



The Cloud is the future Internet: how can we engineer a cloud?

James Roberts

► To cite this version:

James Roberts. The Cloud is the future Internet: how can we engineer a cloud?. Infocom 2013 - 32nd IEEE International Conference on Computer Communications, Apr 2013, Torino, Italy. 2013. hal-00815959

HAL Id: hal-00815959

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-00815959>

Submitted on 19 Apr 2013

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

The Cloud is the future Internet: how can we engineer a cloud?

Infocom 2013 Keynote

Jim Roberts, Inria RAP

Abstract:

The future Internet will be a network of data centers. Of course, this is already true today in the sense that most content and services delivered to end users come from a data center of some form or other. We postulate a future where this cloud of compute and storage resources is rationalized to yield a much more economically efficient structure. Users will be attached to the Internet via a data center that, among other functions, will act as router for the small proportion of demand that cannot be handled locally. Independently of this prediction, the performance of data center networks and the cloud is among the hottest topics in networking today. More specifically, researchers are seeking ways to fulfill service level agreements, typically expressed in terms of minimum bandwidth and maximum latency guarantees, in the multi-tenanted cloud infrastructure. This is clearly reminiscent of the huge amount of effort expended over the last decades on trying to solve the issues of Internet QoS. Unfortunately, it seems lessons from the failure of much of that research have still not been widely learnt. We would argue that the main reason for the inapplicability of QoS service models is the failure to take proper account of the random nature of demand. While modelling demand in terms of stationary stochastic processes is a tried and tested approach in engineering many networks and systems, it is hardly ever applied in evaluating schemes for sharing Internet (or cloud) resources. This is unfortunate since, in our experience, it is an approach that brings essential understanding and enables the design of simple and effective traffic control mechanisms. We must gain similar understanding to engineer the cloud. The challenge is to succinctly characterize cloud traffic and then to elaborate models to accurately predict performance for given demand and network capacity.