Enterprise Architecture and the Cloud

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Abstract

This SNIA tutorial will explore the impact public, private, or hybrid Clouds will have on existing enterprise architecture and also show ways that established enterprise architecture processes can help align Cloud deployments to business requirements. Cloud technologies have promise for organizations to adopt pay-as-you-use operating models either from service providers (public Cloud), internal customers (private Cloud), or a combination of the two (hybrid Cloud). Enterprise architecture is a tool organizations leverage to ensure mapping of IT solutions to business or organizational requirements. Deployed too loosely an organization may not receive noticeable value and conversely if enterprise architecture is deployed too rigidly it can be actively avoided.

If IT does not alter existing enterprise architectures to allow for Cloud deployments internal users may choose to adopt services from Cloud providers independently of their internal IT departments and organizations without established IT enterprise architectures can receive benefits from not only exploring cloud options but also adopting established best practices.

The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF) and the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) are the most popular enterprise architecture methodologies found in US IT end users and are also the basis for proprietary vendor and consultancy derivatives. Cloud deployments can specifically impact the Architecture Vision, Opportunities and Solutions, Migration Planning, and Implementation Governance phases of TOGAF’s Architecture Development Method (ADM) and the Service Component, Data, and Technical Reference Models in the FEA methodology.

Enterprise architecture’s should leverage vendor neutral standards such the Cloud Data Management Interface (CDMI) that is designed to enable interoperable cloud storage and data management while allowing users to avoid lock-in by proprietary solutions. CDMI can specifically impact an organizations enterprise architecture strategy by:

- Creating the option of federating data across multiple public Cloud providers, or a combination of public and internal/private Clouds (TOGAF Architecture Vision, Opportunities and Solutions, and Migration Planning phases & FEA Technical Reference Model phase)
- Ensure data integrity so an outage at a public Cloud provider does not bring down an organization’s IT resources (TOGAF Architecture Vision and Implementation Governance phases & FEA Service Component and Data Reference Models)
- Allow data to be moved into or out of a public or private Cloud seamlessly (TOGAF migration planning phase & FEA Data and Technical Reference Models)
NIST Definition:

Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand 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 five essential characteristics, three service models, and four deployment models.

5 Essential Characteristics
- On-demand self-service
- Resource pooling
- Rapid elasticity
- Measured service
- Broad network access

3 Service Models
- SaaS
- PaaS
- IaaS

4 Deployment Models
- Public Cloud
- Private Cloud
- Community Cloud
- Hybrid Cloud

Source: DRAFT "NIST Cloud Computing Definition", NIST SP 800-145
Definitions

❖ Enterprise Architecture:

❖ An enterprise architecture (EA) is a rigorous description of the structure of an enterprise. EA describes the terminology, the composition of subsystems, and their relationships with the external environment, and the guiding principles for the design and evolution of an enterprise.

❖ [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enterprise_architecture](en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enterprise_architecture)
Popular Enterprise Architecture Frameworks

- **TOGAF** is an industry standard architecture framework that may be used freely by any organization wishing to develop an information systems architecture for use within that organization.


- The Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) describes ways stakeholders can deliver value to the business and improve results in agency mission areas through architecture concepts, descriptions of the content included in architecture work products, and direction on developing and using architecture.

  [http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/e-gov/fea](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/e-gov/fea)
TOGAF is a detailed framework and set of supporting practices developed by The Open Group Architecture Forum.

Leverages industry and vendor best practices.

Source: http://www3.opengroup.org/subjectareas/enterprise/togaf

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Business Driven

- FEA aligns government strategic plans and executive level direction.

Proactive and collaborative across the Federal government

- Public sector EA’s charged with the development, evolution and adoption.

Architecture improves the effectiveness and efficiency of government information resources

- “No IT investment should be made without a business-approved architecture.”

Performance Reference Model

Business Reference Model

Service Component Reference Model

Technical Reference Model

Data Reference Model

Data Sharing

Data Context

Data Description
IT organizations exist to service customers

Users look to IT to:
- Provide essential services
- Provide applications
- Provide IT Security

Are your users expectations aligned with what they pay?
IT Trends

- More complicated now or 4 years ago?
- Becoming more heterogeneous?
- Getting harder to scale?
- Increasing in operational costs?
- Harder to support?
- Compliance challenged?
Technology, IT, Cloud strategies best developed in Enterprise Architecture

Seeing the forest for the trees
Enabling Your Enterprise

- Entering New Markets
- Merger / Acquisition
- Providing New Services
- More Responsive to Constituents

- Rapid Application and Infrastructure Deployments
- Standard Based for Optimization / Consolidation
- Leverage Edge Technologies
Where Cloud Fits

Cloud will not necessarily help map IT to the business but…

Cloud can:

- Speed deployments
- Implement chargebacks
- Provide SLAs/SLOs
- Ease break fix support
Traditional IT Systems

Sample System Utilization

Utilization Percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Q1 Close</th>
<th>Q2 Close</th>
<th>Q3 Close</th>
<th>Q4 Close</th>
<th>Year End Close</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sized for Peak
The Promise of the Cloud

Hypothetical Cloud Billing Model

- Charge for use

- Utilization %
- Thousands
- $140
- $120
- $100
- $80
- $60
- $40
- $20
- $-

- Line of Business
- Marketing
- Finance
- HR
- Contract Max
Where are your users putting their data?

- With corporate users bringing their own devices (BYOD), where are they putting files?
  - Devices have limited storage capacity
  - They are saving them in the storage cloud!
- Your corporate data could already be in the public cloud and unmanaged/protected
  - What level of protection / security has your organization purchased?
Corporations already offer their own email (instant messaging, etc.) services to their employees

Cloud Storage is the next type of service offering for employee devices
- Enterprise “Dropbox” implementations

Very different implications if “Dropbox” from public cloud or your own private cloud
- Public Cloud: If encrypted does the provider own the keys?
- Private Cloud: data is retained “in house”, protected, available, secured and compliant

Check out SNIA Tutorial:
Interoperable Cloud Storage with the CDMI Standard (Tuesday 3:05pm)
How do you find data?

- **Most popular data access application today?**
  - Email! Data is saved chronologically, searchable via metadata

- **Email attachments come with rich metadata**
  - Subject, Sender, Recipient, Date, Thread, Priority

- **Future Data Storage Interfaces will leverage this concept for general file/object storage**
  - Not only for locating data, but for managing it as well

- **CDMI provides a standard Data Storage Interface with rich metadata query and global namespace that can be extended with implementations**
### Traditional

- **Business Request**
  - IT Liaison
  - One to Two Weeks

- **Requirements Gathering**
  - Two to Three Weeks

- **Infrastructure Design**
  - Three to Four Weeks

- **Infrastructure Purchase**
  - Three to Four Weeks

- **Infrastructure Deployment**
  - Five to Six Weeks

- **Application Development**
  - Fourteen to Nineteen Weeks

- **IT to Business Hand-Off**

### First Cloud Deployment

- **Business Request**
  - IT Liaison
  - One to Two Weeks

- **Requirements Gathering**
  - Two to Three Weeks

- **Cloud Design**
  - Three to Four Weeks

- **Cloud Purchase**
  - Five to Six Weeks

- **Application Development**
  - Eleven to Fifteen Weeks

- **IT to Business Hand-Off**

### Additional Cloud Deployments

- **Business Request**
  - IT Liaison
  - One to Two Weeks

- **Requirements Gathering**
  - Five to Six Weeks

- **Application Development**
  - Six to Eight Weeks

- **IT to Business Hand-Off**
Delivering On The Promise

➢ Time To Market
  ♦ Provisioning, deployment, self service

➢ Simpler Scalability
  ♦ Predictable cost / performance

➢ Predictable Performance
  ♦ SLA/SLO

➢ Avoiding Vendor Lock-In
  ♦ CDMI

➢ Balancing Trade Offs
Some aspects of existing EA frameworks change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOGAF</th>
<th>FEA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architecture Vision</strong></td>
<td>Service Access and Delivery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business Strategy</strong></td>
<td>Access Channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technology Strategy</strong></td>
<td>Transport Channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opportunities and Solutions</strong></td>
<td>Service Platform and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Platforms</strong></td>
<td>Hardware / Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applications</strong></td>
<td>Servers / Database / Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Migration Planning Phases</strong></td>
<td><strong>Component Framework</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standards</strong></td>
<td>Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specifications</strong></td>
<td>Interchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Service Interface and Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interoperability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interface</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federating Services between Public, Private, and/or Community Clouds to create a Hybrid Cloud
If Data is in one or many Clouds statically or dynamically with a Broker how can you ensure its Integrity?

- Immutability
- Persistence
- Simultaneous read/writes
Data Migration

- TOGAF’s migration planning phase & FEA Data and Technical Reference Models
- Seeding data for initial migration
- Syncing for backup Clouds

PUT /MyContainer HTTP/1.1
6-Common_Operations Page 1 of 4
Host: cloud.example.com
Accept: application/cdmi-container
Content-Type: application/cdmi-container
X-CDMI-Specification-Version: 1.0

HTTP/1.1 201 Created
Content-Type: application/cdmi-container
X-CDMI-Specification-Version: 1.0

```
{  "metadata" : {   }   }
```

Source: CDMI Reference Implementation Developers Guide
http://cdmi.sniacloud.com/CDMI_Spec/6-Common_Operations/6-Common_Operations.htm

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Data Security

Security Concerns
- Encryption
- Data Access
- Management Access

Data Governance
- Integrity
- Classification
- Regulation / legal

Audit
- Forensics
- Legal Jurisdiction
- Regulations
- Compliance

Have your users already put your organization’s data in the cloud?

Approved Architecture
Not Approved Architecture

Approved Architecture
Secure Corporate Cloud Drop box
Don’t Re-Implement Past Mistakes

- Best Practices Based
- Proven Methodology
- Service Delivery Standards
- Right Skillsets at the Right Time

Better Results
Cloud Concerns to Ponder

Network Dependence
- Public Clouds could rely on telecom links that are owned by neither you or the Cloud provider
- Off-line data synchronization

Cost vs. Security Requirements
- The more physical isolation is required the higher the cost of deploying and maintaining the Cloud
  - Public vs. Private / Hybrid vs. Private

Cloud Outages
- Cloud provider, network, or equipment failures

Interoperability
- CDMI, Open Virtualization Format
My organization has contracted directly with a cloud provider without consulting with IT
- If your IT organization is perceived to be broken by your customers they now have more options to side step you
- Who will manage your organizations data in a Cloud if IT didn’t put it there or doesn’t know about it

My organization doesn’t like my Strategy
- Mapping IT Strategy to Business Strategy isn’t about reacting or dictating – it’s partnering
One Organizations EA View of Cloud

- Logical Enterprise Architecture Framework
- More than one correct answer
- Organization specific
Please send any questions or comments on this presentation to SNIA: tracktutorials@snia.org.

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- SNIA Education Committee

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