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Overview of International Standards for Cloud Computing

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Establishment of cloud activity

- 2010:
 - Establishment of the FG Cloud by TSAG: delivered 7 Cloud Computing Technical Reports on 12/2011
- 2012: SG 13
 - Set up a dedicated WP in SG13 for Cloud Computing with 3 Questions:
 - Requirements, Architecture and Management
 - Set up 2 Collaborative Teams with ISO/IEC (terminated in July 2014) :
 - Overview and vocabulary and reference architecture
- o 2014: Extending the scope to cover Big Data and Trusted cloud
- Since 2012:
 - Delivery of 20 Recommendations on Cloud Computing and Big Data





Cloud Computing activities in ITU-T

- SG 13 WP2 cloud computing :
 - Q.17: Requirements, ecosystem and general capabilities for cloud computing and Big data
 - Q.18:Cloud functional architecture, infrastructure and networking
 - Q.19:End-to-end Cloud computing management and Security
- Joint Rapporteur Group between SG 13 and SG 2 on cloud management
- SG 17: Q.8 Cloud computing security
- SG 11: Q.14 Cloud interoperability testing
- FG on Aviation Applications of cloud computing for Flight Data Monitoring (terminated in 02 2016)





Cloud Recommendations (Requirements and Architectures)

- 1. Y.3500 (ISO/IEC 17788): Cloud computing Overview and Vocabulary
- 2. Y.3501 (2nd edition): Cloud computing framework and high-level requirements
- 3. Y.3502 (ISO/IEC 17789): Cloud Computing Reference architecture
- 4. Y.3503: Requirements for Desktop as a Service
- 5. Y.3504: Functional architecture for Desktop as a Service
- 6. Y.3510: Cloud Computing Infrastructure Requirements
- 7. Y.3511: Framework of inter-cloud computing
- 8. Y.3512: Cloud Computing Functional requirements of NaaS
- 9. Y.3513: Cloud Computing Functional requirements of IaaS
- 10. Y.3520 (2nd edition): framework for end to end Cloud resource management
- 11. Y.3521 /M.3070: Overview of end-to-end cloud computing management
- 12. Y.3522: End-to-end Cloud Service Lifecycle Management Requirements
- 13. Y.3600: Big data cloud computing based requirements and capabilities
- 14. Series Y Supplement 40: Big data standardization roadmap





Cloud Recommendations (Security and Testing)

- 1. X.1601 (2nd edition): Security framework for cloud computing
- 2. X.1602: Security requirements for SaaS
- 3. X.1631 (ISO/IEC 27017): Code of practice for information security controls based on ISO/IEC 27002 for cloud services
- 4. X.1641 Cloud computing security Cloud computing security best practices and guidelines
- 5. X.1642: Operational security for cloud
- 6. Q.4040: Framework and overview of cloud computing interoperability testing





Y.3500 (ISO/IEC 17788): Cloud Computing Definition

"Paradigm for enabling network access to a scalable and elastic pool of shareable physical or virtual resources with self-service provisioning and administration on-demand"

NOTE – Examples of resources include servers, operating systems, networks, software, applications, and storage equipment.

On-demand self-service: Feature where a cloud service customer can provision computing capabilities, as needed, automatically or with minimal interaction with the cloud service provider





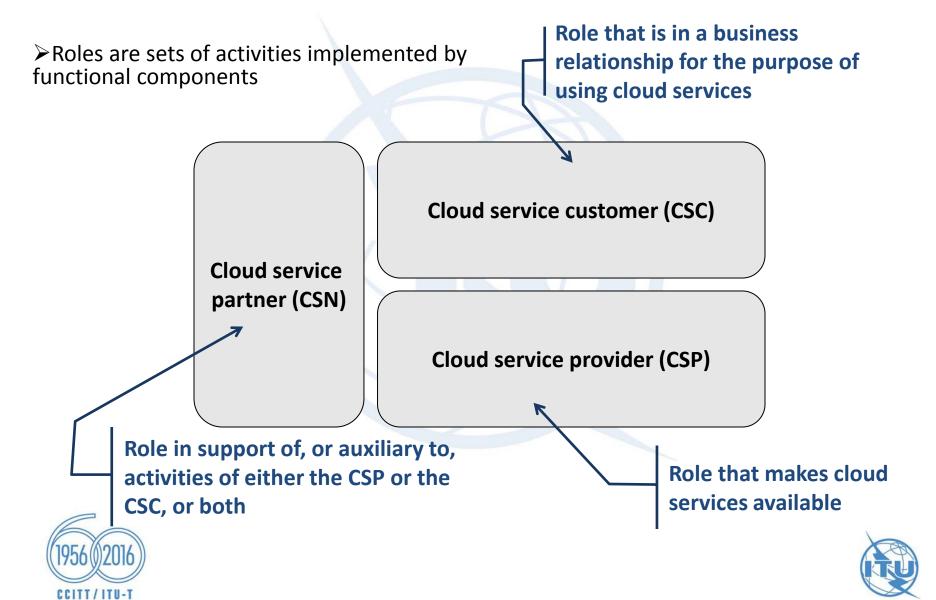
Y.3500: Cloud Computing Overview

- 6 Characteristics
 - 1. Broad network access
 - 2. Measured Service
 - 3. Multi-tenancy
 - 4. On-demand self-service
 - 5. Rapid elasticity and scalability
 - 6. Resource pooling
- 3 Main Cloud Computing Roles: Customer, Provider and Partner
- 4 Deployment models: public, private, hybrid, community
- 7 Cloud services categories: SaaS, PaaS, laaS, CompaaS, DSaaS, NaaS, CaaS
- 3 Data categories: customer, provider and derived.



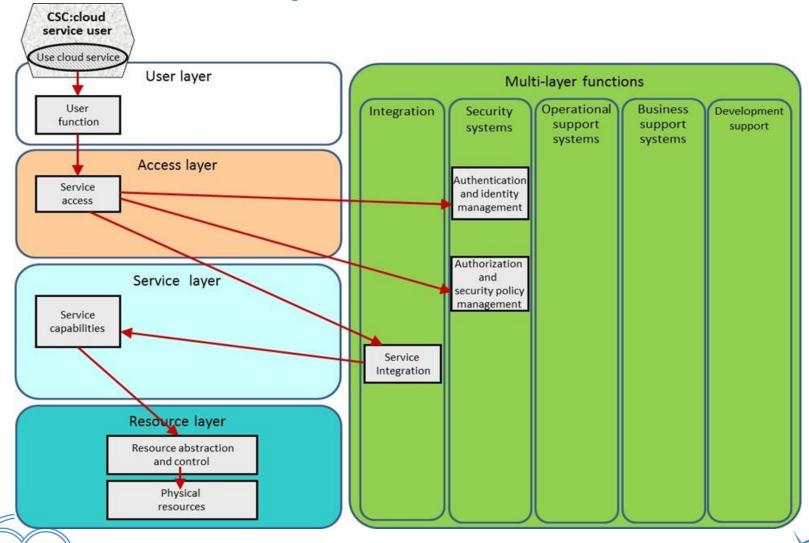


Y.3500: 3 main Cloud Roles



Y.3502: Functional architecture **Business related** Administration. Message routing and management monitoring, exchange within the dealing with provisioning, cloud architecture customers maintenance **Support** Customer activities Multi-layer functions **User layer** Access to cloud services **Access layer Provides cloud** Operation **Business** services plus Security **Development** Integration support support administration systems support systems systems Service layer and business capabilities **Resources for Resource layer** the support of cloud services **Development of service Authentication** implementations, build Authorization, Security policies and test management CCITT / ITU-T

Y.3502: example of use a cloud service



CCITT / ITU-T

Y.3502: Cloud Cross Cutting aspects

Cross Cutting: behaviors which need to be coordinated across roles and implemented consistently in a cloud computing system:

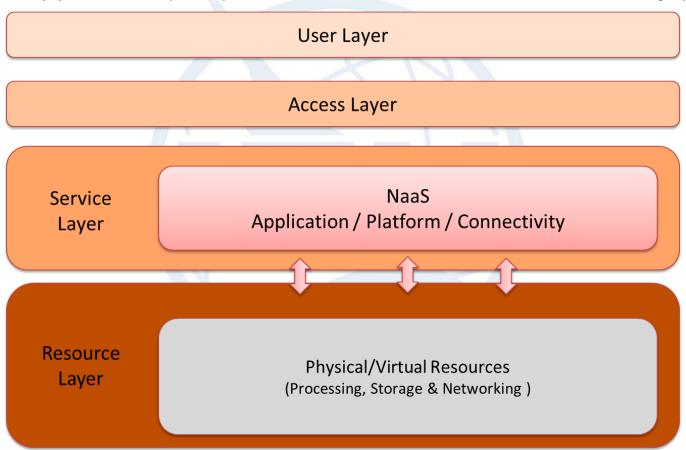
- Auditability
- Availability
- Governance
- Interoperability
- Maintenance and versioning
- Performance
- Portability
- Privacy
- Regulatory
- Resiliency
- Reversibility
- Security
- Service levels and service level agreement



Y.3512: Network as a Service

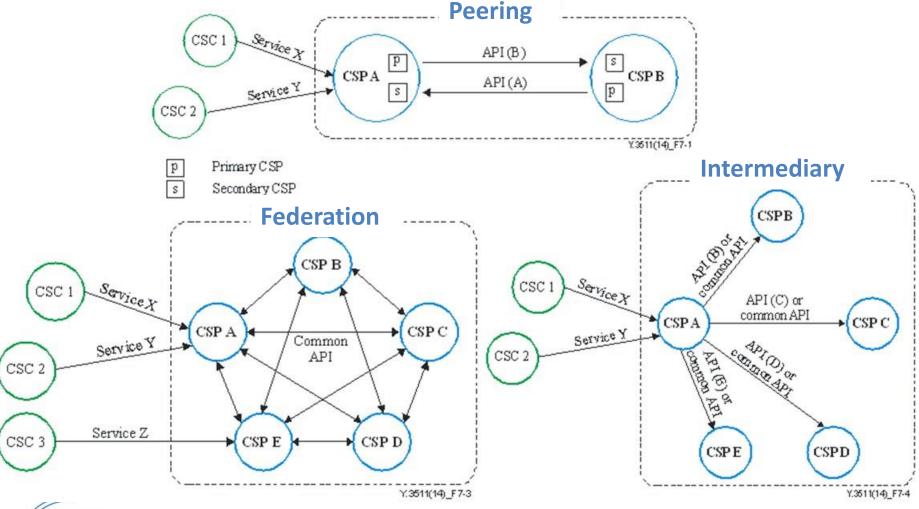
NaaS concept is based on 3 capabilities types of service:

NaaS Application (VNF), NaaS Platform & NaaS Connectivity (SDN)





Y.3511: Inter cloud computing (3 scenarios)



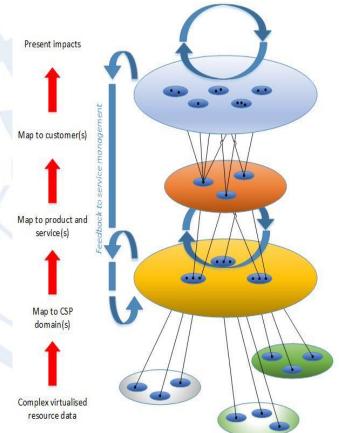




Y.3521/M.3070: Overview of end-to-end cloud computing management

End to End common Model management functionalities

- Functionalities for cloud customer management
- Functionalities for cloud product management
- Functionalities for cloud service management
- Functionalities for cloud computing resource management

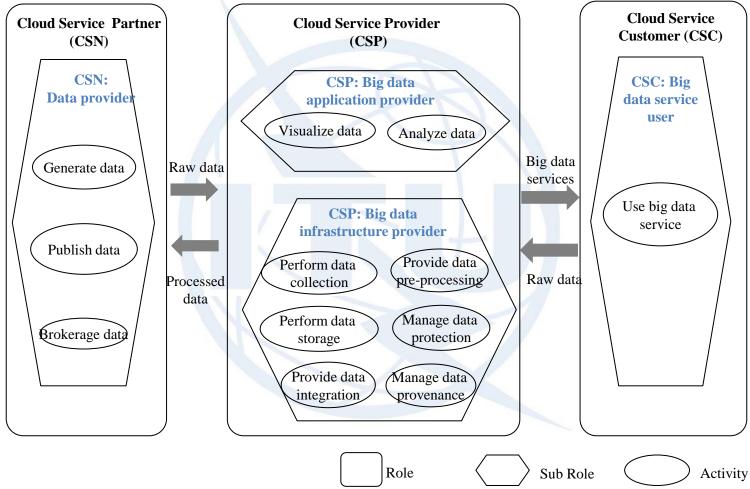








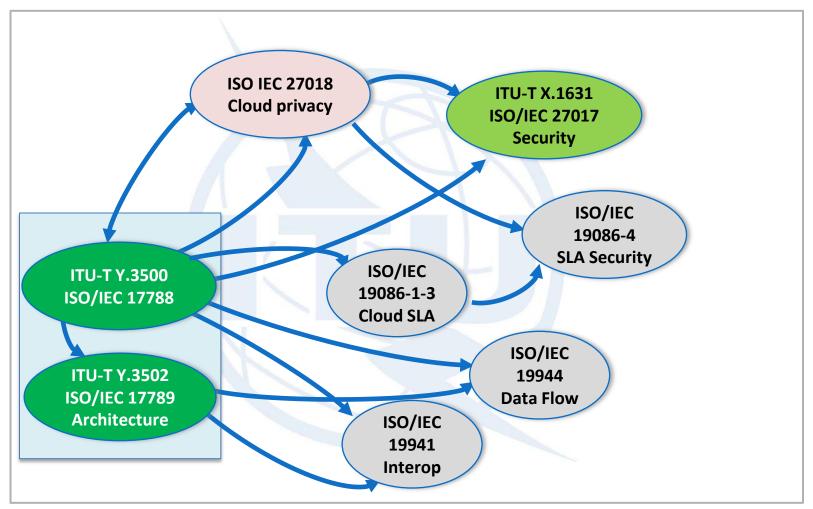
Y.3600: Cloud computing based big data







ISO/IEC and **ITU-T** Cloud Standards







Standards & Specifications by other SDOs

CSA: Trusted Cloud security architecture, Cloud Control Matrix, Cloud Audit and Open Certification Framework

> DMTF:

- Open Virtual Format (OVF), published as ISO/IEC 17203
- Cloud Infrastructure Management Interface (CIMI), published as ISO/IEC 19831
- Cloud Audit Data Federation (CADF)
- **ETSI:** ISG NFV Network Function Virtualization related to NaaS, published several Group Specifications on requirement and functional architecture
- > OASIS:
 - Topology and Orchestration Specification for Cloud Applications (TOSCA),
 - Cloud Application Management for Platforms (CAMP)
- > SNIA: Cloud Data Management Interface (CDMI) extension to cloud Storage in 2015, published as ISO/IEC 17826





Recommendations under Development in ITU-T SG 13

- 1. NaaS architecture
- 2. Functional Architecture of inter-cloud computing
- 3. Requirements for containers and micro-services
- 4. Trusted inter-cloud computing framework and requirements
- 5. Supplement on cloud computing standardisation Roadmap
- 6. Big Data as a Service architecture
- 7. Big Data exchange framework and requirements
- ➤ Next meeting February 2017 Geneva (under new study period 2017-2020)



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Y.3502: Cloud Computing user view (activities)

Cloud service partner (CSN)

Cloud service developer

Cloud auditor

Cloud service broker

Cloud service customer (CSC)

CSC: cloud service user CSC: cloud service administrator CSC: cloud service business manager CSC: cloud service integrator

Cloud service provider (CSP)

CSP: cloud service operations manager

CSP:

customer

support and care/

representative/

CSP: cloud service deployment manager CSP: cloud serv manage

CSP: CSP: cloud serv security a risk mana

CSC:

user

Use cloud service

Cloud service customer (CSC)

CSC: cloud service administrator

Perform service trial

Monitor service

Administer service security

Provide billing and usage reports

Handle problem

reports

Administer tenancies

CSC: cloud service business manager

Perform business administration

Select and purchase service

Request audit report

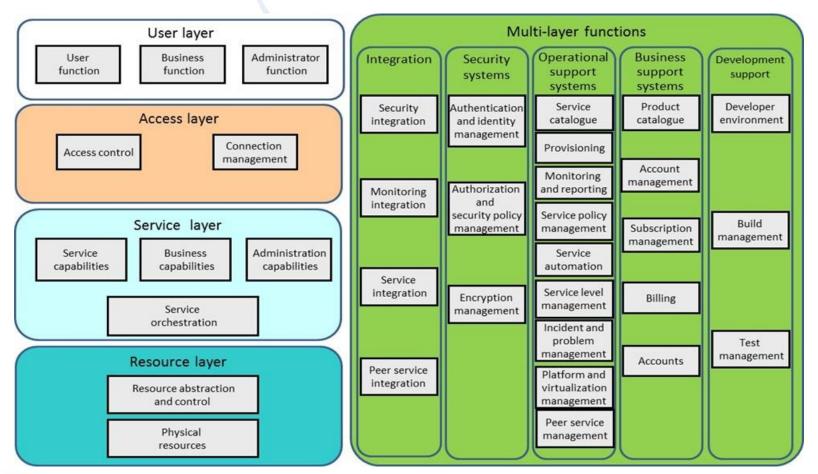
CSC: cloud service integrator

Connect ICT systems to cloud services





Y.3502: Cloud functional architecture



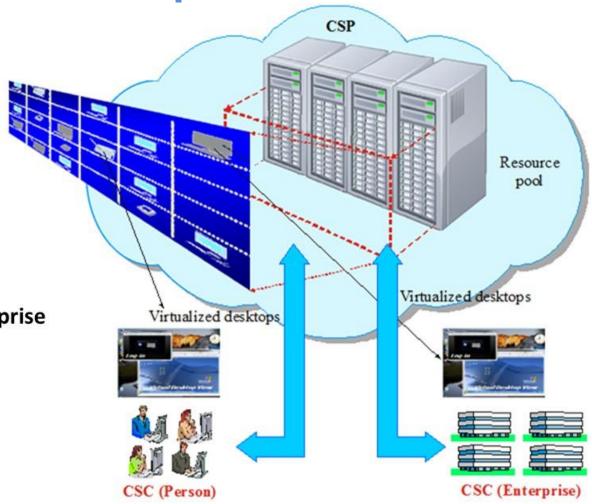




Y.3503: Desktop as a service

DaaS: ability to build, configure, manage, store, execute and deliver users' desktop functions remotely

person/ enterprise







Y.3501(13)_F04

Y.3513: Infrastructure as a Service

User Layer Access Layer laaS Service (Computing / Storage / Network) Layer Resource Physical/Virtual Resources Layer (Processing, Storage & Networking)

computing service functions allow CSC to provision and use processing resources.

storage service functions allow CSC to use storage resources.

network service functions allow CSC to use networking resources.







