Free/Open Source Software

- National Resource Centre For Free/Open Source Software(NRCFOSS)

- BOSS Linux Support Centre Project
- National Ubiquitous Computing Research Centre
- Grid Computing GARUDA
- Cloud Computing Centre

• Advanced Computing Training School (ACTS)



NRCFOSS Phase II - an Overview

- NRCFOSS phase I completed in September 2008
 (Duration 3 Years April 2005 to September 2008) Project cost INR 250 lakhs
- Funding agency Department of Information Technology, Government of India
- Duration of the project : 3 years (May 2009-May 2012)
- Cost of the project : INR 2064.79 lakhs
- A more open inclusive approach with multiple partners to enhance acceptability, visibility and reach (C-DAC Chennai, C-DAC Mumbai, C-DAC Hyderabad, C-DAC Delhi, IIT Madras, IIT Bombay, AU-KBC)
- Areas of focus SME's , Education, Accessibility, Indian Language support, Localized applications
- Research on SaaS Framework, CoE in MID, FOSS issues etc
- BOSS to be used as the base for all development to ensure the reach to end users.

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NRCFOSS – II @ C-DAC Chennai



- Development of SaaS stack delivery model
- Integration and development of Common desktop development infrastructure
- Setting up Centre of Excellence for Mobile Internet Devices based on BOSS Linux
- Development and enhancement of NRCFOSS portal which will become a platform where multidisciplinary organizations involved in Open Source
- Development of knowledge bank repository for scientific/ e-Governance applications
- Further additions and enhancements to BOSS Linux specific to education & scientific domain



Grid Computing

Objectives:

• Development of middleware for GARUDA Grid and extending the same as Cloud Services

• Develop a Open Source Grid Operating System, where the services of grid are brought down to kernel focusing on Desktop Grid. The ultimate aim is to bring Grid Computing to the desktop, and the desktop to the Grid.

4Tera Flop computing facility

• C-DAC Chennai houses 4 Tera Flop Garuda Cluster computing facility with the following details, Intel Xeon Quad Core processor counting to 320 CPU's with 6 Tera Byte SAS storage and 20 Tera Byte SATA storage are available. Network connectivity of 100 Mbps has been established between various C-DAC, centres and Garuda partners sites. Jobs of distributed computing nature, parallel processing, MPI jobs are running in this cluster.





Cloud Computing

• "a pay-per-use model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable and reliable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal consumer management effort or service provider interaction."



Need for Cloud

- need of scale and reach of IT infrastructures has been a limiting factor for governments.
- the governments' ability to deploy more applications is limited by its capacity to create more Datacentres
- Cloud help governments ensure IT needs of department are disbursed in the form of computing capacity not in the form of budgets.

US IT analyst firm McKinsey & Co estimated that "if an organization could consolidate servers and keep the operational costs of the resulting data center to \$45 per month per CPU, it could enjoy this computational power at a rate that would be less expensive than the cost of running operations on, say, Elastic Compute Cloud".

Benefits



- Green IT
- Turns Capital Expenditure (CapEx) into Operational Expenditure (OpEx)
- Utility billing : pay for use
- responsive delivery of services
- higher service quality
- services to users "on demand"



National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) and Cloud





Cloud services

- Computation, Storage service (laaS)
- Cloud Platform service (PaaS-Cloud images)
- Software service (SaaS)
- Data service
- Billing, Management and Maintenance service
- Content delivery service



Functional requirements

- Self servicing Portals
- Dynamic Business rules and SLA Management
- Multi tenancy & Workflow management
- Security Data, Physical, network, Application
- Monitoring, Maintenance & Ubiquitous network access
- Rapid elasticity & Virtualization
- Automated dynamic provisioning, Automated reservations and scheduling



Open source and Cloud

- Licenses permit and encourage redistribution that leads to R&D
- Architecture enables programs be used as components where-ever possible
- Open-standards, interoperability, flexibility
- Multi-lingual support
- Lowered barriers to adoption
- Data mobility



Cloud Middleware tools

Tool	Provisioning Model	Default Placement Policies	Configurable Placement Policies
Amazon EC2	Best-effort	Proprietary	Proprietary
VMWare	Immediate	Initial placement based on CPU	No
DRS 3.0		load, and dynamic placement	
		to balance average CPU or	
		memory load and to	
		consolidate servers	
Platform	Immediate	Initial placement on CPU load	No
Orchestrator		and migration policies based on	
		policy thresholds on CPU	
		utilization level	
Nimbus	Immediate	Static greedy resource selection	No
Eucalyptus	Immediate	Static cyclic placement	No
Enomaly	Immediate	Static placement based	No
Computer		on attributes	
Platform			
Ovirt	Immediate	Manual mode	No
OpenNebula 1.2	Best-effort	Initial placement based on a	Support for any
		requirement/rank policies	static/dynamic placement policy
		to prioritize those resources	
		more suitable for the VEE using	
		more suitable for the vEE using	
		dynamic information, and dynamic	
		dynamic information, and dynamic placement to consolidate servers	
OpenNebula 1.2/	Immediate,	dynamic information, and dynamic placement to consolidate servers Load balancing, and	Support for policy-driven
OpenNebula 1.2/ RESERVOIR	Immediate, Best-effort	dynamic information, and dynamic placement to consolidate servers Load balancing, and power saving policies	Support for policy-driven probabilistic admission control
OpenNebula 1.2/ RESERVOIR	Immediate, Best-effort	dynamic information, and dynamic placement to consolidate servers Load balancing, and power saving policies	Support for policy-driven probabilistic admission control and dynamic placement
OpenNebula 1.2/ RESERVOIR	Immediate, Best-effort	dynamic information, and dynamic placement to consolidate servers Load balancing, and power saving policies	Support for policy-driven probabilistic admission control and dynamic placement optimization to satisfy
OpenNebula 1.2/ RESERVOIR	Immediate, Best-effort	dynamic information, and dynamic placement to consolidate servers Load balancing, and power saving policies	Support for policy-driven probabilistic admission control and dynamic placement optimization to satisfy site-level management
OpenNebula 1.2/ RESERVOIR	Immediate, Best-effort	dynamic information, and dynamic placement to consolidate servers Load balancing, and power saving policies	Support for policy-driven probabilistic admission control and dynamic placement optimization to satisfy site-level management policies
OpenNebula 1.2/ RESERVOIR OpenNebula 1.2/	Immediate, Best-effort Immediate,	dynamic information, and dynamic placement to consolidate servers Load balancing, and power saving policies	Support for policy-driven probabilistic admission control and dynamic placement optimization to satisfy site-level management policies VEE placement strategies
OpenNebula 1.2/ RESERVOIR OpenNebula 1.2/ Haizea	Immediate, Best-effort Immediate, Best-effort,	dynamic information, and dynamic placement to consolidate servers Load balancing, and power saving policies Dynamic placement to implement advanced	Support for policy-driven probabilistic admission control and dynamic placement optimization to satisfy site-level management policies VEE placement strategies supporting queues and priorities



Middleware Development



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Multi-lingual Support





Middleware Development





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