

# CDMI Clients

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# Agenda

- Definitions
- Additional Concepts
- Development Nuts and Bolts
- Example: iOS iPad Demo

# Definitions

# Obligatory “What’s Cloud?”

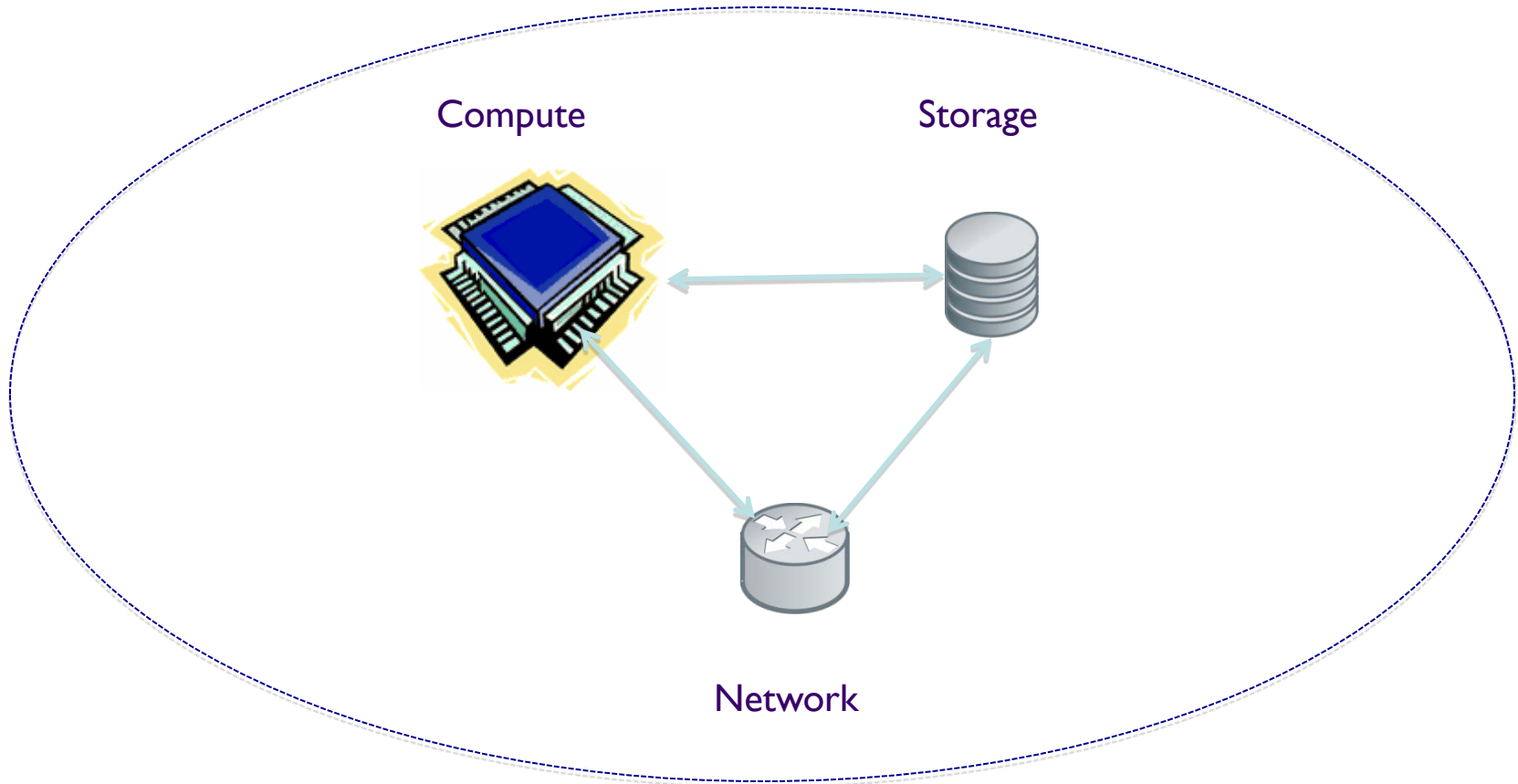
- ❑ Remember: Always at least two points of view (usually more):
  - ❑ Cloud as a primary business model v.
  - ❑ Cloud as a technology
- ❑ Note: The Speaker acknowledges that there are multiple, even conflicting, definitions of Cloud. This tutorial is created from the point of view of a technology first. The audience should be aware that some information available today is not created from that point of view.

# Cloud Storage Defined (SNIA)

- ❑ A cloud in networking conceptually represented any to any connectivity in a network, plus an **abstraction** of concerns of how connectivity and services are accomplished.
- ❑ Thus cloud storage is simply the delivery of virtualized storage on demand. The formal term we proposed for this is *Data Storage as a Service (DaaS)*.
- ❑ **Data Storage as a Service**
  - ❑ *Delivery over a network of appropriately configured virtual storage and related data services, based on a request for a given service level.*
  - ❑ Typically, DaaS hides limits to scalability, is either self-provisioned or provisionless and is billed based on consumption.

# **(Additional) Concepts**

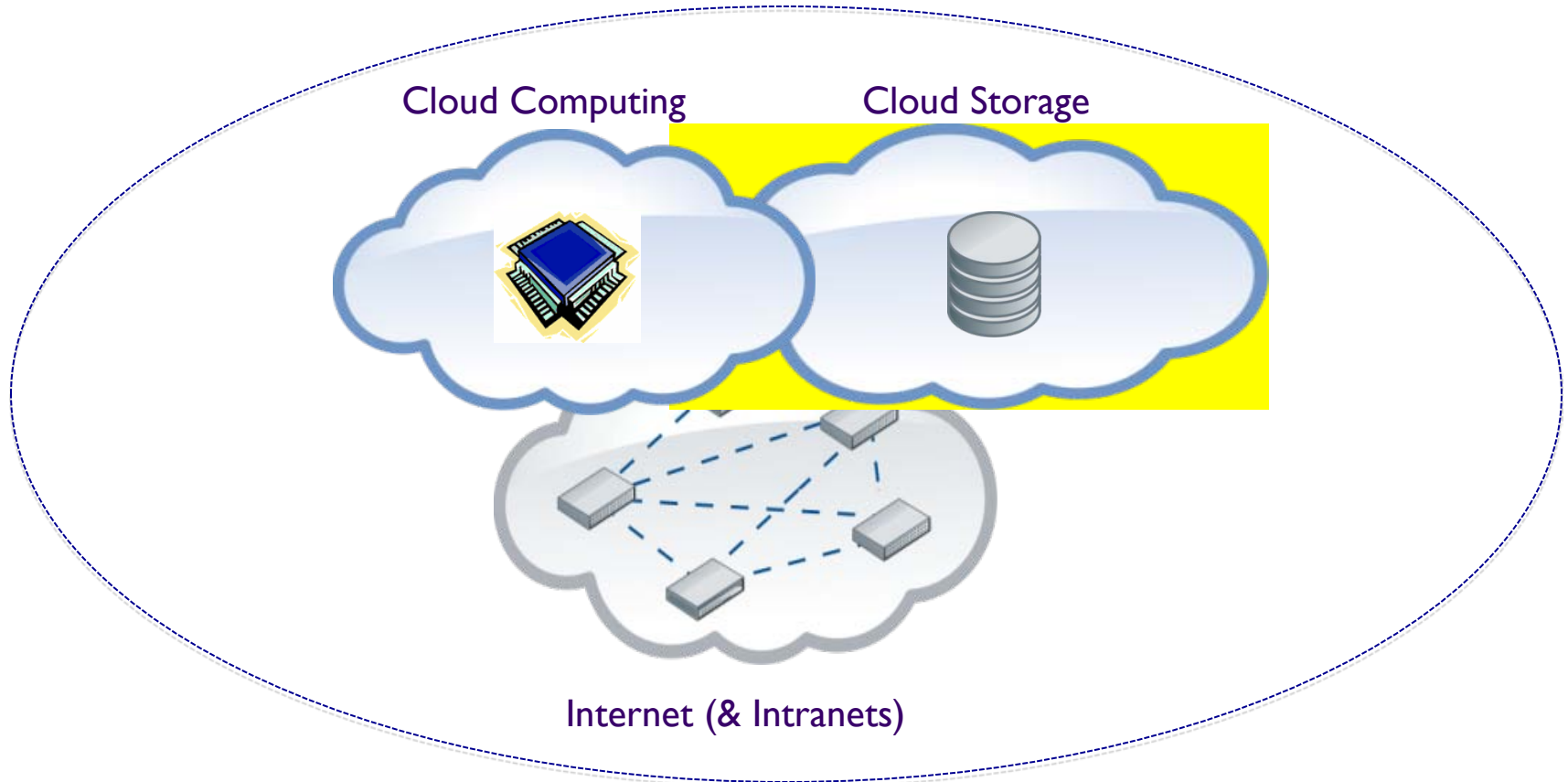
# Generic Computing Environment



Basic building blocks of a modern computing environment, 3 legs

# Roadmap for Concepts

## Computing Environment “Cloud-ification”



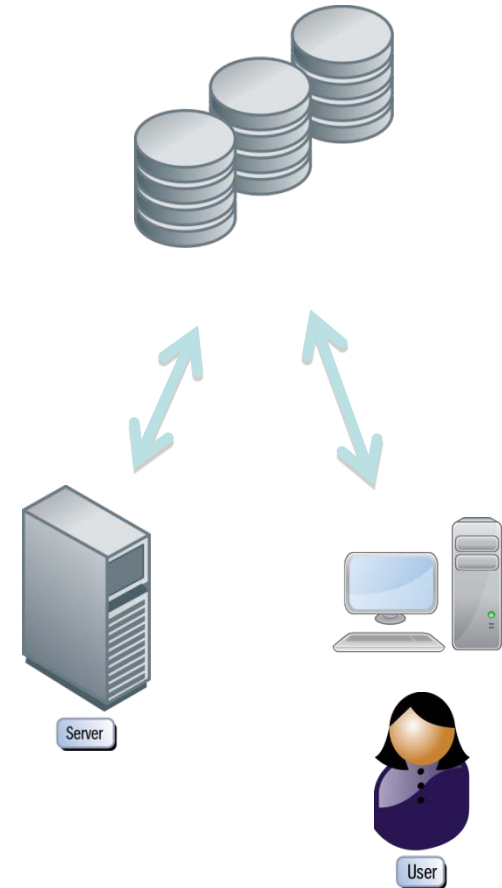
Cloud as an architecture & abstraction



# “Traditional” Storage: Client/Server Model

## Today’s Persistent Storage Paradigm...

- ❑ NAS: File-based
  - ❑ CIFS
  - ❑ NFS
- ❑ SAN: Block-based
  - ❑ FibreChannel
  - ❑ iSCSI
- ❑ Relational Database
  - ❑ SQL
- ❑ Notes:
  - ❑ Servers are very monolithic, even when clustering
  - ❑ Applicable to non-storage client server as well



# Rise of Non-Traditional Storage

## □ Factors

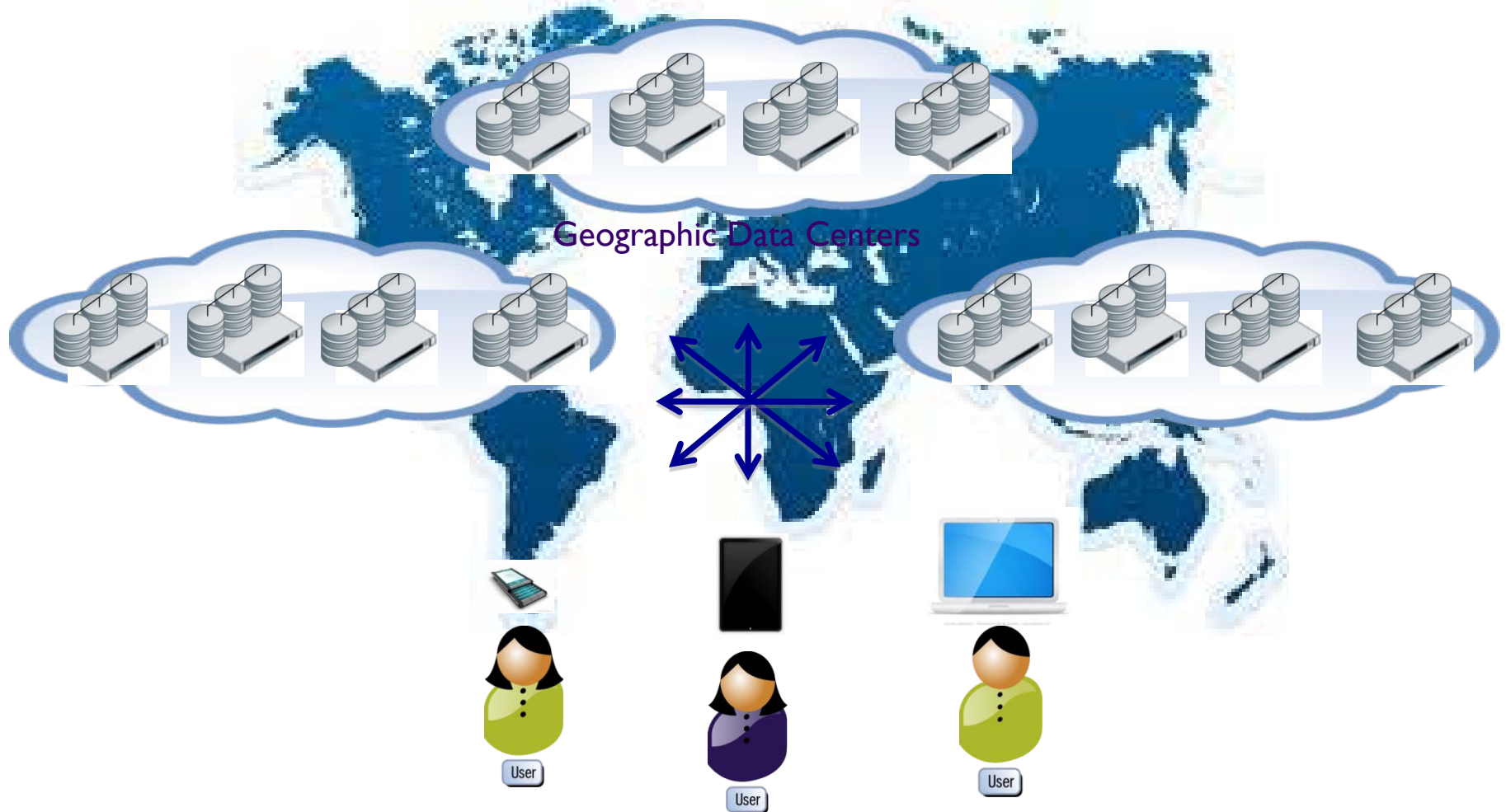
- Mobile Workforce
- Standardized x86 Hardware
- Very High Capacity Disk Drives
- The Web
- Data Explosion
- Moore's Law

## □ Results – New Applications for Storage

- Many more server nodes: scale-out, not up
- More disconnected client devices: laptops, smartphones, tablets
- Everything online
- Everything kept forever
- Most data is fixed content & semi-structured

# Results: "Big Data"


## Cloud Storage



# Non-Traditional Data Stores

- ❑ APIs Everywhere: Application Programmer Interfaces
- ❑ Early Days: Proprietary
  - ❑ Examples: Amazon S3, Rackspace Cloud Files, Google GData, Iron Mountain, Twitter API, flickr API, Sun Cloud API, Facebook APIs, Bycast, Caringo SCSP
- ❑ NOSQL: Not Only SQL
  - ❑ A whole movement around non-relational databases
  - ❑ Store Types: Key Value, Column, Document, Graph
- ❑ Notes:
  - ❑ In most cases, non-traditional stores **complement** traditional data stores.
  - ❑ Internet based Cloud **Services** get the most press, but there are many other types. “Cloud Storage Services” are a subset of Cloud Storage (Think Intranets)
  - ❑ Some companies are applying traditional APIs to problem, which implies traditional clients (NFS, CIFS, SQL, ...)

# “Standards” Emerge

- ❑ RESTful Web Services (RESTful HTTP)
- ❑ Cloud Data Management Interface (CDMI)
- ❑ Java Script Object Notation (JSON)
  
- ❑ Notes:
  -  These are just a few, but most relevant to Cloud Storage
    - ❑ There is an entire tutorial on CDMI

- ❑ **Representation State Transfer**
  - ❑ Started with [Dissertation by Roy Fielding](#) outlining the principles
- ❑ **Addressability**
  - ❑ Every object (resource) is addressable through a unique identifier
- ❑ **Uniform, Constrained Interface**
  - ❑ Use only HTTP verbs and model other semantics in the data model
  - ❑ Allows for Familiarity (low learning curve), Interoperability and Scalability
- ❑ **Representation Oriented**
  - ❑ Complexity is in the representations
- ❑ **Communicate Statelessly**
  - ❑ No persistent client-server connections, no

- ❑ Characteristics
  - ❑ Hybrid: Web + Local (App-like, also Rich Internet Application)
  - ❑ RESTful HTTP
  - ❑ Disconnected Operations
  - ❑ Local Caching
  - ❑ Data Synchronization
  - ❑ Data as Objects with Metadata

- ❑ Just a Few Examples (there are many more):
  - ❑ Mac & iPhone: Apple iDisk
  - ❑ Windows: Microsoft Live Mesh / Windows Live Sync
  - ❑ Linux: Ubuntu One
  - ❑ Firefox + Gears (Google Docs\*)
  - ❑ Rich Media apps, iPad Magazines/Newspapers
  - ❑ Social Apps, Facebook, ...
- ❑ Notes:
  - ❑ Other Servers can also be cloud storage clients, however that use case is not the main topic of this tutorial.
  - ❑ Again, it's not always easy to separate compute from storage, hence overlap
  - ❑ \* Temporarily disabled



# Development Nuts and Bolts

APIs

Libraries

Frameworks

Platforms

IDEs

# Development Platforms

- ❑ Determined by your “Camp”, which determines most other things...
- ❑ Close ties between; Platform, Framework, Library, Language, IDE
- ❑ Audience Poll, which do you use?
- ❑ Most common\*
  - ❑ Apple iOS
  - ❑ Google Android
  - ❑ Microsoft: .Net, Silverlight
  - ❑ Adobe: Flash Suite
  - ❑ “Javas”: Java, JavaFX, Javascript, AJAX
  - ❑ Ruby (on Rails)\*\*
  - ❑ Python\*\*
  - ❑ HTML5\*\*
  - ❑ PaaS: Google App Engine, Heroku, Engine Yard, Microsoft Azure
- ❑ Notes:
  - ❑ \*there’s not a clean delineation, two main models: 1) server/client & 2) fat client
  - ❑ \*\* “platform’ish”

- ❑ Most hands on development will happen inside a framework
- ❑ Relevant Web Services Frameworks/Libraries:
  - ❑ iOS\*
    - ❑ Apple: URL Loading System (roll your own, not a framework)
    - ❑ ASIHTTPRequest: 3<sup>rd</sup> party open source (library, not a framework)
    - ❑ ObjectiveResource: 3<sup>rd</sup> party open source (Ruby on Rails specific)
  - ❑ Android\*: cannot find an official Web Services framework
  - ❑ Microsoft: .Net, Silverlight
  - ❑ Adobe: Flash/Flex
  - ❑ Java: JavaFX, Spring, AJAX
  - ❑ Ruby on Rails
  - ❑ Python: Django
  
- ❑ Note: \*Mobile platforms still evolving, but will be focus of future

- ❑ Still very early days
- ❑ CDMI Server Reference Implementation:
  - ❑ PROTOTYPE / Example Only
  - ❑ Not a framework or library
  - ❑ Uses Spring Framework
- ❑ iOS:
  - ❑ Goal to open source a minimal CDMI object creation client library by SDC

# Example iOS / iPad Client Demo

- ❑ Cloud & Cloud Storage viewed as a technology here
- ❑ Emergence of non-traditional data stores
- ❑ RESTful HTTP Cloud Storage Clients matching non-traditional data stores
- ❑ Platform, Framework, Libraries, Language, IDE are interrelated, determined by rest of dev environment.
- ❑ Use RESTful Web Service Frameworks when possible
- ❑ CDMI integration still early days, more code coming

**Thanks!**

Q&A