management software developments 2003-2008

Aad van Moorsel Newcastle University, UK aad@aadvanmoorsel.com

### 2003

#### 2003

in 2003 some were claiming the following:

- software for services and solutions
  - management is just another application
  - grid provides right 'single abstraction'
  - utility computing 
     increased manageability
- point solutions
  - WSMF
  - grid (OGSI)
  - utility computing

did it hold true?
+ relation to SOA

### explanation of 2003 vision

# costs of owning and operating IT will go through the roof

#### Worldwide I/T Spending



#### FIGURE 2



#### In storage segment, labor cost is already dominant.

Iabor/HW cost ratio approaching 3X\*

we'll need the population size of the US to manage the world's IT

<sup>\*</sup> based on \$120K/person, storage HW @ \$120K/TB with 4 year life and 2001 ITCentrix survey result of 0.83 person-year/TB



### software for services

- hide heterogeneity
- reusable components
- leveraging existing software/skills
- tools
- remote
- standards

- management as just another application
- grid service as common and open abstraction
- utility computing as added value that also helps management
- standards

### Management Console: HP OpenView



### the vision versus old-style SW



### the vision versus old-style SW



### 2008

#### basis web services management standard accepted



#### established management-related standards

- Web Service Distributed Management for information exchange (OASIS)
- WS-Agreement for SLAs (GGF)
- WS-Policy, SAML basic standards (W3C et al)
- CDDML for deployment description (GGF)

web services work, even in terms of performance...

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#### management as 'just another application'

- management continues to move 'up the stack'
- service-orientation used everywhere—in a very general sense
- just another application is perhaps too strong, but:
- base of device monitoring
- growing importance of SOA applications for management



#### what does SOA mean in this context

SOA: not particularly scientifically/academically advanced, but:

- independent functionality for services
- published interfaces

#### in essence:

- reengineering of existing software for reuse and in the future
- designing for services

## no implications for particular implementation (eg. web services)

### how did grid software do?



### utility computing from customer perspective





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### utility computing for operators

utility computing has great potential to improve operations:

- better utilization of resources (flexing)
- better tools for setting up applications
- new business models, better accountability

need something that is open, extensible, uniform, ...

#### standards strategy for grid based management backplane

#### cloud computing

ever had a £ 0.20 credit card bill? (in fact \$ 0.37)

that's cloud computing!

Amazon:

- SOAP interfaces
- REST interfaces

not so different from the HP management vision

but no grid standards involved...

#### how about **REST**

#### **REST: Representational State Transfer**

- uniform interface (think HTTP)
- stateless

#### two perspectives:

- as a reaction against web services standardisation
- as continuation of the success of the web

### REST for management (monitoring!)

Solution	Positive	Negative
<b>SNMP</b> (3.1)	-Simple syntax -Minimal processing	<ul> <li>Inflexible state representation</li> <li>Limited semantics</li> </ul>
<b>CIM-XML</b> (3.2)	-Exhaustive semantics	-Object-specific state representation -Convoluted syntax -Excessive processing
<b>WSRF</b> (3.3)	-Flexible state representation -Explicit semantics	-Verbose syntax -Excessive processing
REST (4)	-Flexible state representation -Simple Syntax -Minimal processing	-Implicit semantics

### we build everything in REST



#### where are we now?

#### as predicted in 2003

- web service accepted
- basic standards have emerged and are used
- SOA real, although in a restricted incarnation

#### but the odds are against:

 further acceptance/proliferation of standardised grid/utility computing

#### and instead:

- proprietary software solutions a la Amazon, Google
- REST as implementation paradigm

#### conclusion

did we fall for the same trap again, and shouldn't we know by now that:

- manageability as technology driver is a losing proposition
- reality forces us to treat management as an afterthought: market forces do not allow otherwise (in enterprise computing)
- functionality-focused REST and proprietary win out over middleware with integrated management
- keep an eye on IT staffing numbers: eventually, we'll all be researching manageability redesign of all our systems (SOA is a case in point...)

#### references

references:

- recent paper Leymann et al on REST vs Web Services
- Ian Foster very eloquently on cloud computing at <u>http://ianfoster.typepad.com/blog/2008/01/theres-grid-in.html</u>
- interesting workshop coming up during OOPSLA: Workshop on Empirical Studies of Web Services Architecture (The REST-SOAP Debate in Numbers)
- all standards have their own web pages

see my Newcastle home page for:

- REST management software (with Chris Smith)
- state-machine based REST implementation of SLA lifecycle mechanisms, forthcoming in grid journal
- 2006 IEEE Services Computing Contest winner for dependability in SOA
- architecture book chapter on SLAs in software
- look for policy-based information rights management software in the future