



# Cloud Computing



Perspective from a Networking Company  
David Bernstein, VP/GM, Software Group  
Cisco Systems, Inc.

# Cloud Service Models

## Application

- SaaS



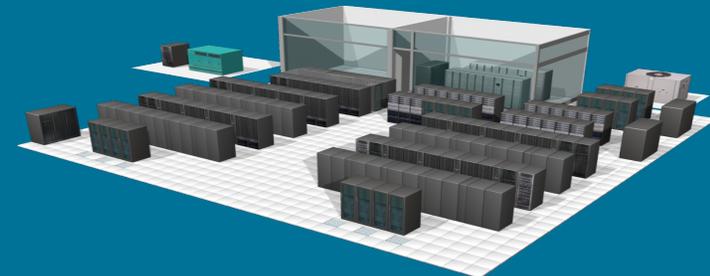
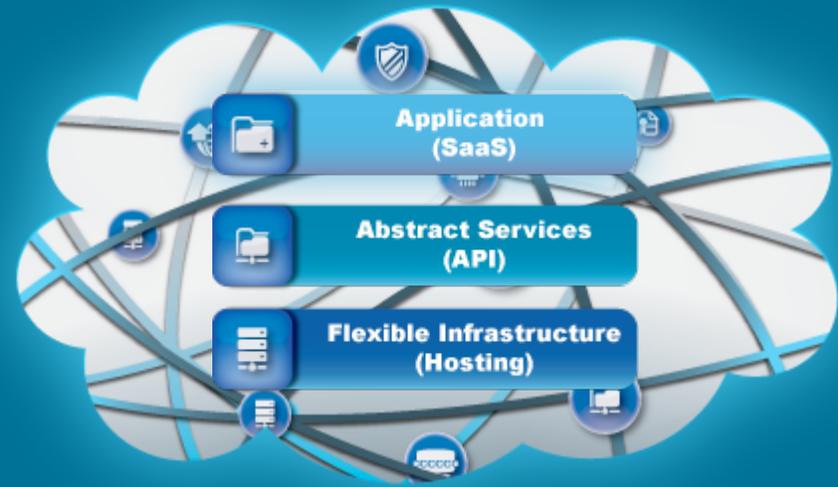
## Abstract Services

- Services and Platforms for New Applications (via new APIs)



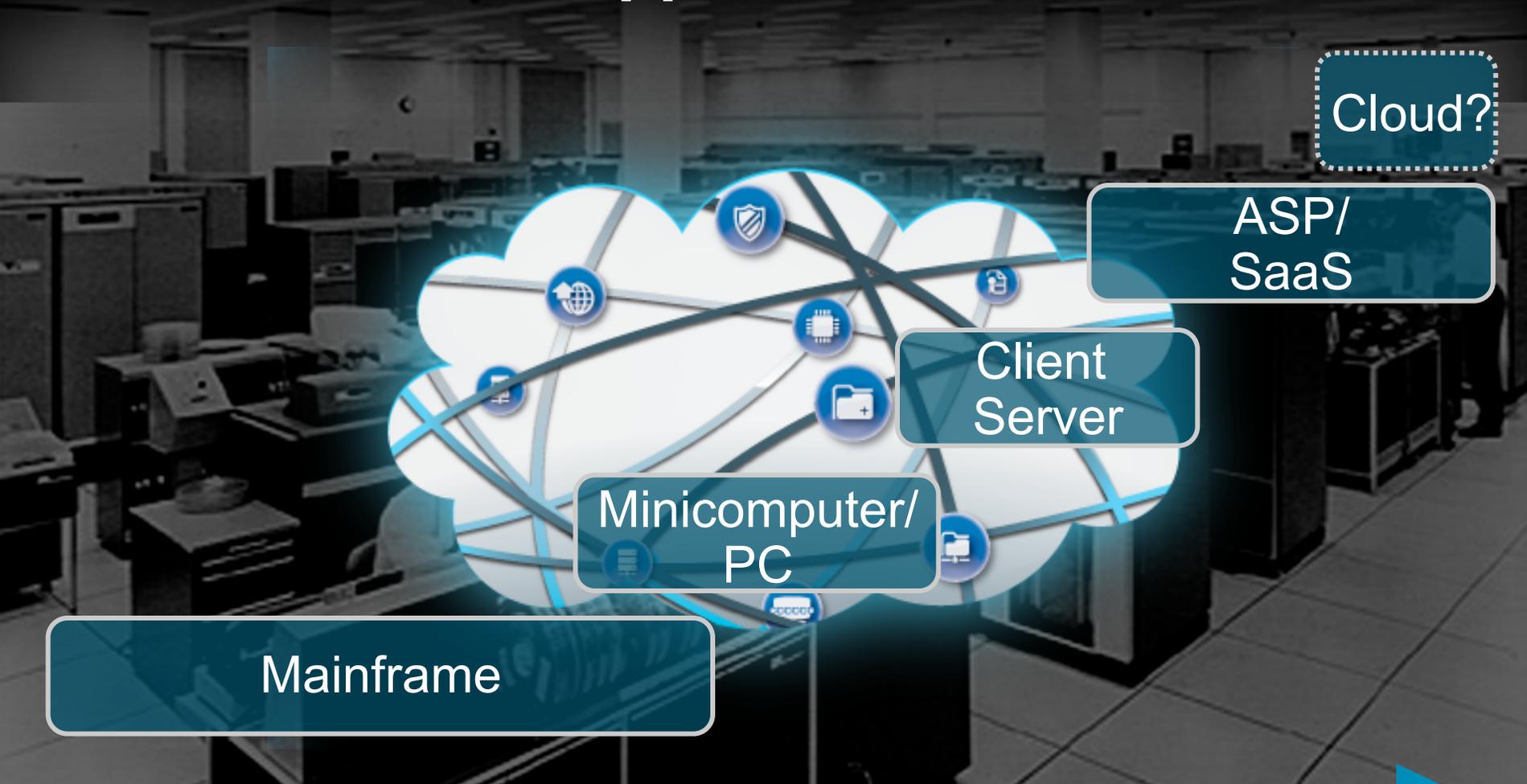
## Flexible Infrastructure

- “Virtual Private Datacenter”
- Familiar DC Resources Delivered On-Demand



IT Foundation

# Next Wave of Application Architecture



Cloud?

ASP/  
SaaS

Client  
Server

Minicomputer/  
PC

Mainframe

1960

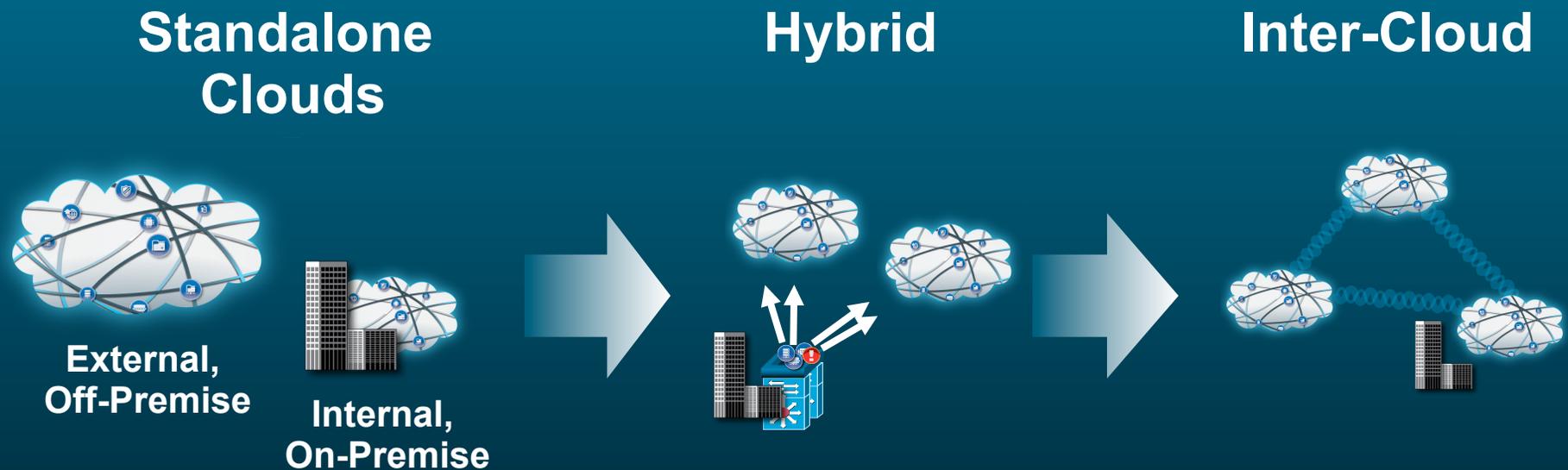
1970

1980

1990

2000

# Cloud Adoption Will Be Rapid and Will Occur in Phases



# Vision—The Intercloud

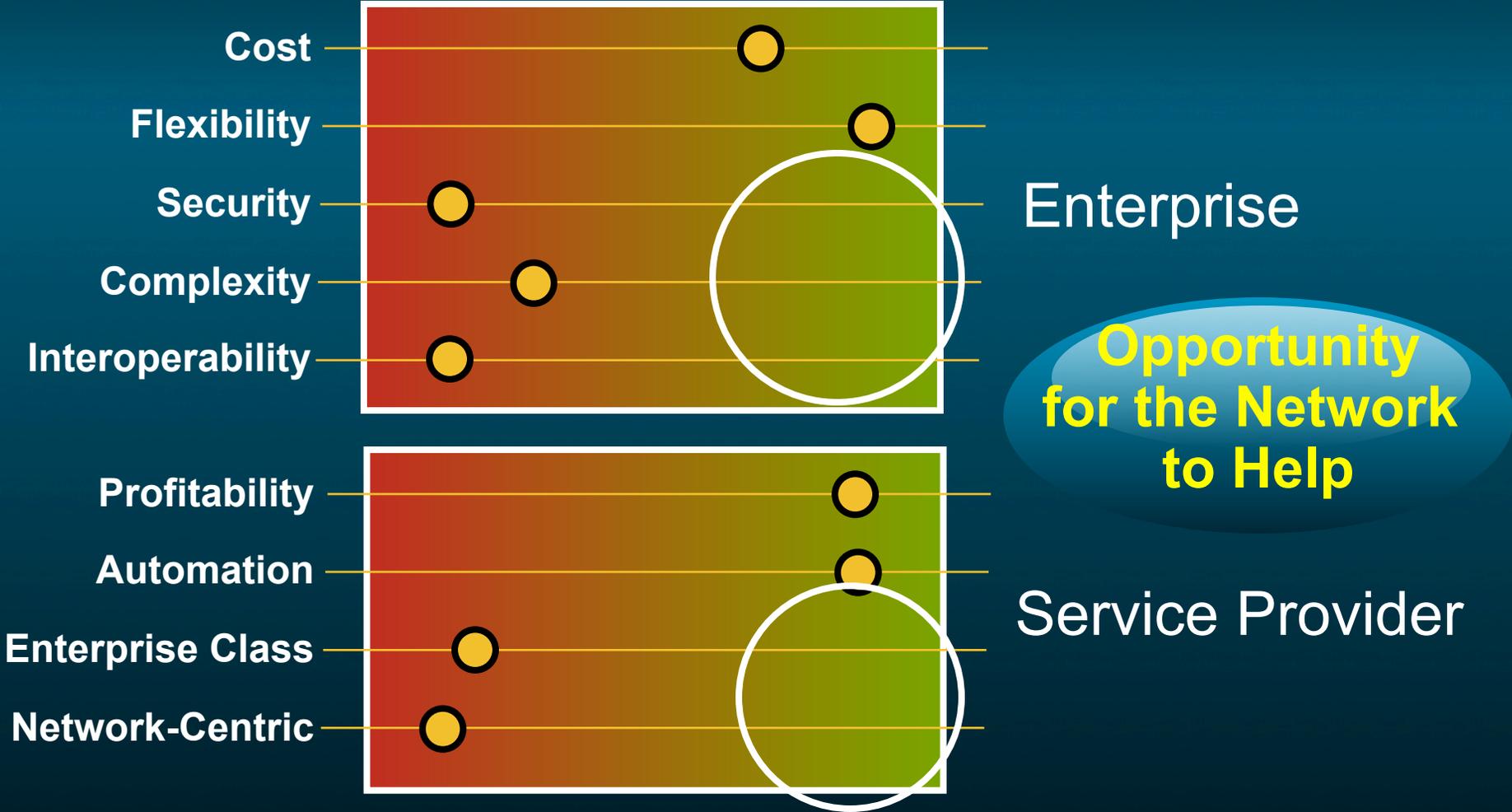
## Flexible Infrastructure and a New Application Platform



### A Federation of Clouds Based on Open Standards:

- Naming/Discovery
- Trust
- Exchange/Peering

# Cloud Infrastructure Challenges



# Virtualization is Driving Cloud

But Bandwidth between Components remains behind

1998



2008



2008



- CPU- 350 Mhz
- I/O- 2 Gbps



- Network- 100Mb

- CPU- Quad 3.2 Ghz
- I/O- 16 Gbps



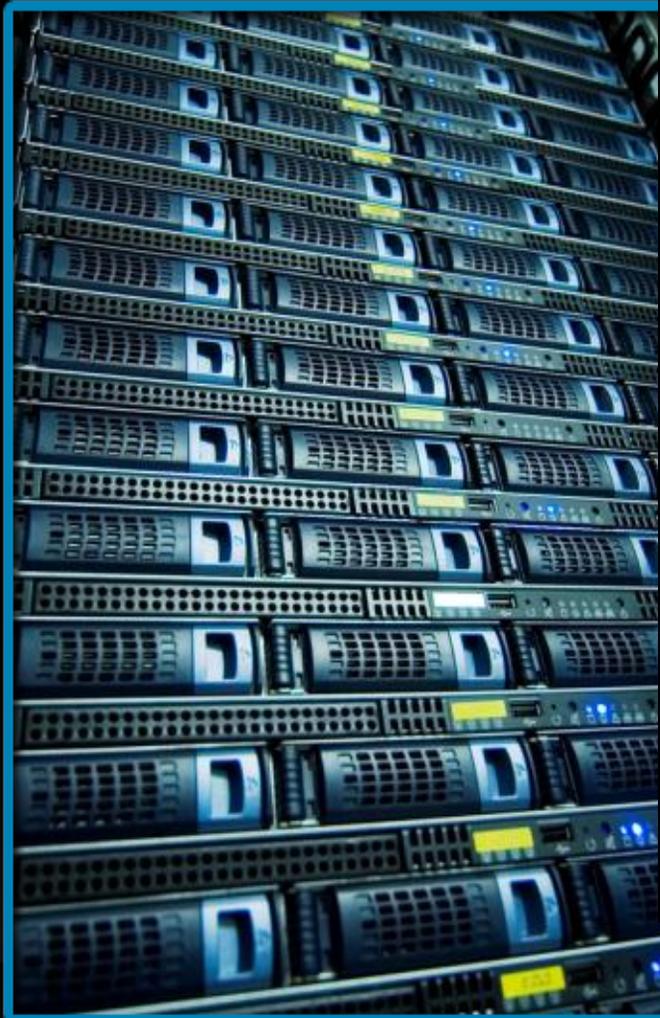
- Network- 1000Mb

## Virtualization

- Drives I/O Perf.
- Scale
- Security Concern
- VM Transparency



# Virtualization - Great Benefits but also New Challenges



## New Paradigm

- Virtual Machine is the New “Atomic Unit”
- Dynamic Movement of VMs / Applications
- New Options: VDI, Clouds, Workload Portability

## Infrastructure

- Per-Virtual Machine services required
- Multi-Core CPU's, More I/O Bandwidth
- New emphasis on Security, Trust, QoS

## Organization

- Breaks Current Organizational Model
- Reduces Visibility into ‘Hidden’ Resources
- Requires Continuous Availability/Provisioning

# Server Virtualization - Challenges to Scaling



## Security and Policy Enforcement

Applied at physical server—not the individual VM

Impossible to enforce policy for VMs in motion



## Operations and Management

Lack of VM visibility, accountability, and consistency

Inefficient management model and inability to effectively troubleshoot

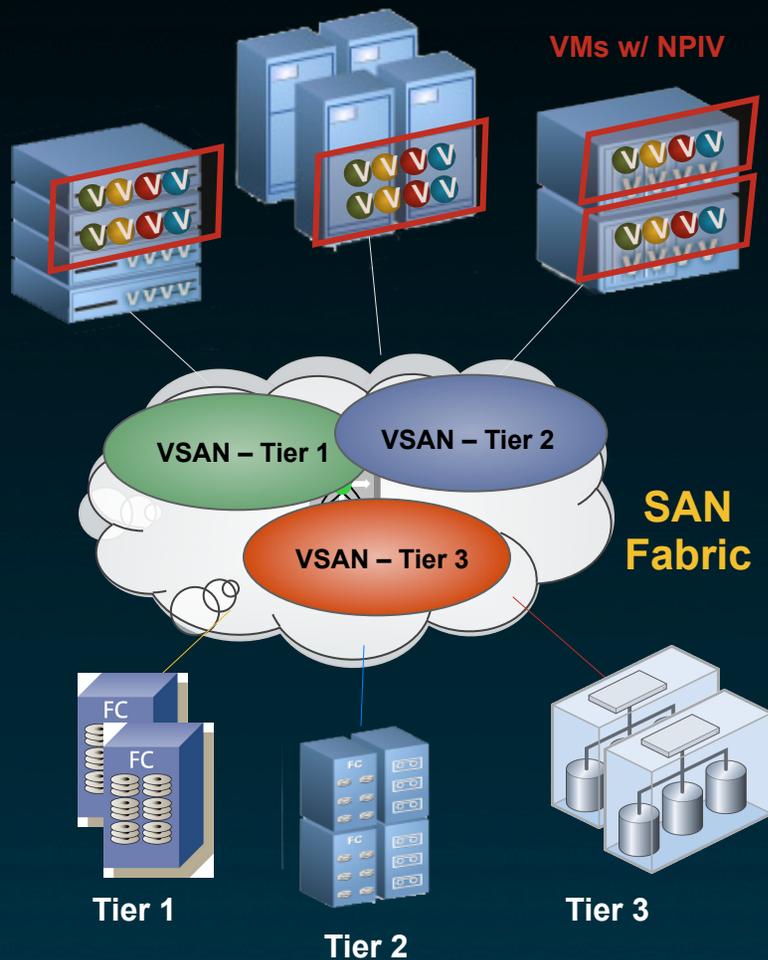


## Organizational Structure

Blurs ownership as server admin must configure virtual network

Organizational redundancy creates compliance challenges

# Storage Networks – Challenges in becoming Virtual Machine-Aware



## Fabric Scalability and Performance

Resilient, high performance fabric to support large, dense VM environments

## Performance Monitoring and Trending

VM-granular management and troubleshooting

## Quality of Service (QoS)

VM-granular policy provisioning

## VSANs Isolate Fault Domains

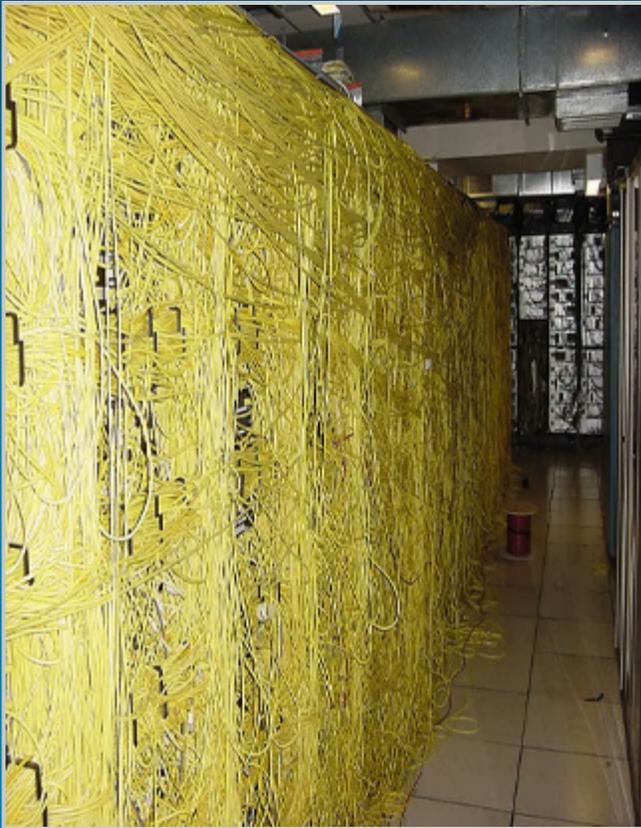
Increase availability, simplify troubleshooting, improve security & compliance

## Mobility with Security

Wire-speed encryption protects data in transit and VMs during migration

# Virtual Interconnect: Unified Fabric

Reducing complexity, Foundation for VM Mobility

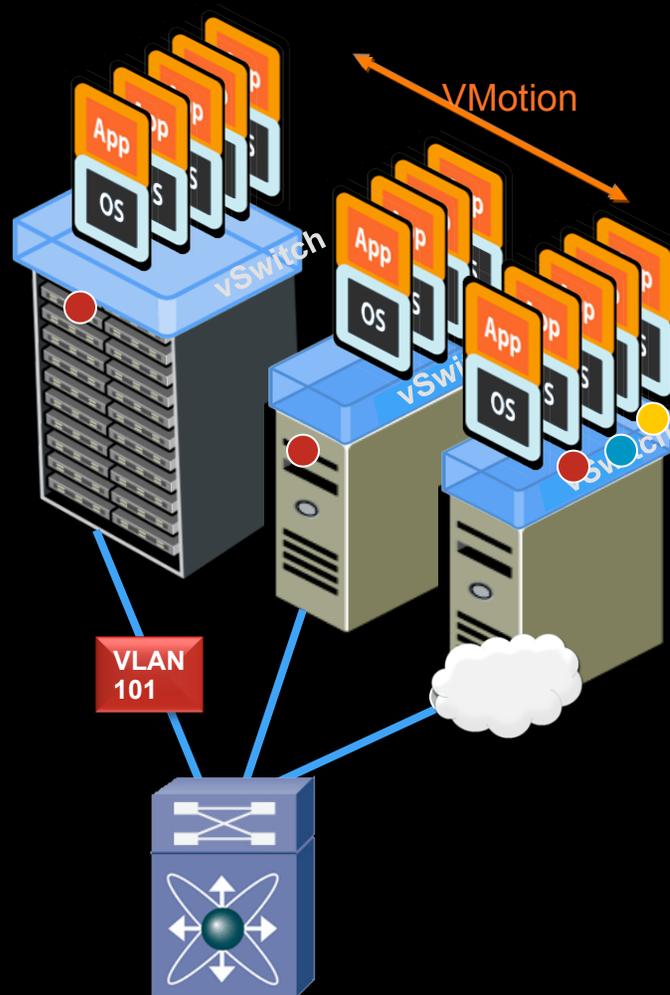


**Complexity, Cost, Power**



**Efficient, Simpler Operations**

# VN-Link Brings VM Level Granularity



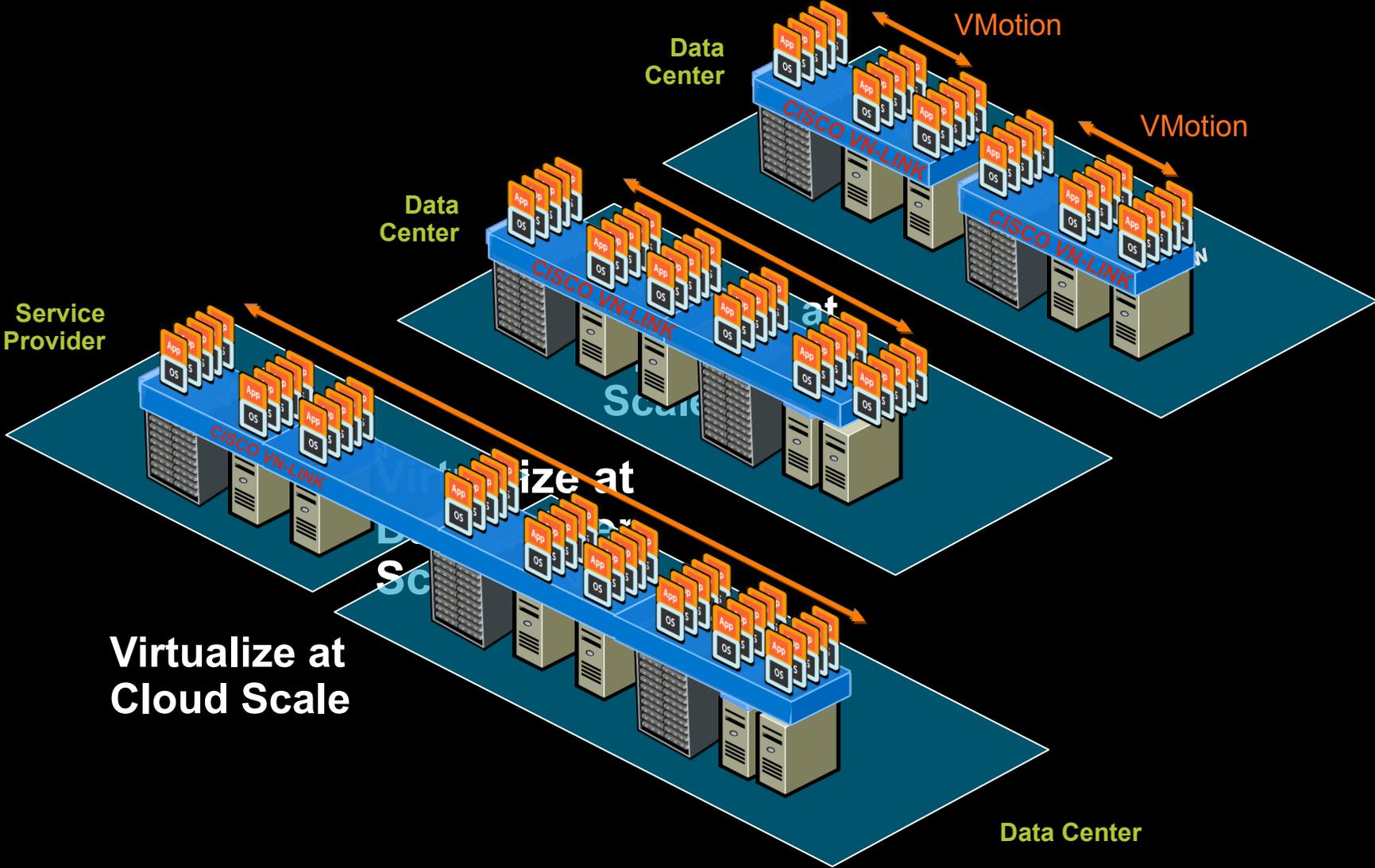
## Problems:

- VMotion may move VMs across physical ports—policy must follow
- Impossible to view or apply policy to locally switched traffic
- Cannot correlate traffic on physical links—from multiple VMs

## VN-Link:

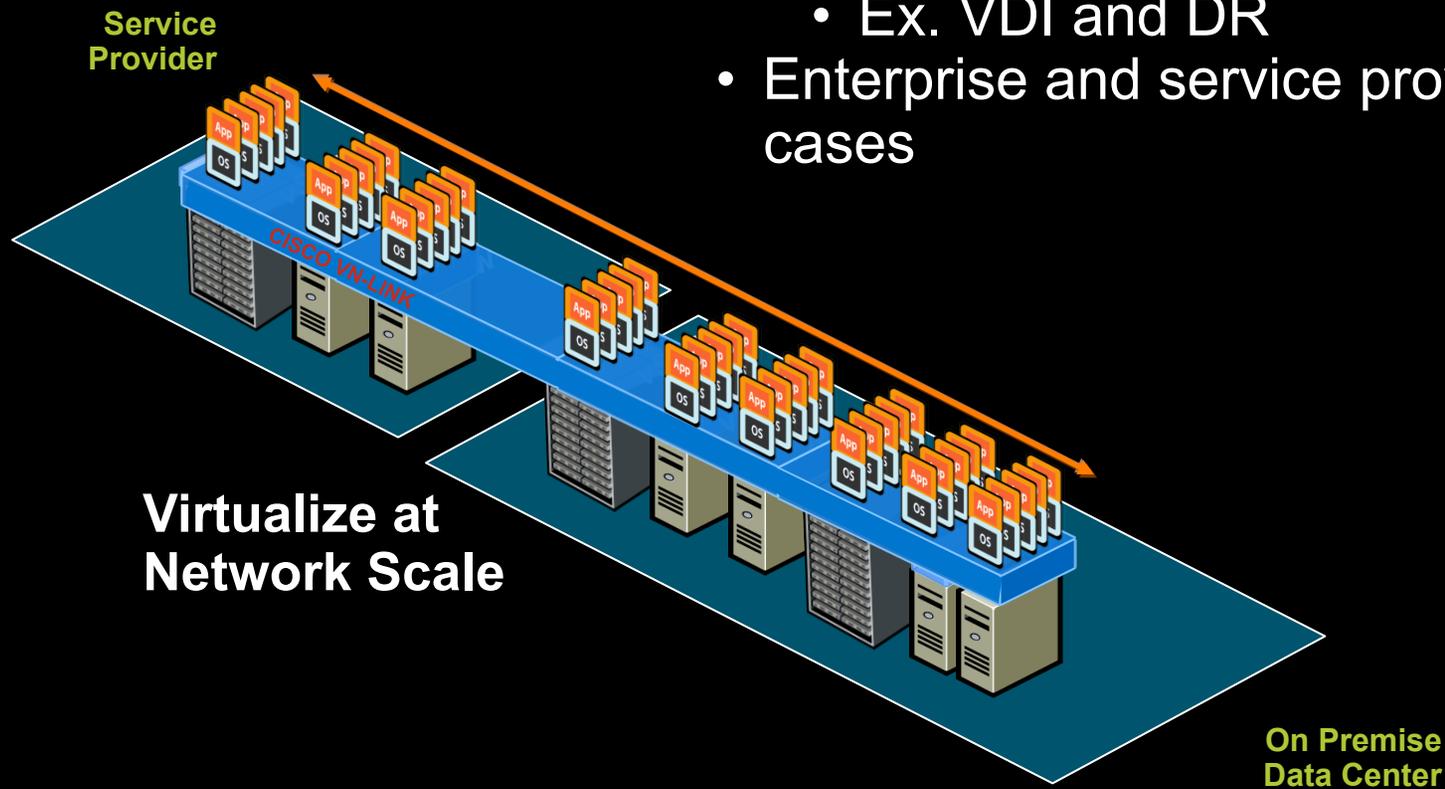
- Extends network to the VM
- Consistent services
- Coordinated, coherent management

# Cloud Scale Virtualization



# SP and Enterprise Interoperable Cloud Computing

- Standards based virtualization at a network scale
- Transparent interoperability between on-premise and off-premise computing
  - Ex. VDI and DR
- Enterprise and service provider use cases



# Cisco Strategy

Help Customers Build  
“Enterprise-Class” Clouds,  
Based on a **Network-Derived**  
Architectural Advantage

Security

Virtualization  
Aware Networks

Interoperability



**CISCO**™

TM