

Ex No.2**Install a C compiler in the virtual machine created using virtual box and execute Simple Programs****Steps in Installing C or C++ Compiler in Virtual machine and executing simple programs**

Step 1 : Install the C or C++ compiler on Ubuntu-14.04 Virtual Machine by

```
$ sudo apt install g++
```

Step 2: Create a file for writing C program.

```
$ sudogedit add.c
```

Source Code:**Sum of two numbers**

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a,b,c;
    printf("Enter two nos:");
    scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
    c=0;
    c=a+b;
    printf("Sum of two nos is: %d",c);
    return 0;
}
```

Step 3: Compile the Program

```
$sudo g++ add.c
```

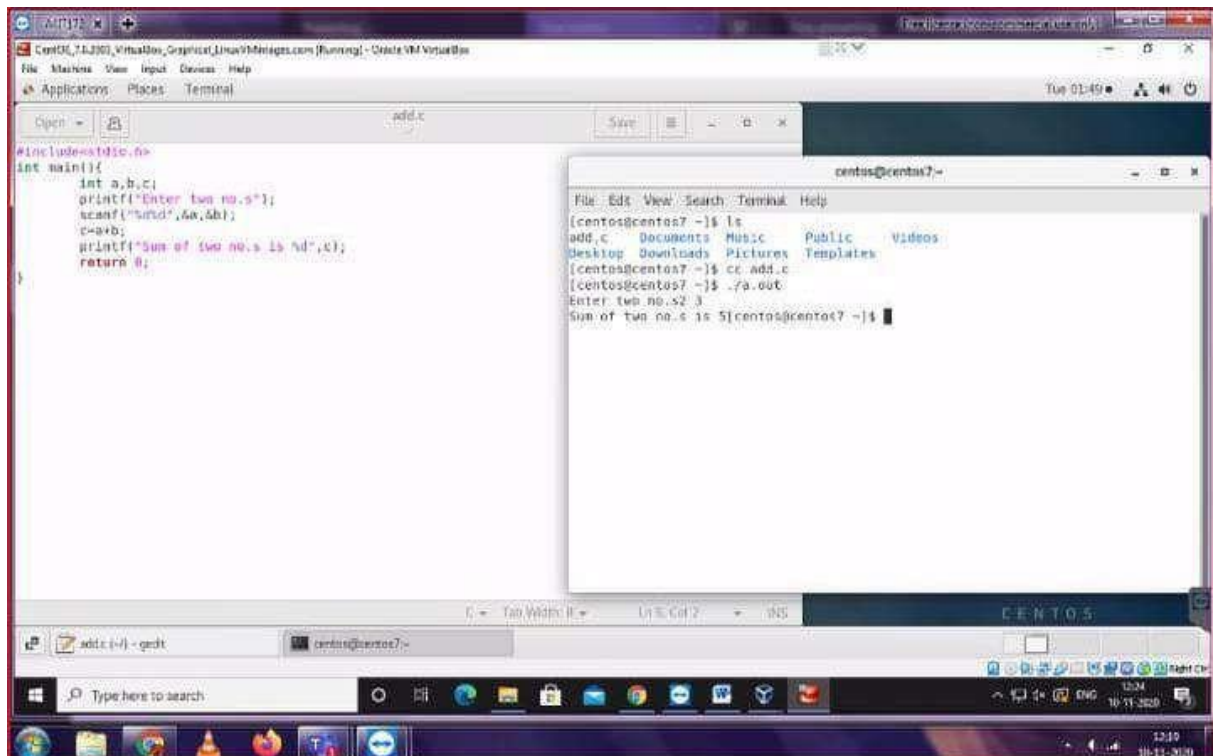
Step 4: Run the Program

```
$ ./a.out
```

Expected Output:

```
Enter two nos : 2 3
```

```
Sum of two nos is: 5
```

Output:

```
CentOS_71.200_VirtualBox_Graphics(Linux VM Images.com) [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machines View Input Devices Help
Applications Places Terminal
Tue 01:49

add.c
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a,b,c;
    printf("Enter two no.s");
    scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
    c=a+b;
    printf("Sum of two no.s is %d",c);
    return 0;
}

centos@centos7~$ ls
add.c  Desktop  Documents  Music  Public  Videos
       Downloads  Pictures  Templates
centos@centos7~$ cc add.c
centos@centos7~$ ./a.out
Enter two no.s: 2 3
Sum of two no.s is 5|centos@centos7~$
```

Result:

The simple C programs are executed with C compiler in the Virtual Machine successfully and different programs are executed and verified.



Ex No.
3

Install Google App Engine. Create hello world app and other simple web applications using python/java. Use GAE launcher to launch the web applications

Introduction

➤ Google Cloud Platform (GCP)

- **Google Cloud Platform (GCP)**, offered by Google, is a suite of cloud computing services that runs on the same infrastructure that Google uses internally for its end-user products, such as Google Search, Gmail, file storage, and YouTube.
- Alongside a set of management tools, it provides a series of modular cloud services including computing, data storage, data analytics and machine learning.
- Google Cloud Platform provides infrastructure as a service, platform as a service, and serverless computing environments.



➤ Platform as a Service (PaaS)

- Cloud computing service which provides a computing platform and a solution stack as a service.
- Consumer creates the software using tools and/or libraries from the provider.
- Provider provides the networks, servers, storage, etc.



➤ **Google App Engine:**

- Google App Engine was first released as a beta version in April 2008.
- It is a Platform as a Service (PaaS) cloud computing platform for developing and hosting web applications in Google-managed data centers.

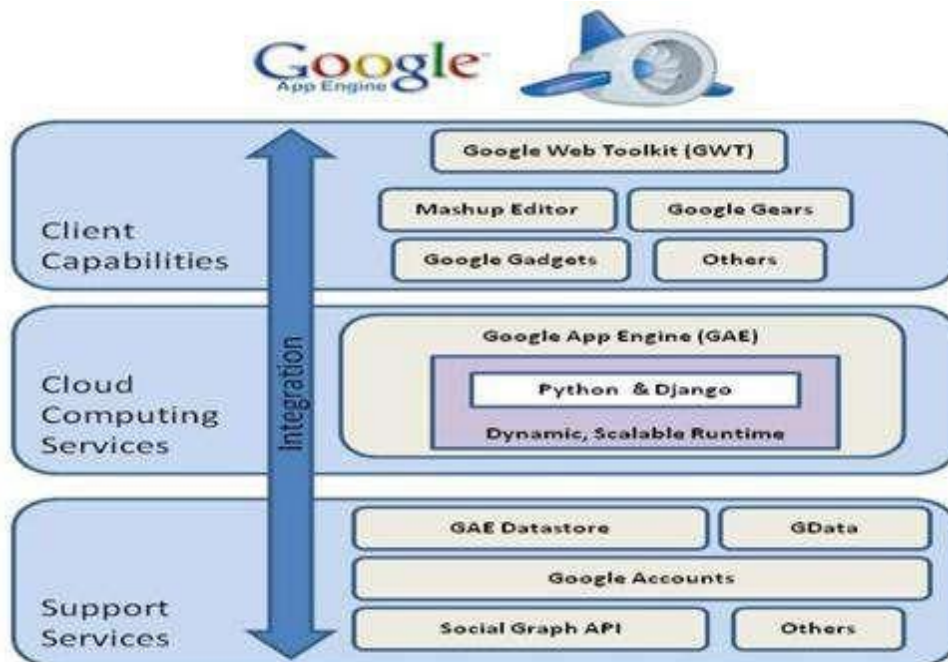
- Google's App Engine opens Google's production to any person in the world at no charge.
- Google App Engine is software that facilitates the user to run his web applications on Google infrastructure.
- It is more reliable because failure of any server will not affect either the performance of the end user or the service of the Google.
- It virtualizes applications across multiple servers and data centers.
 - Other cloud-based platforms include offerings such as Amazon Web Services and Microsoft's Azure Services Platform.

➤ **Introduction of Google App Engine**

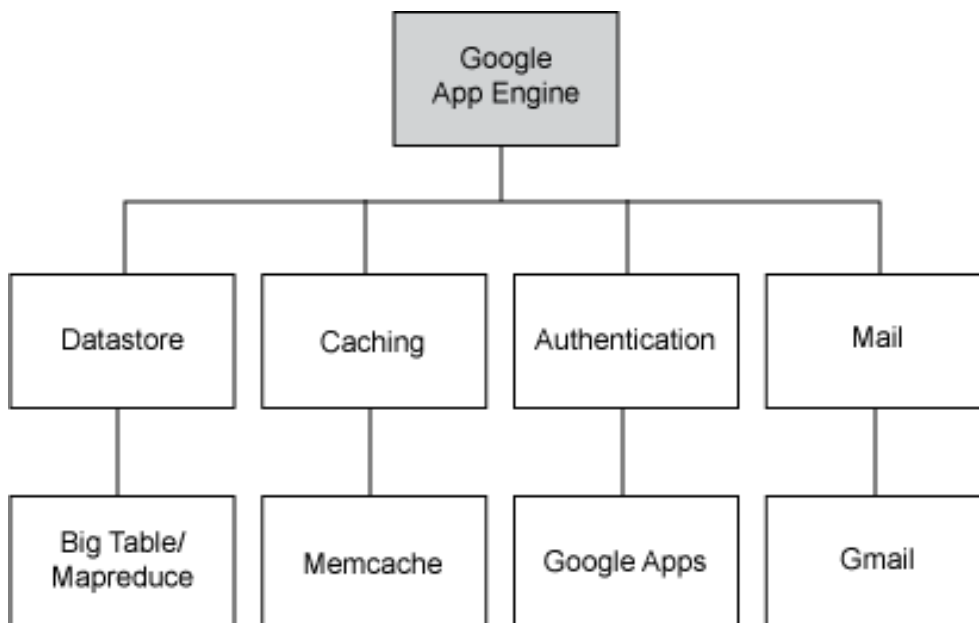
- Google App Engine lets you run your web applications on Google's infrastructure. App Engine applications are easy to build, easy to maintain, and easy to scale as your traffic and data storage needs grow. With App Engine, there are no servers to maintain: You just upload your application, and it's ready to serve your users.
- You can serve your app from your own domain name (such as <https://www.example.com/>) using Google Apps. Or, you can serve your app using a free name on the appspot.com domain. You can share your application with the world, or limit access to members of your organization.
- Google App Engine supports apps written in several programming languages. With App Engine's Java runtime environment, you can build your app using standard Java technologies, including the JVM, Java servlets, and the Java programming language—or any other language using a JVM-based interpreter or compiler, such as JavaScript or Ruby. App Engine also features a dedicated Python runtime environment, which includes a fast Python interpreter and the Python standard library. The Java and Python runtime environments are built to ensure that your application runs quickly, securely, and without interference from other apps on the system.
- With App Engine, you only pay for what you use. There are no set-up costs and no recurring fees. The resources your application uses, such as storage and bandwidth, are measured by the gigabyte, and billed at competitive rates. You control the maximum amounts of resources your app can consume, so it always stays within your budget. App Engine costs nothing to get started. All applications can use up to 500 MB of storage and enough CPU and bandwidth to support an efficient app serving around 5 million page views a month,

absolutely free. When you enable billing for your application, your free limits are raised, and you only pay for resources you use above the free levels.

➤ Architecture of Google App Engine



➤ Features of Google App Engine



➤ **GAE Application Environment:**

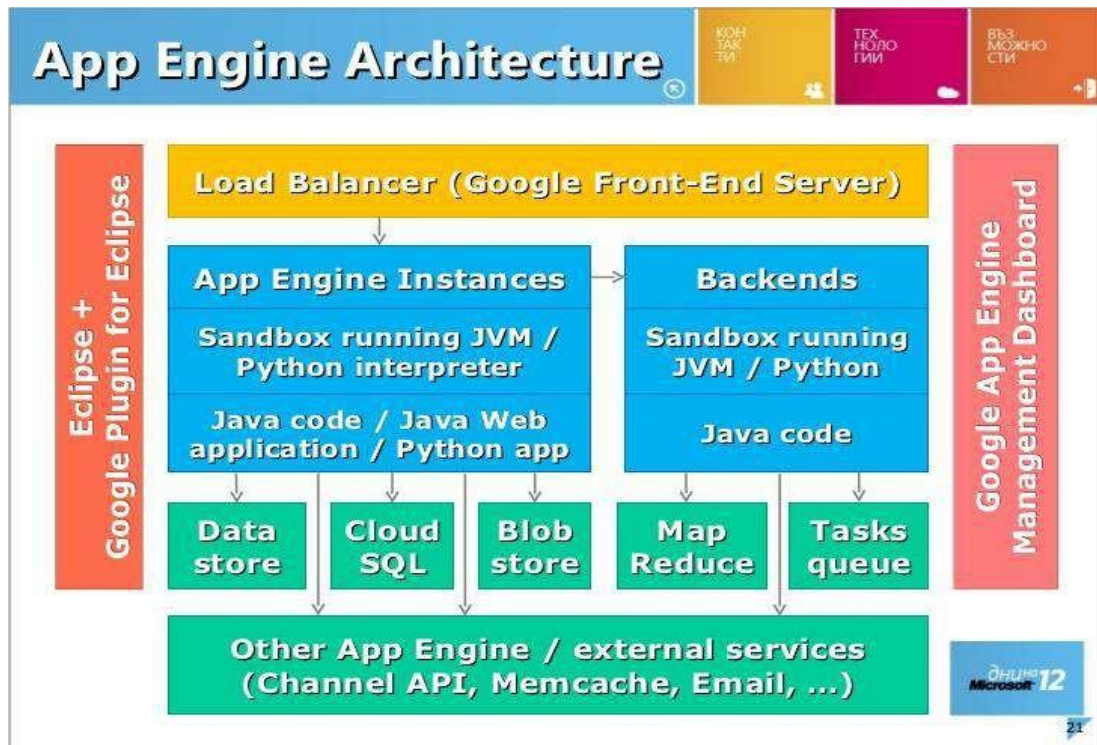
- Google App Engine makes it easy to build an application that runs reliably, even under heavy load and with large amounts of data. App Engine includes the following features:
- Persistent storage with queries, sorting and transactions
- Automatic scaling and load balancing
- APIs for authenticating users and sending email using Google Accounts
- Task queues for performing work outside of the scope of a web request
- Scheduled tasks for triggering events at specified times and regular intervals
- Dynamic web serving, with full support for common web technologies

➤ **Java Runtime Environment**

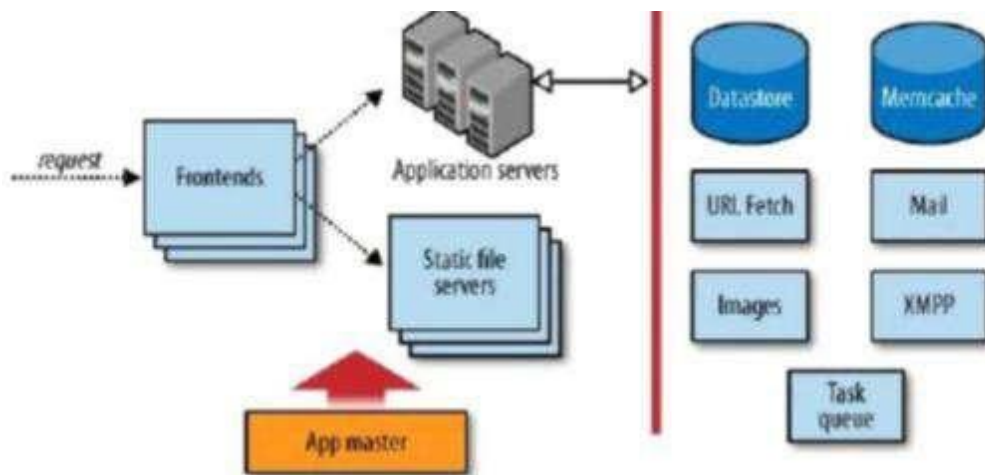
- You can develop your application for the Java runtime environment using common Java web development tools and API standards. Your app interacts with the environment using the Java Servlets standard, and can use common web application technologies such as Java Server Pages
- The Java runtime environment uses Java 6. The App Engine Java SDK supports developing apps using either Java 5 or 6. The environment includes the Java SE Runtime Environment (JRE) 6 platform and libraries. The restrictions of the sandbox environment are implemented in the JVM. An app can use any JVM byte code or library feature, as long as it does not exceed the sandbox restrictions. For instance, byte code that attempts to open a socket or write to a file will throw a runtime exception.
- Your app accesses most App Engine services using Java standard APIs. For the App Engine data store, the Java SDK includes implementations of the Java Data Objects (JDO) and Java Persistence API (JPA) interfaces. Your app can use the JavaMail API to send email messages with the App Engine Mail service. The java.net HTTP APIs accesses the App Engine URL fetch service.
- App Engine also includes low-level APIs for its services to implement additional adapters, or to use directly from the application. See the documentation for the data store, memcache, URL fetch, mail, images and Google Accounts APIs. Typically, Java developers use the Java programming language and APIs to implement web applications for the JVM. With the use



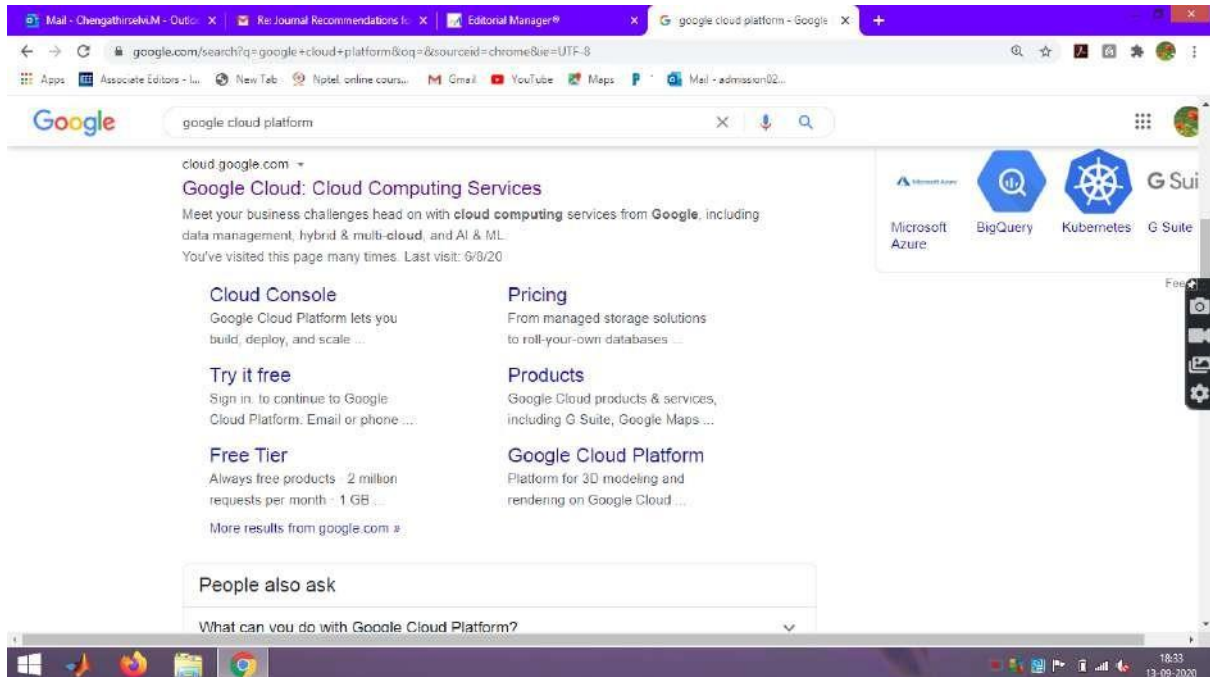
of JVM-compatible compilers or interpreters, you can also use other languages to develop web applications, such as JavaScript, Ruby.



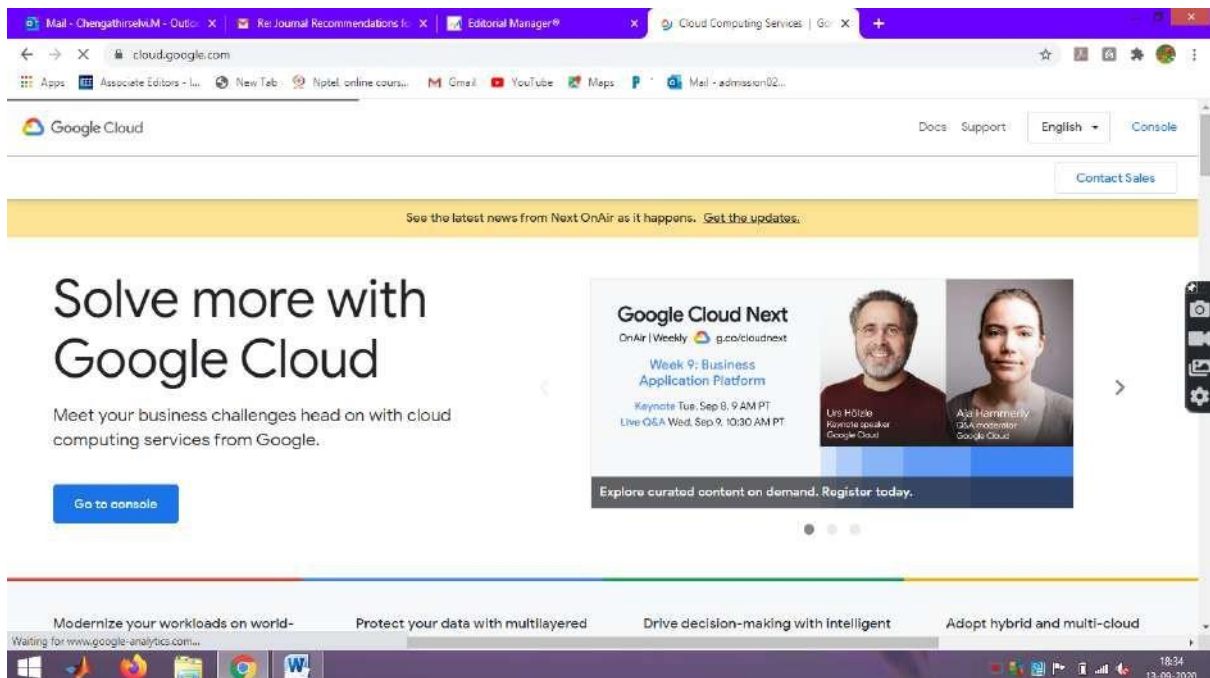
➤ **Workflow of Google App Engine**



Step1 : Login to www.cloud.google.com



Step2 : Goto Console





Step 3 : Google Cloud Platform is shown

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform dashboard for the project 'kceet-kathir'. The interface includes a navigation bar with 'DASHBOARD', 'ACTIVITY', and 'RECOMMENDATIONS' tabs. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Project info:** Displays project details such as Project name (kceet-kathir), Project ID (kceet-kathir), and Project number (625881604996). It also includes an 'ADD PEOPLE TO THIS PROJECT' button and a link to 'Go to project settings'.
- API APIs:** Shows a line graph for 'Requests (requests/sec)' over time. The graph indicates 'No data is available for the selected time frame' and includes a link to 'Go to APIs overview'.
- Google Cloud Platform status:** Reports 'All services normal' and provides a link to 'Go to Cloud status dashboard'.
- Billing:** Shows 'Estimated charges' for the billing period 1–13 Sep 2020 as INR ₹0.00, with a link to 'View detailed charges'.
- Monitoring:** Offers options to 'Set up alerting policies' and 'Create uptime checks'.
- Resources:** Lists 'Storage' with '2 buckets'.
- Trace:** A section for monitoring application traces.

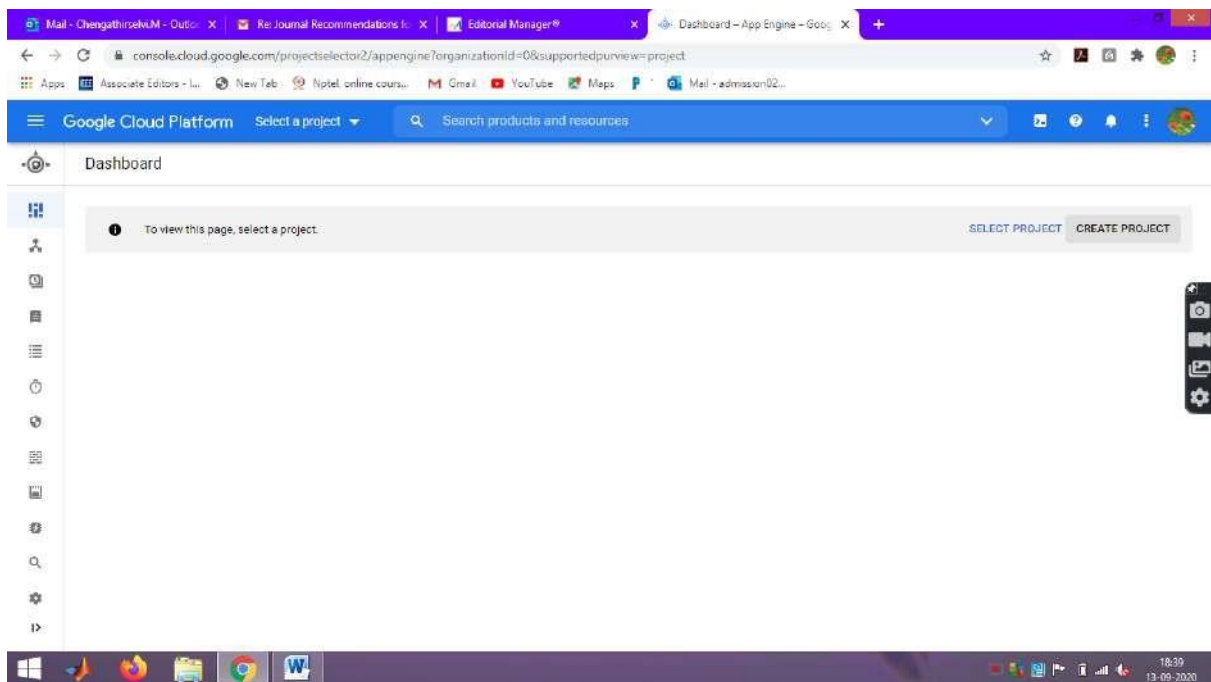
The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 18:35 on 13-09-2020.

Step 4 : Click Dashboard in the Google Cloud Platform

The screenshot shows the 'Manage resources' page in the Google Cloud Platform console. The left-hand navigation menu is open, and the 'Dashboard' option is highlighted. The main content area displays 'No resource selected' and includes tabs for 'PERMISSIONS', 'LABELS', and 'ACTIVITY'. A message at the bottom of the main area states: 'Please select at least one resource.' The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 18:39 on 13-09-2020.

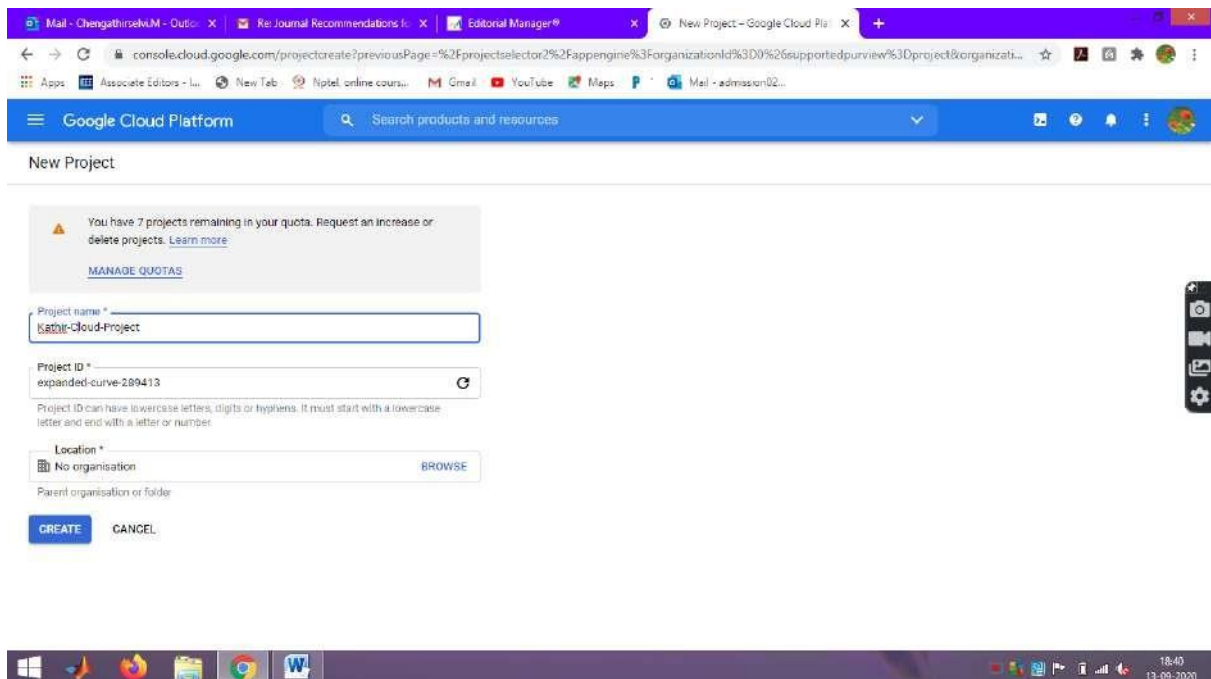


Step 5 : Dashboard in the Google Cloud Platform



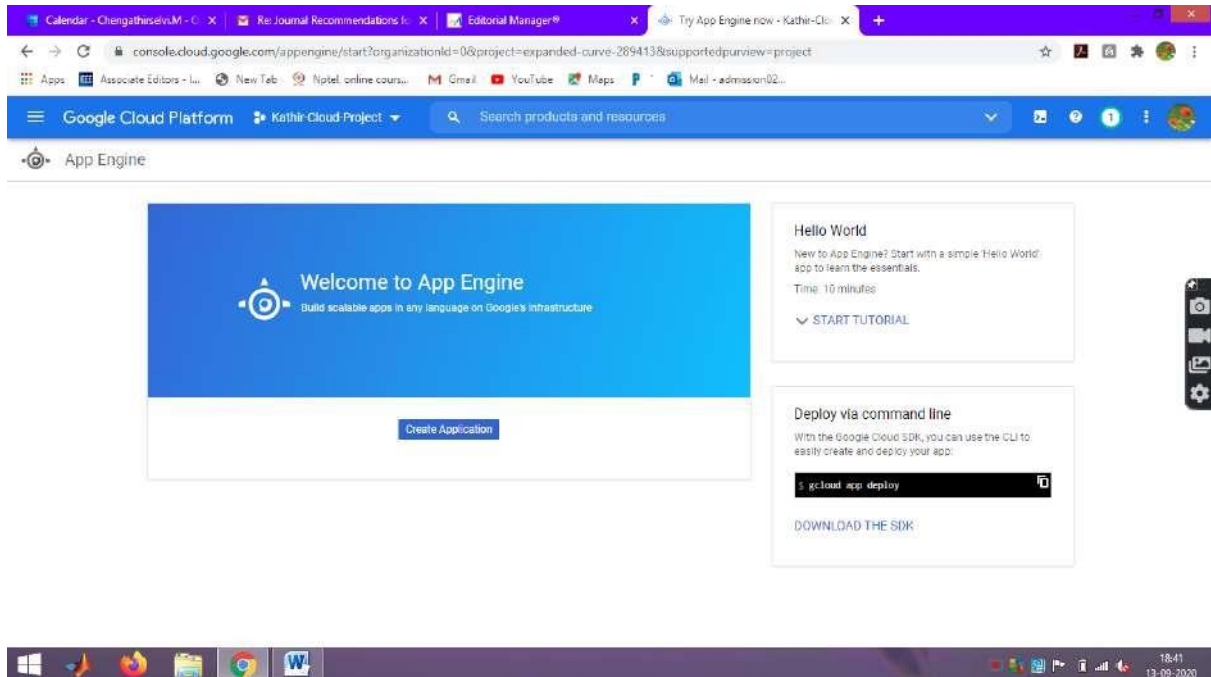
Step 6 : Click New Project and give unique Project Name.

Example : `kcet-cloud-project`



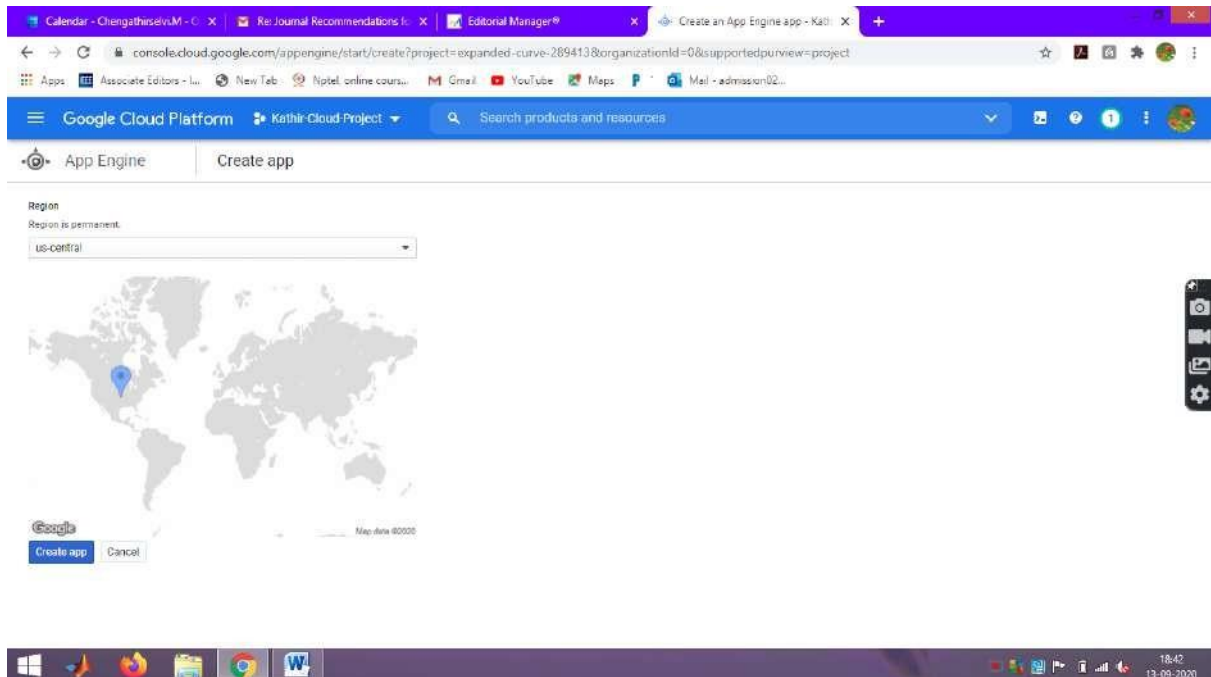


Step 7 : Google App Engine is initiated



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform console for the 'Kathir-Cloud-Project'. The main heading is 'Welcome to App Engine' with the subtext 'Build scalable apps in any language on Google's infrastructure'. A prominent blue button labeled 'Create Application' is centered below the heading. To the right, there are two informational cards: 'Hello World' (with a 'START TUTORIAL' link) and 'Deploy via command line' (with a code snippet `gcloud app deploy` and a 'DOWNLOAD THE SDK' link). The browser's address bar shows the URL `console.cloud.google.com/appengine/start?organizationId=0&project=expanded-curve-289413&supportedpurview=project`. The system tray at the bottom indicates the time is 18:41 on 13-09-2020.

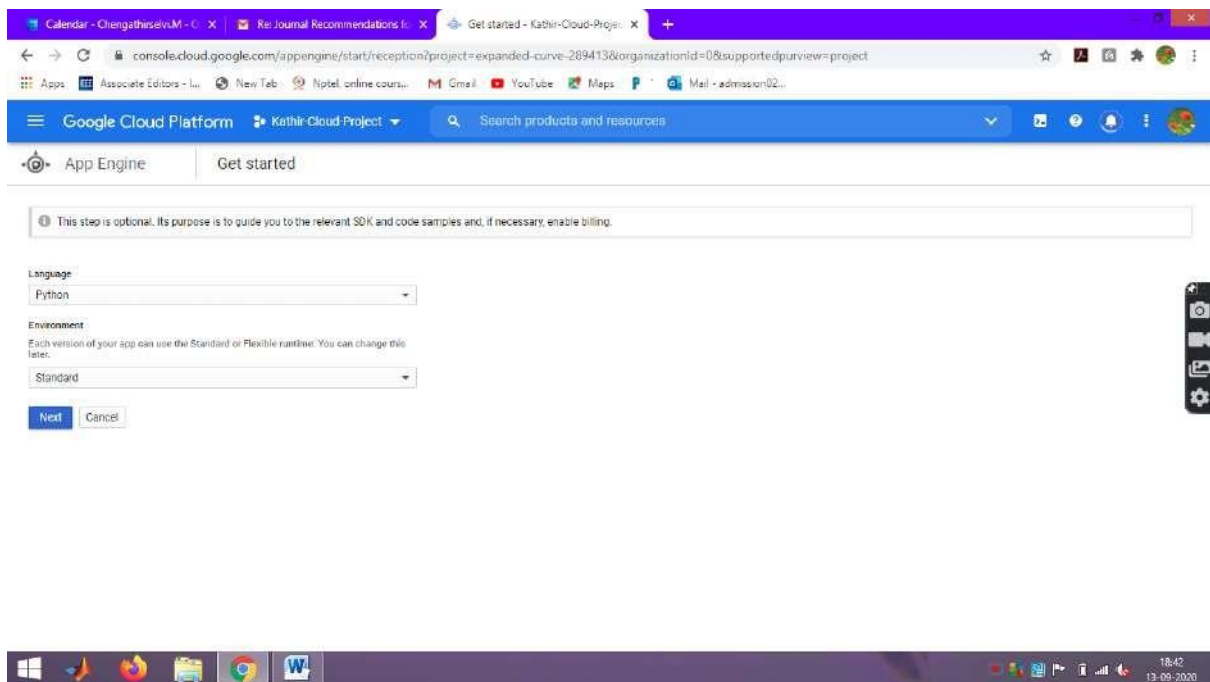
Step 8 : Click create Application



The screenshot shows the 'Create app' dialog in the Google Cloud Platform console. The 'Region' is set to 'us-central', with a note that 'Region is permanent'. Below the dropdown is a world map with a blue pin over North America. At the bottom of the dialog are 'Create app' and 'Cancel' buttons. The browser's address bar shows the URL `console.cloud.google.com/appengine/start/create?project=expanded-curve-289413&organizationId=0&supportedpurview=project`. The system tray at the bottom indicates the time is 18:42 on 13-09-2020.

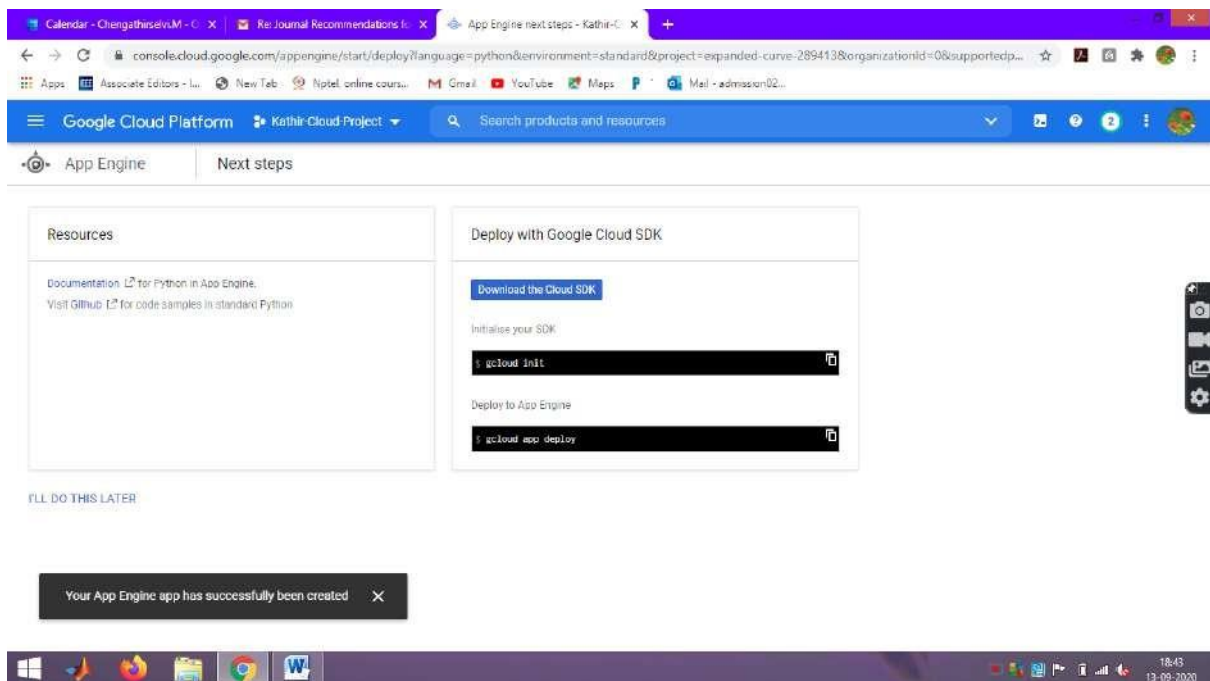


Step 9 : Create app and Select Language Python



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform console for a project named 'Kathir-Cloud-Project'. The 'App Engine' section is active, and the 'Get started' page is displayed. A message states: 'This step is optional. Its purpose is to guide you to the relevant SDK and code samples and, if necessary, enable billing.' Below this, the 'Language' is set to 'Python' and the 'Environment' is set to 'Standard'. A 'Next' button is visible at the bottom left of the configuration area.

Step 10 : Python app is created in Google App Engine



The screenshot shows the 'Next steps' page in the Google Cloud Platform console. It provides resources for Python in App Engine and instructions on how to deploy the app using the Google Cloud SDK. The 'Deploy with Google Cloud SDK' section includes a 'Download the Cloud SDK' button and two terminal commands:

```

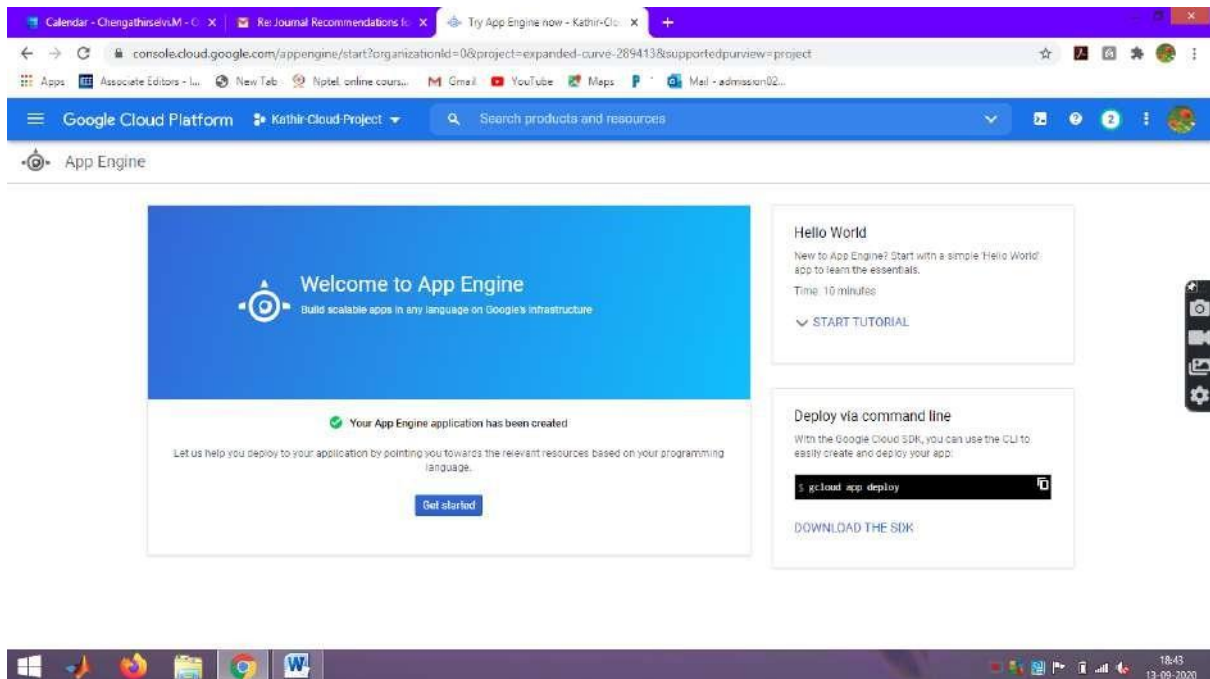
Initialize your SDK
$ gcloud init

Deploy to App Engine
$ gcloud app deploy
  
```

Below the instructions, there is a section labeled 'FULL DO THIS LATER' and a notification box that reads: 'Your App Engine app has successfully been created'.

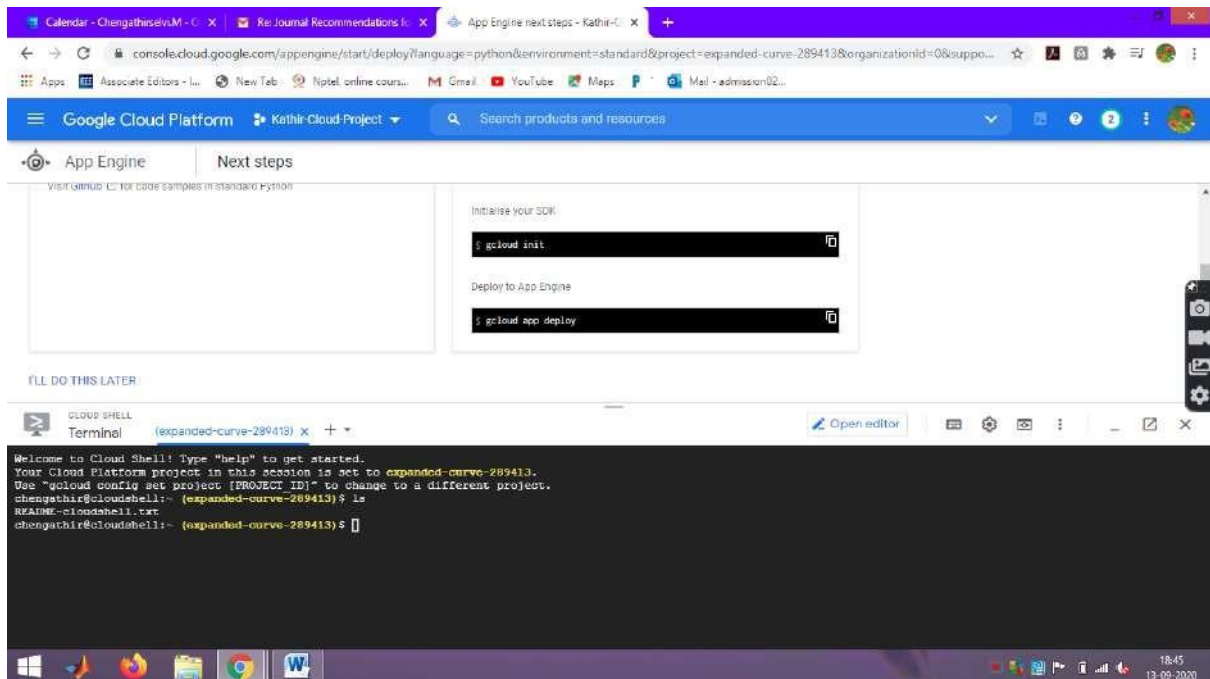


Step 11 : Python app Engine application is created



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform console for the 'Kathir-Cloud-Project'. The main heading is 'Welcome to App Engine' with the subtext 'Build scalable apps in any language on Google's infrastructure'. A green checkmark indicates 'Your App Engine application has been created'. Below this, there is a 'Get started' button. To the right, there are two panels: 'Hello World' with a 'START TUTORIAL' link, and 'Deploy via command line' with a code block showing `$ gcloud app deploy` and a 'DOWNLOAD THE SDK' link. The browser's address bar shows the URL `console.cloud.google.com/appengine/start?organizationId=0&project=expanded-curve-289413&supportedpurview=project`. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 18:45 on 13-09-2020.

Step 12 : Click Cloud Shell in the Kathir-Cloud-Project



The screenshot shows the 'Next steps' page in the Google Cloud Platform console. It provides instructions for initializing the SDK and deploying the app. The 'CLOUD SHELL' terminal is open, showing the following text:

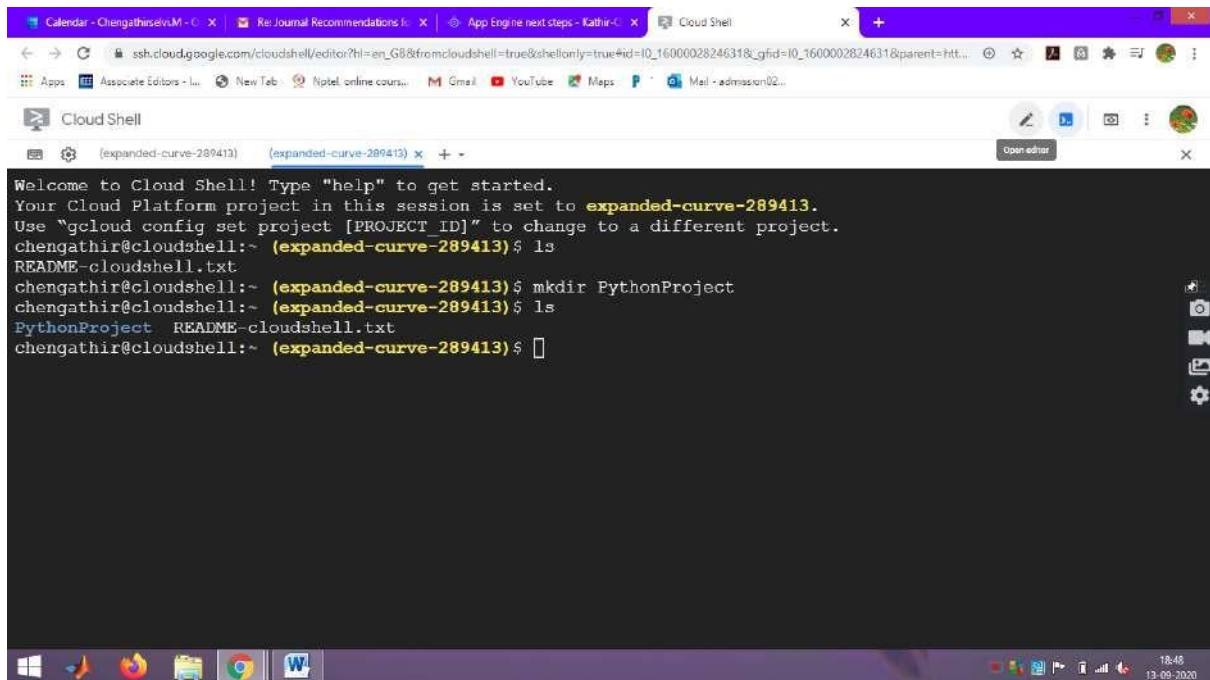

```
Welcome to Cloud Shell! Type "help" to get started.
Your Cloud Platform project in this session is set to expanded-curve-289413.
Use "gcloud config set project [PROJECT_ID]" to change to a different project.
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $ ls
README-cloudshell.txt
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $
```

 The browser's address bar shows the URL `console.cloud.google.com/appengine/start/deploy?language=python&environment=standard&project=expanded-curve-289413&organizationId=0&suppo...`. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 18:45 on 13-09-2020.



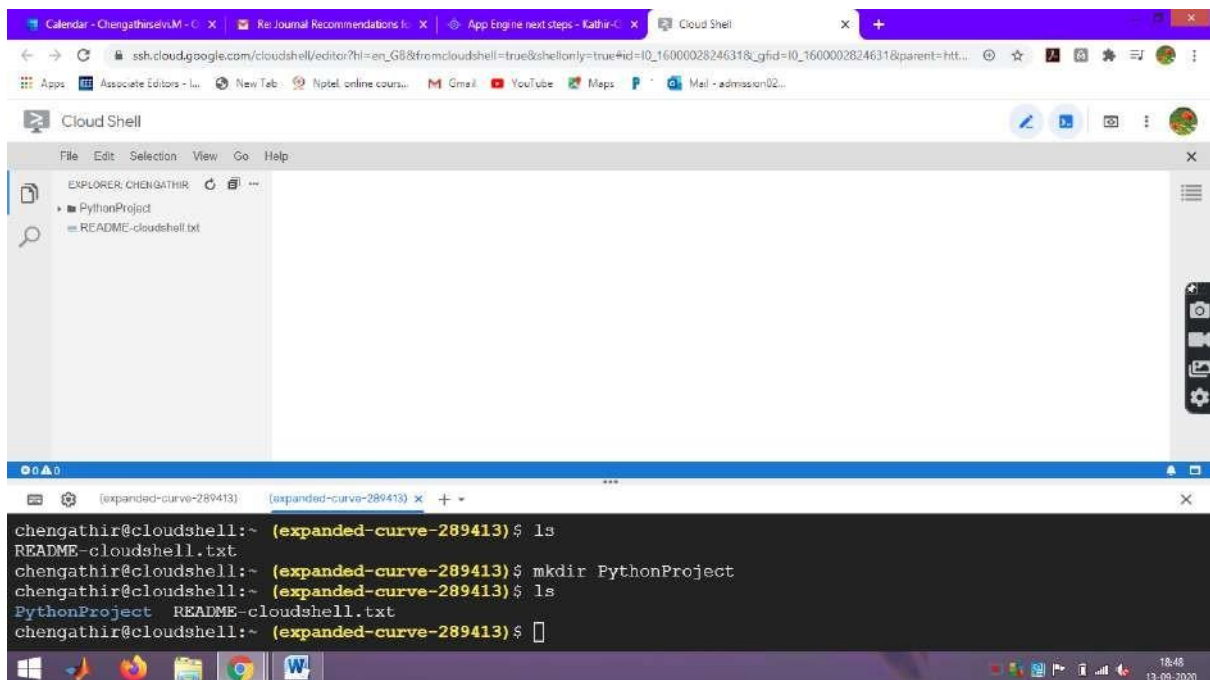
Step 13 : Create a Directory PythonProject using mkdir command

Syntax : mkdir PythonProject

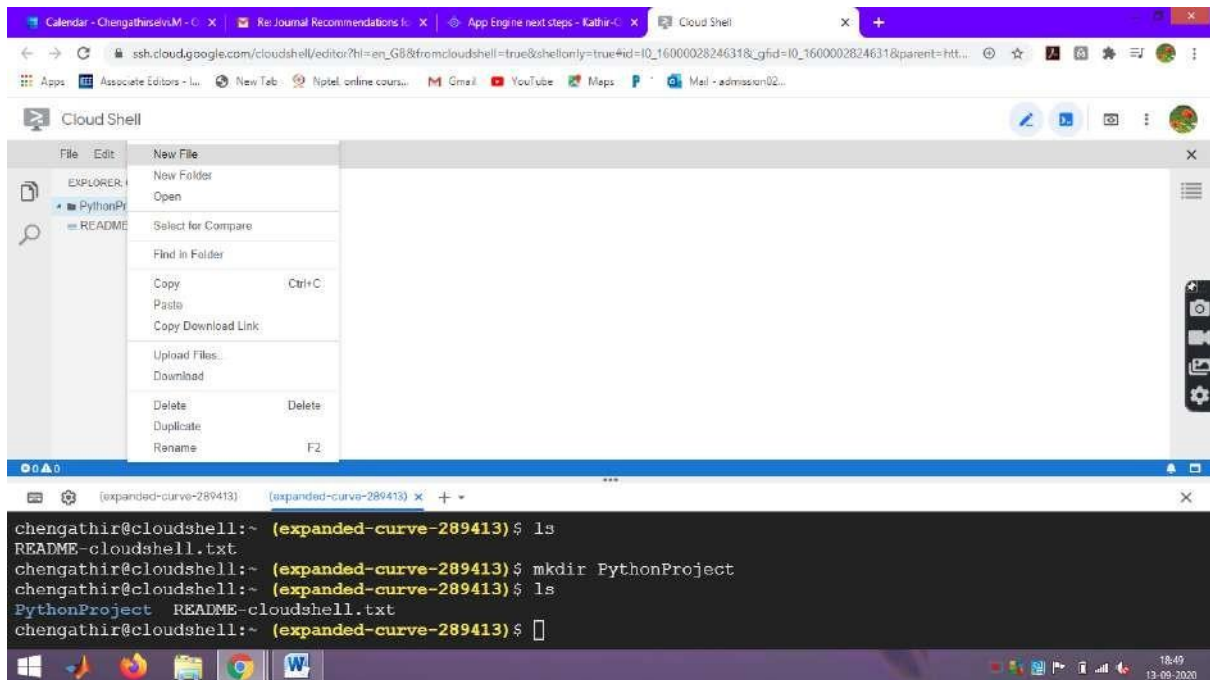
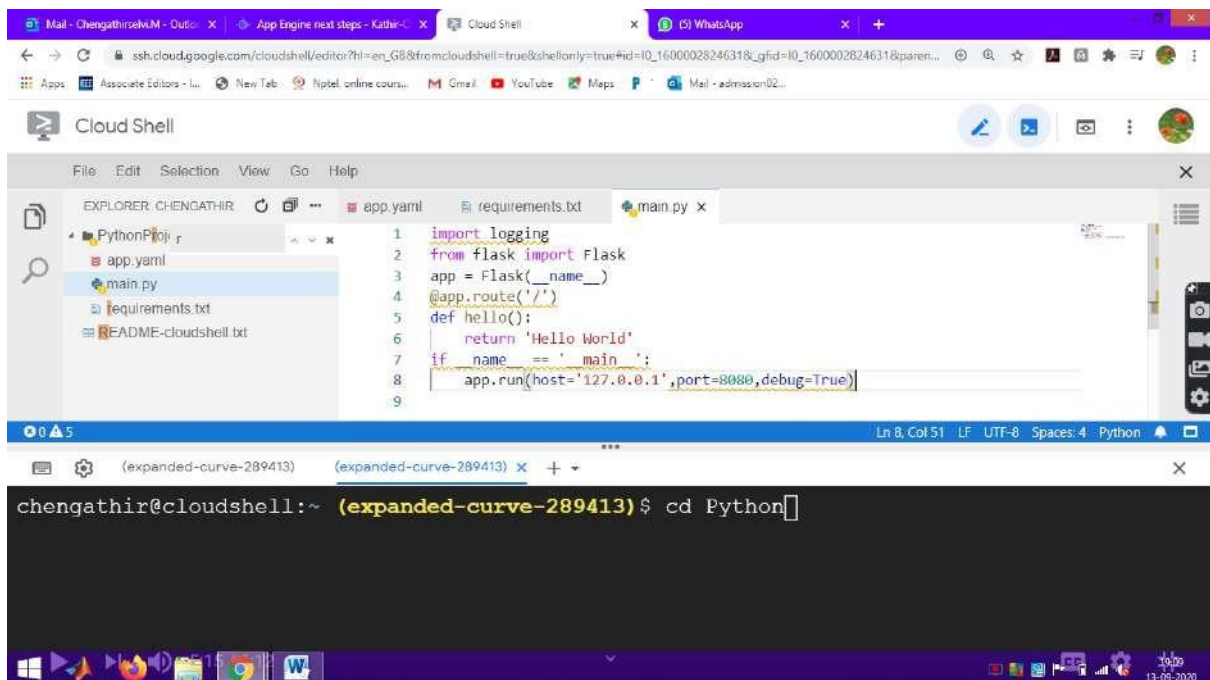


```
Welcome to Cloud Shell! Type "help" to get started.
Your Cloud Platform project in this session is set to expanded-curve-289413.
Use "gcloud config set project [PROJECT_ID]" to change to a different project.
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $ ls
README-cloudshell.txt
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $ mkdir PythonProject
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $ ls
PythonProject README-cloudshell.txt
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $
```

Step 14 : Click Editor to create Python application



```
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $ ls
README-cloudshell.txt
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $ mkdir PythonProject
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $ ls
PythonProject README-cloudshell.txt
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $
```

Step 15 : Click New File in the PythonProject Folder (Python file)**Step 16 : Create main.py file**

main.py file

```

import logging

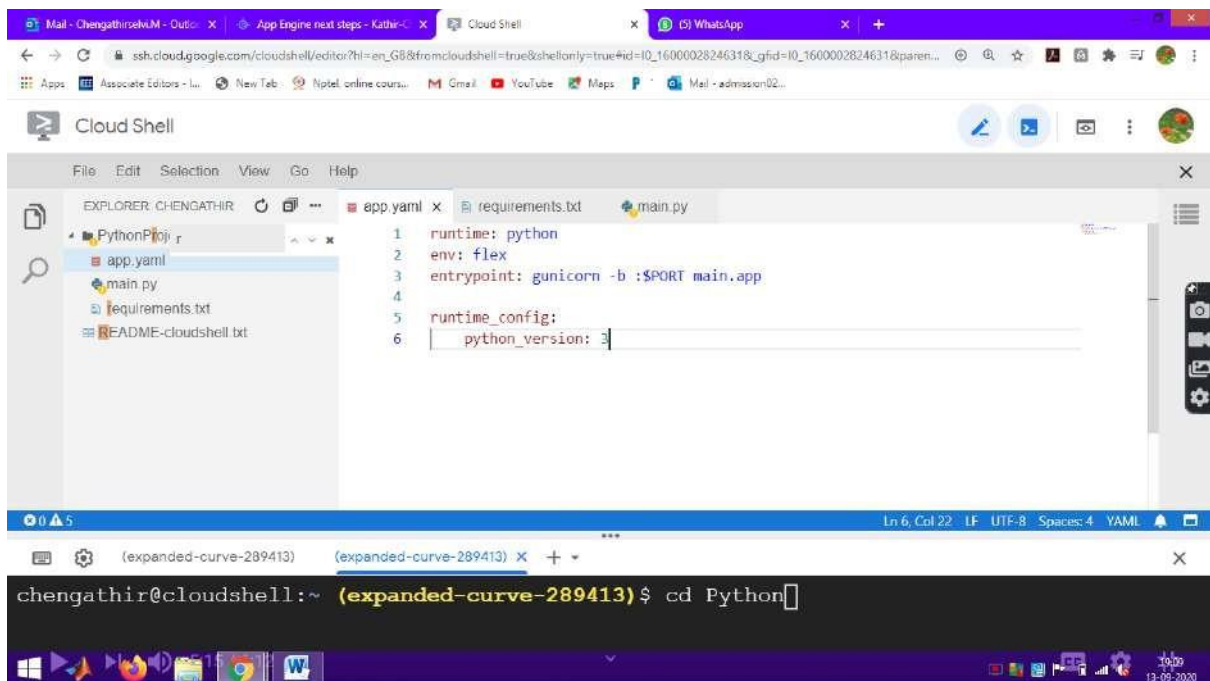
from flask import Flask

app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
def hello():
    return 'Hello World'

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host='127.0.0.1', port=8080, debug=True)

```

Step 17 : Create app.yaml file**app.yaml**

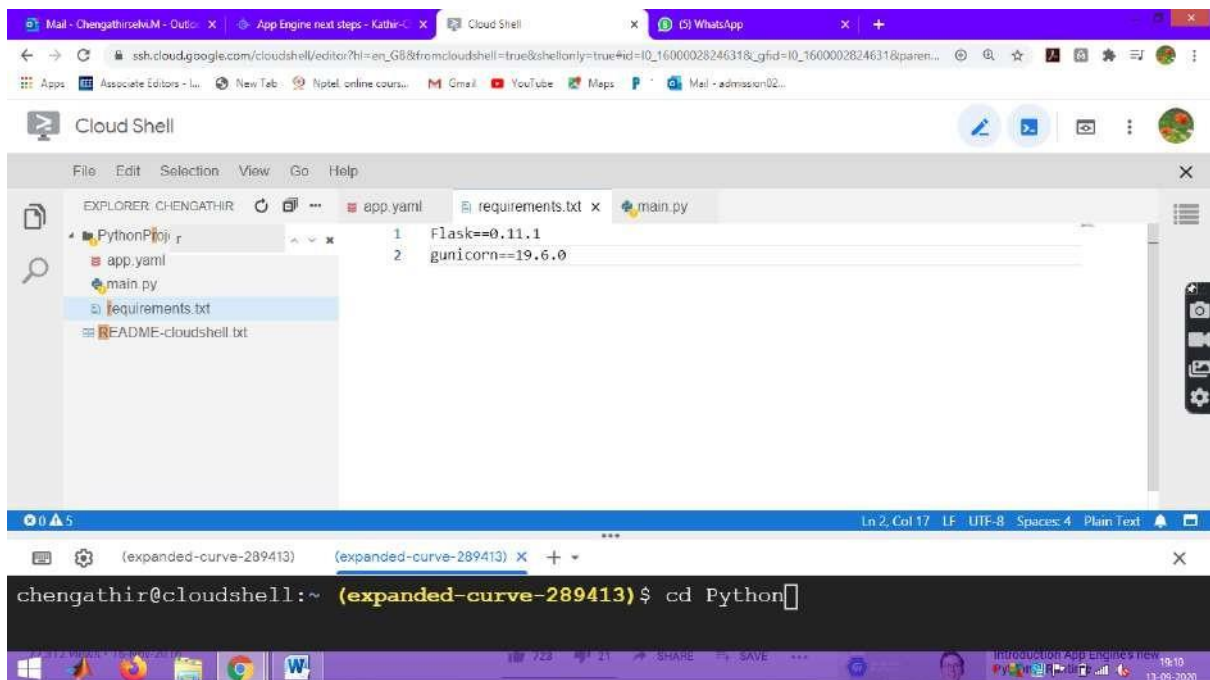
```

runtime: python
env: flex
entrypoint: gunicorn -b :$PORT main:app

runtime_config:
  python_version: 3

```


Step 18 : Create requirements.txt file



The screenshot shows the Cloud Shell interface with a file explorer on the left displaying a project structure: PythonProject, app.yaml, main.py, requirements.txt, and README-cloudshell.txt. The requirements.txt file is open in the editor, showing the following content:

```
1 Flask==0.11.1
2 gunicorn==19.6.0
```

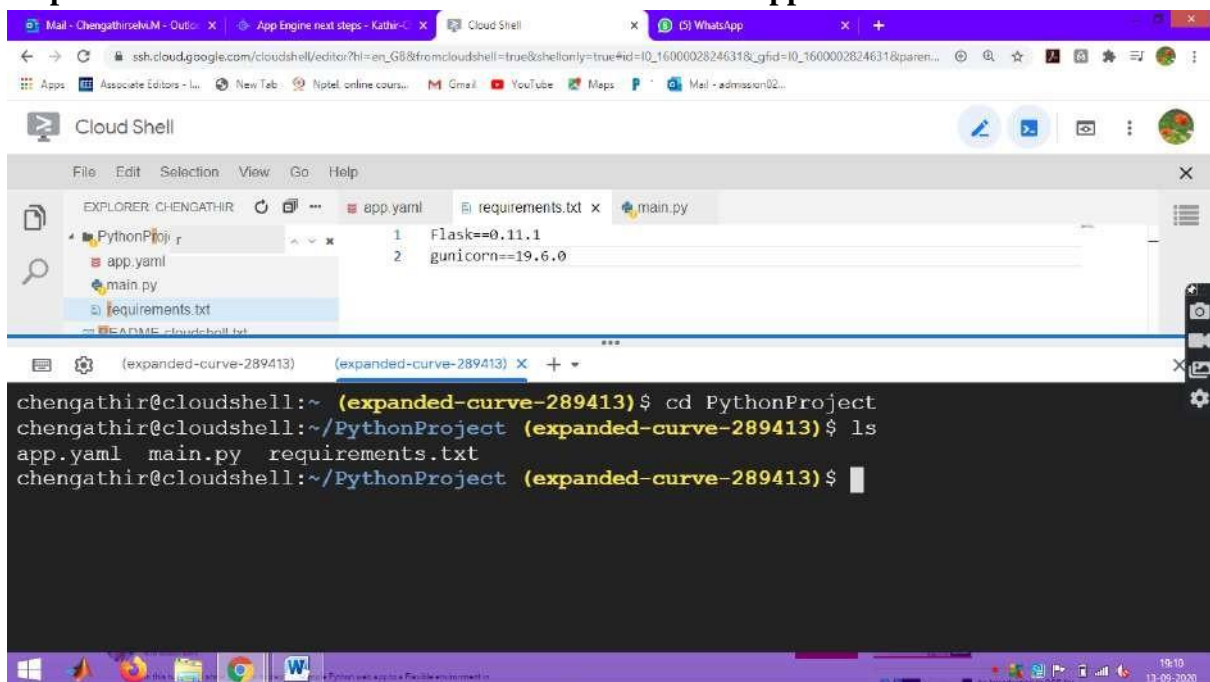
Below the editor, the terminal shows the command `cd Python` being executed in the `~/` directory.

requirements.txt

```
Flask==0.11.1
```

```
gunicorn==19.6.0
```

Step 19 : Move to Cloud Shell Environment to run the application



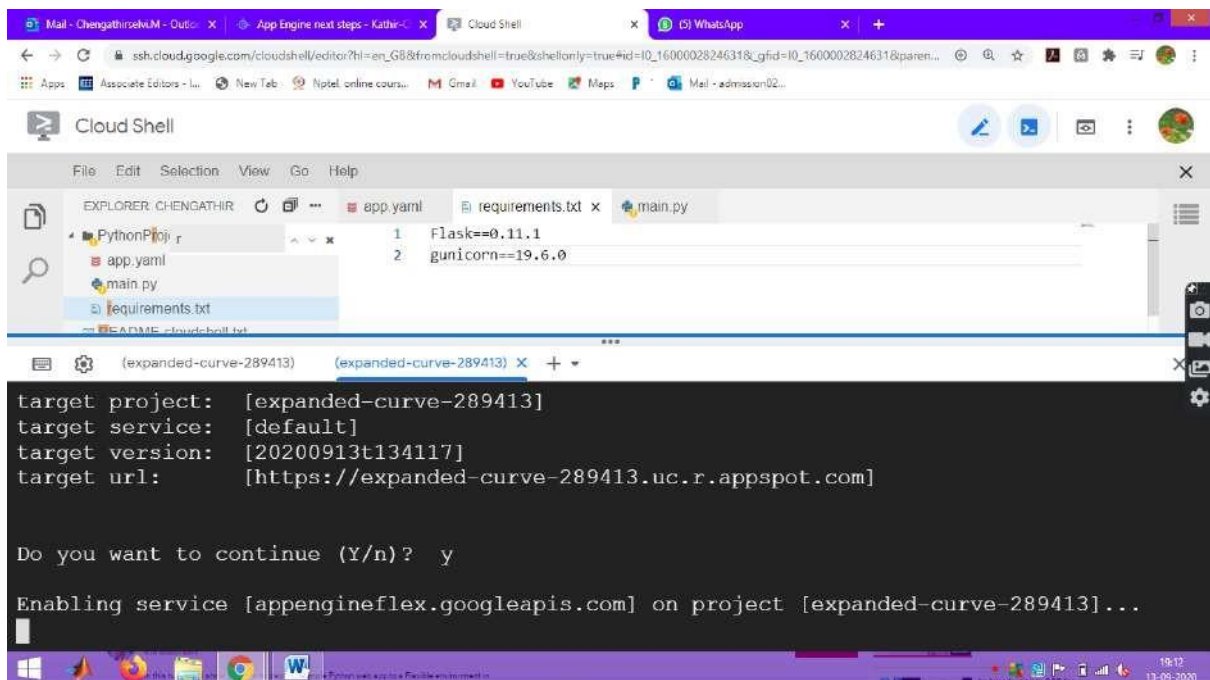
The screenshot shows the Cloud Shell terminal with the following commands and output:

```
chengathir@cloudshell:~ (expanded-curve-289413) $ cd PythonProject
chengathir@cloudshell:~/PythonProject (expanded-curve-289413) $ ls
app.yaml  main.py  requirements.txt
chengathir@cloudshell:~/PythonProject (expanded-curve-289413) $
```



Step 20 : Move to Cloud Shell Environment to run the application

Syntax : gcloud app deploy



```

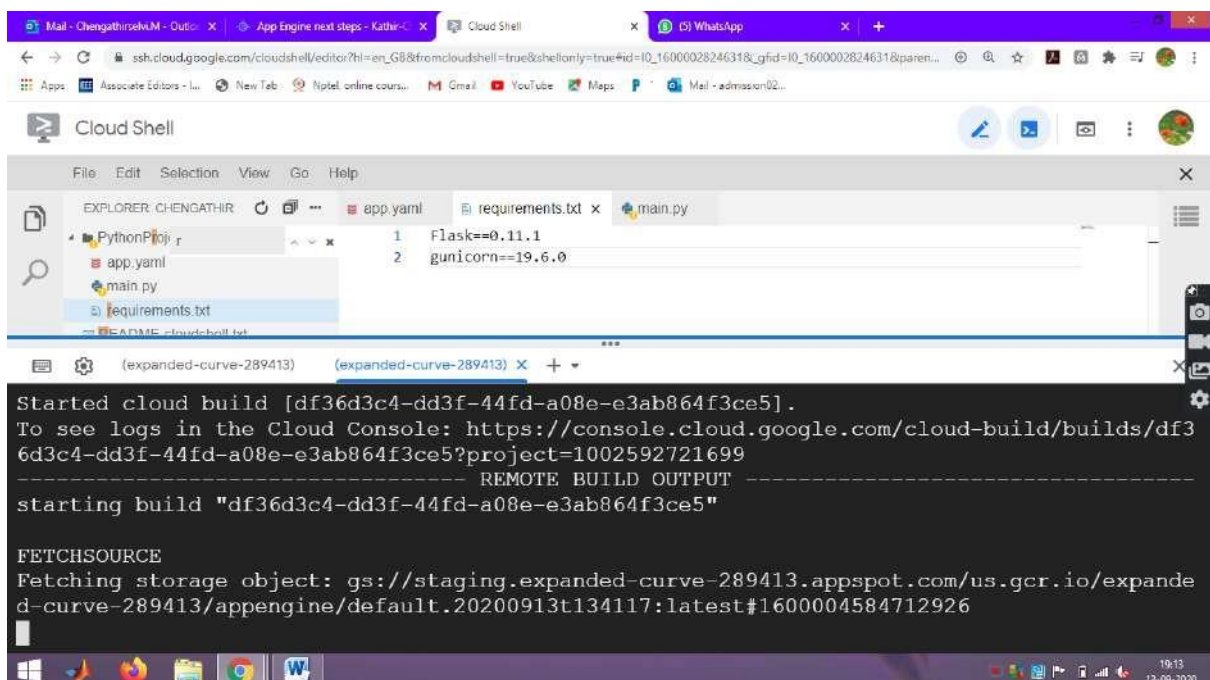
target project: [expanded-curve-289413]
target service: [default]
target version: [20200913t134117]
target url: [https://expanded-curve-289413.uc.r.appspot.com]

Do you want to continue (Y/n)? y

Enabling service [appengineflex.googleapis.com] on project [expanded-curve-289413]...

```

Continue the application. It enable service on the given project



```

Started cloud build [df36d3c4-dd3f-44fd-a08e-e3ab864f3ce5].
To see logs in the Cloud Console: https://console.cloud.google.com/cloud-build/builds/df36d3c4-dd3f-44fd-a08e-e3ab864f3ce5?project=1002592721699
----- REMOTE BUILD OUTPUT -----
starting build "df36d3c4-dd3f-44fd-a08e-e3ab864f3ce5"

FETCHSOURCE
Fetching storage object: gs://staging.expanded-curve-289413.appspot.com/us.gcr.io/expanded-curve-289413/appengine/default.20200913t134117:latest#1600004584712926

```

It started building the object and fetching the storage object for the created application

The screenshot shows a Cloud Shell terminal window with a file explorer on top. The file explorer shows a directory named 'PythonProject' containing files 'app.yaml', 'main.py', 'requirements.txt', and 'README-cloudshell.txt'. The terminal output shows the following commands and results:

```

89e14614ab6b: Layer already exists
18ecc1cf8b2f: Pushed
15942b628b0d: Layer already exists
ed16353646db: Pushed
latest: digest: sha256:a56ba6724428bce0a0f89a6258cab5d985097ed4dd85027c24bcd176ca06d4b6 size: 3457
DONE

Updating service [default] (this may take several minutes)...

```

It is updating the service

The screenshot shows the Cloud Shell terminal after the service update. The terminal output is as follows:

```

DONE

Updating service [default] (this may take several minutes)...done.
Setting traffic split for service [default]...done.
Deployed service [default] to [https://expanded-curve-289413.uc.r.appspot.com]

You can stream logs from the command line by running:
$ gcloud app logs tail -s default

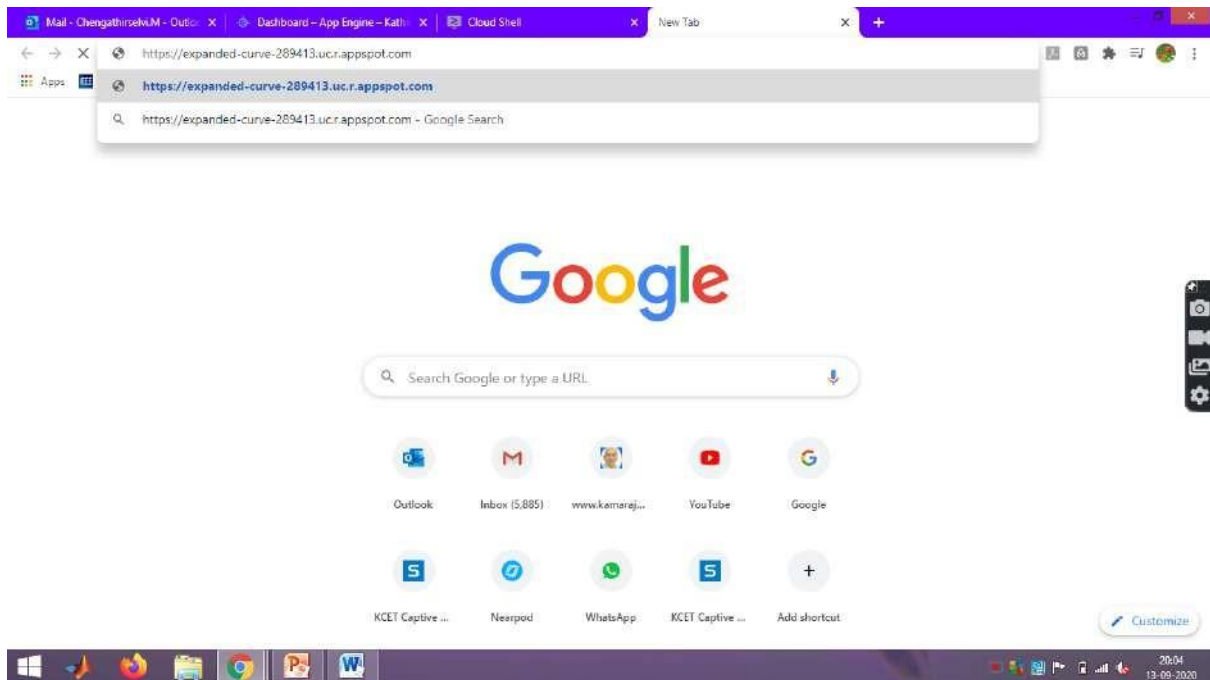
To view your application in the web browser run:
$ gcloud app browse
chengathir@cloudshell:~/PythonProject (expanded-curve-289413) $

```

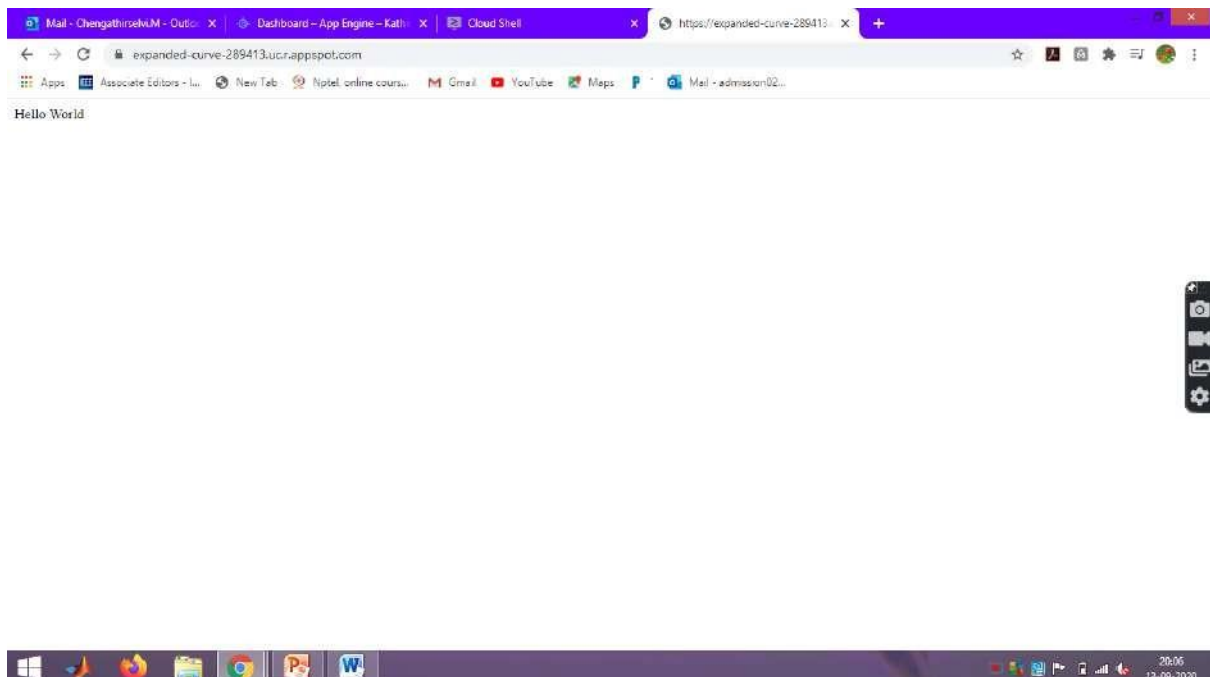
The application is successfully deployed and URL is

<https://expanded-curve-289413.uc.r.appspot.com>

Step 21 : Run your program in the browser



Step 22 : Hello World Program is successfully run in the browser



Result:

Thus the Google App Engine is installed successfully and a web application to display hello world using python is developed and deployed in the GAE and used GAE Launcher to launch the web applications.

Ex No. 5 a

Simulate a cloud scenario using CloudSim

Introduction:

❖ CloudSim

- A Framework for modeling and simulation of Cloud Computing Infrastructures and services
- Originally built at the Cloud Computing Distributed Systems (CLOUDS) Laboratory, The University of Melbourne, Australia
- It is completely written in JAVA

❖ Main Features of CloudSim

- Modeling and simulation
- Data centre network topologies and message-passing applications
- Dynamic insertion of simulation elements
- Stop and resume of simulation
- Policies for allocation of hosts and virtual machines

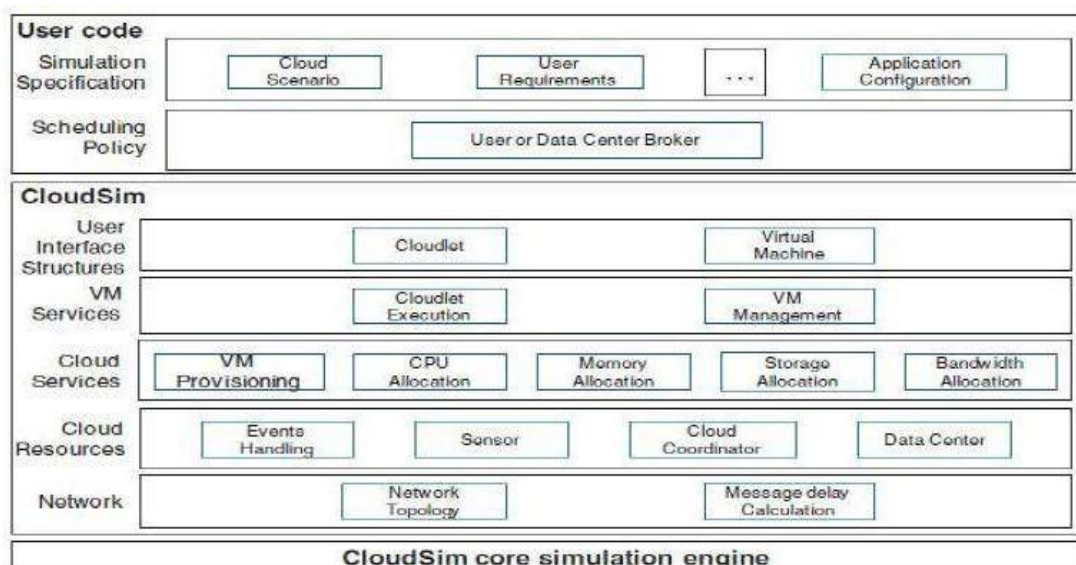
❖ Cloudsim – Essentials

- JDK 1.6 or above <http://tinyurl.com/JNU-JAVA>
- Eclipse 4.2 or above <http://tinyurl.com/JNU-Eclipse>
- Alternatively NetBeans <https://netbeans.org/downloads>
- Up & Running with cloudsim guide: <https://goo.gl/TPL7Zh>

❖ Cloudsim-Directory structure

- cloudsim/ -- top level CloudSim directory
- docs/ -- CloudSim API Documentation
- examples/ -- CloudSim examples
- jars/ -- CloudSim jar archives
- sources/ -- CloudSim source code

❖ Cloudsim - Layered Architecture



❖ Cloudsim - Component model classes

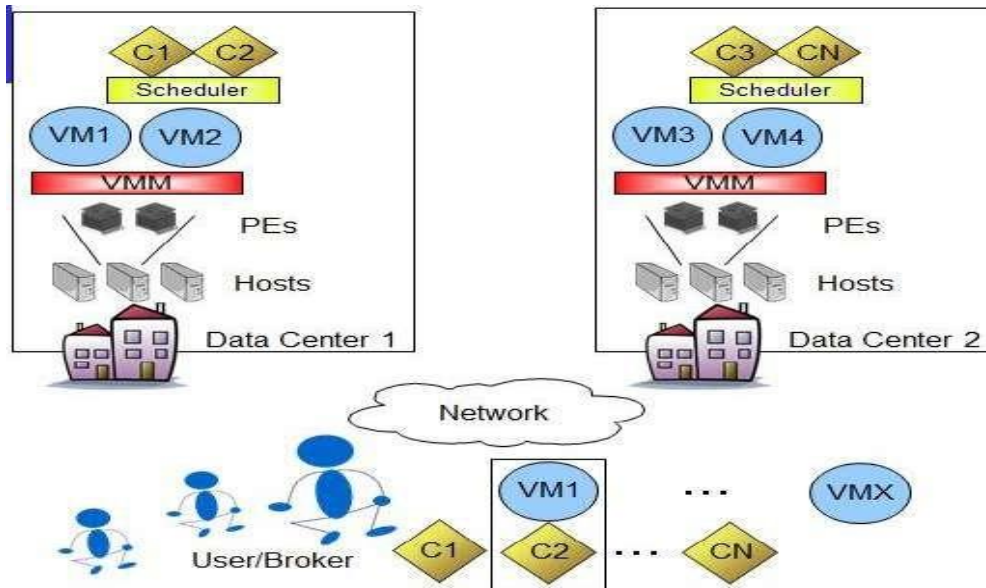
- CloudInformationService.java
- Datacenter.java,Host.java,Pe.java
- Vm.java,Cloudlet.java
- DatacenterBroker.java
- Storage.java,HarddriveStorage.java, SanStorage.java

❖ Cloudsim - Major blocks/Modules

- org.cloudbus.cloudsim
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.core
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.core.predicates
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.distributions
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.lists
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.network
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.network.datacenter
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.power
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.power.lists
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.power.models
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.provisioners
- org.cloudbus.cloudsim.util

❖ Cloudsim - key components

- Datacenter
- DataCenterCharacteristics
- Host
- DatacenterBroker
- RamProvisioner
- BwProvisioner
- Storage
- Vm
- VMAllocationpolicy
- VmScheduler
- Cloudlet
- CloudletScheduler
- CloudInformationService
- CloudSim
- CloudSimTags
- SimEvent
- SimEntity
- CloudsimShutdown
- FutureQueue
- DefferedQueue
- Predicate and associative classes.

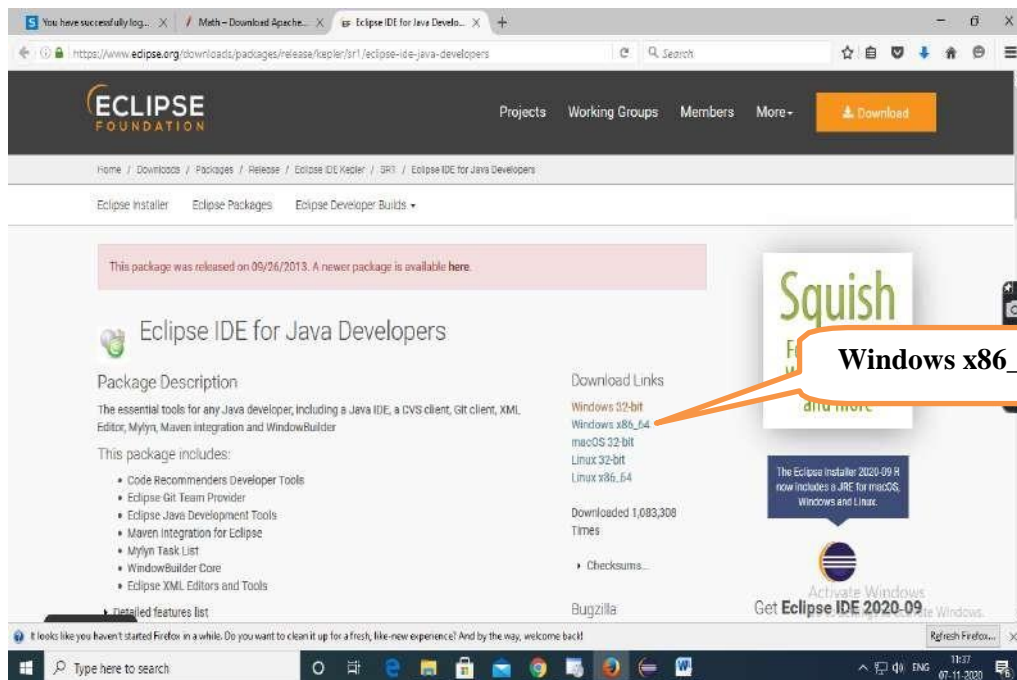


CloudSim Elements/Components

Procedure to import Eclipse, Cloudsim in your system

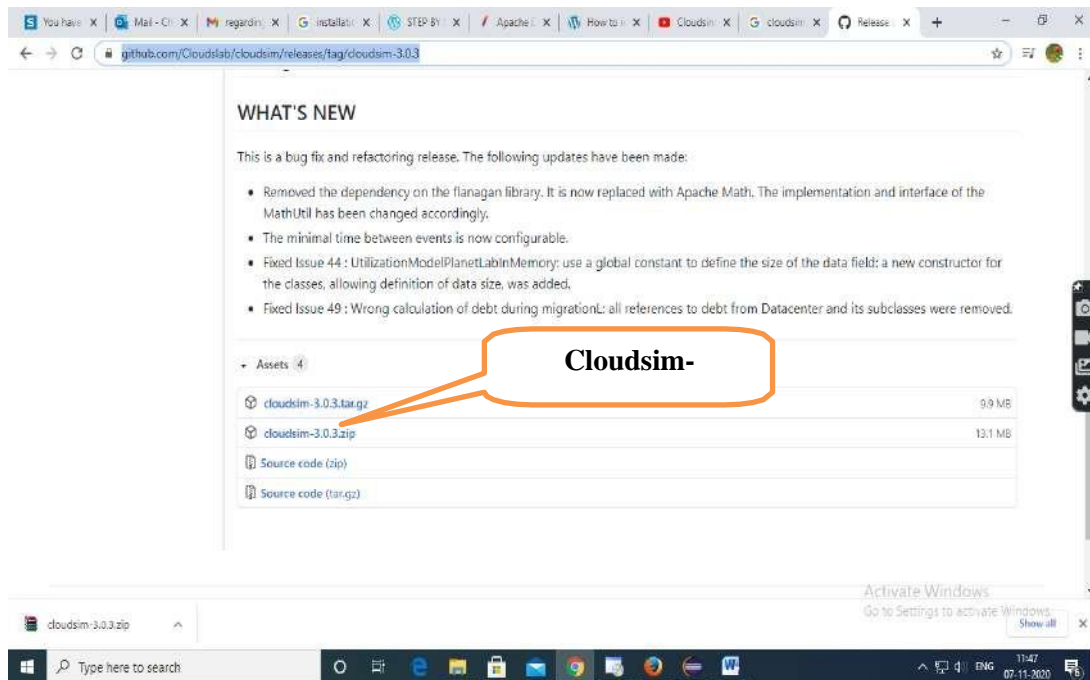
Step 1: Link to download Eclipse and download Eclipse for Windows 64bit into your Local machine

<https://www.eclipse.org/downloads/packages/release/kepler/sr1/eclipse-ide-java-developers>

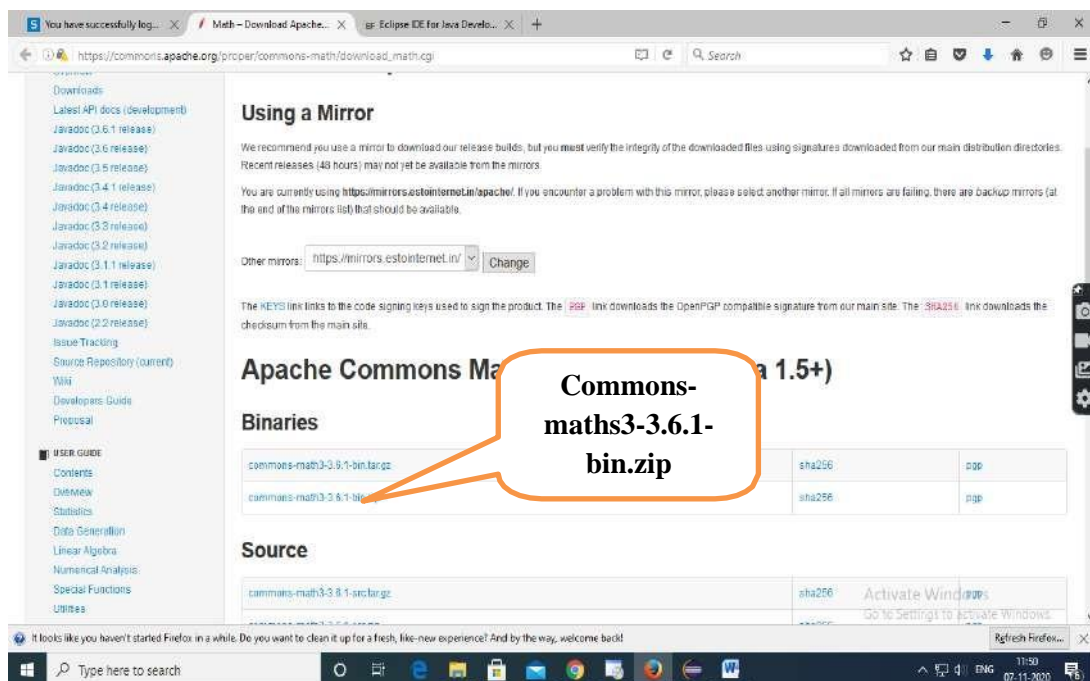


Step 2: Download cloudsim-3.0.3 from git hub repository in your local machine

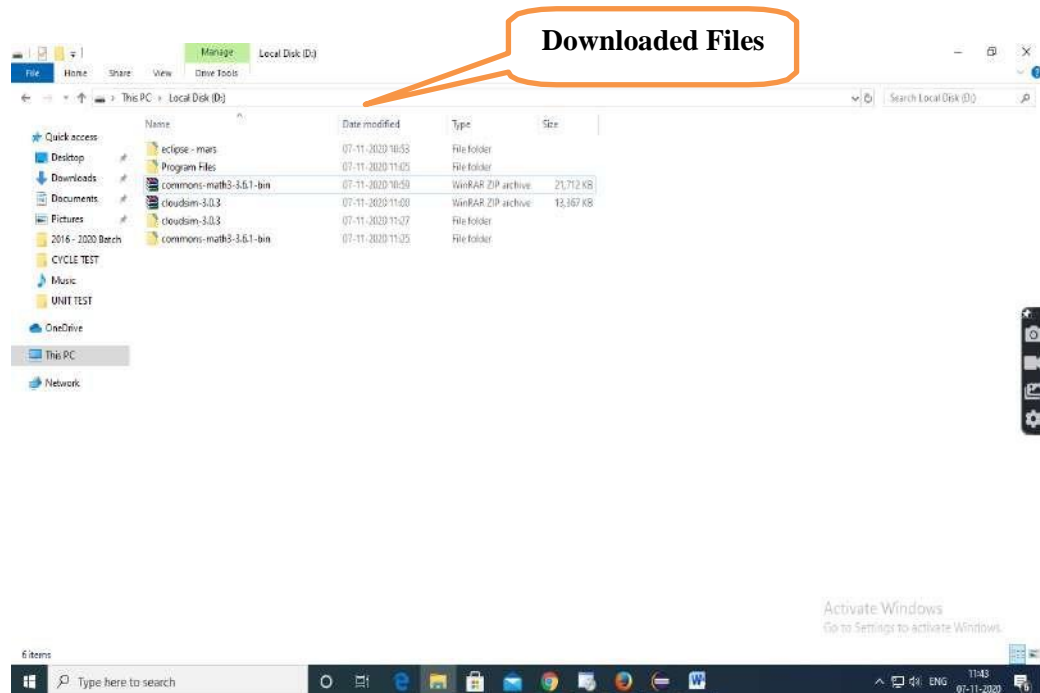
<https://github.com/Cloudslab/cloudsim/releases/tag/cloudsim-3.0.3>

**Step 3:** Download commons-maths3-3.6.1 from git hub repository in your local machine

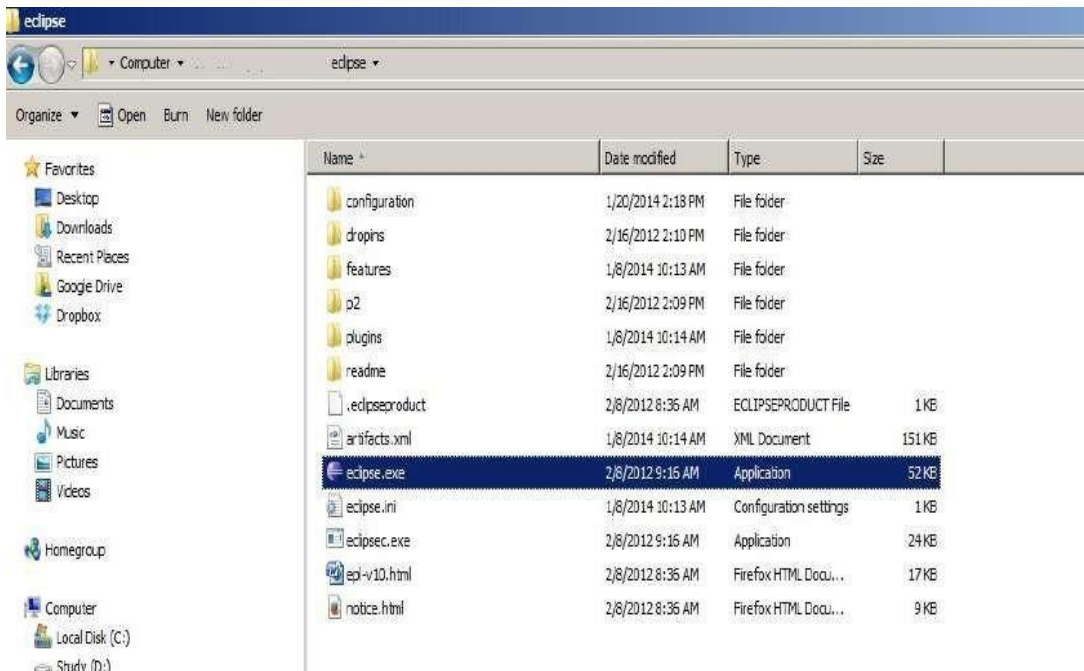
https://commons.apache.org/proper/commons-math/download_math.cgi



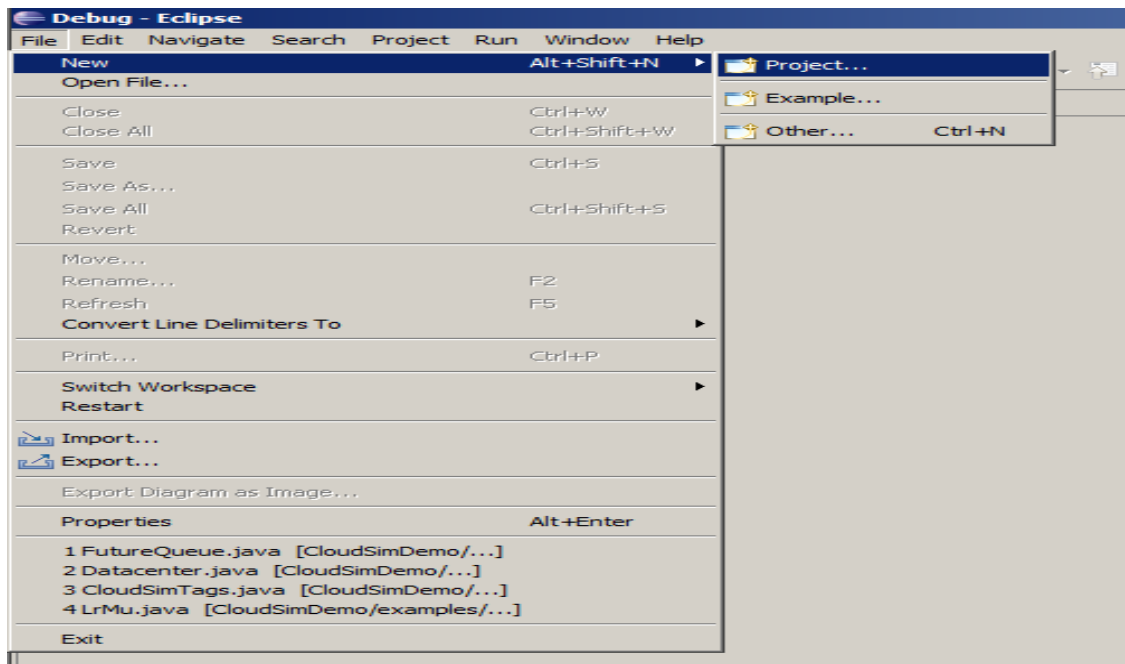
Step 4: Downloaded Eclipse, cloudsim-code-master and Apache Commons Math 3.6.1 in your local machine and extract cloudsim-3.0.3 and Apache Commons Math 3.6.1



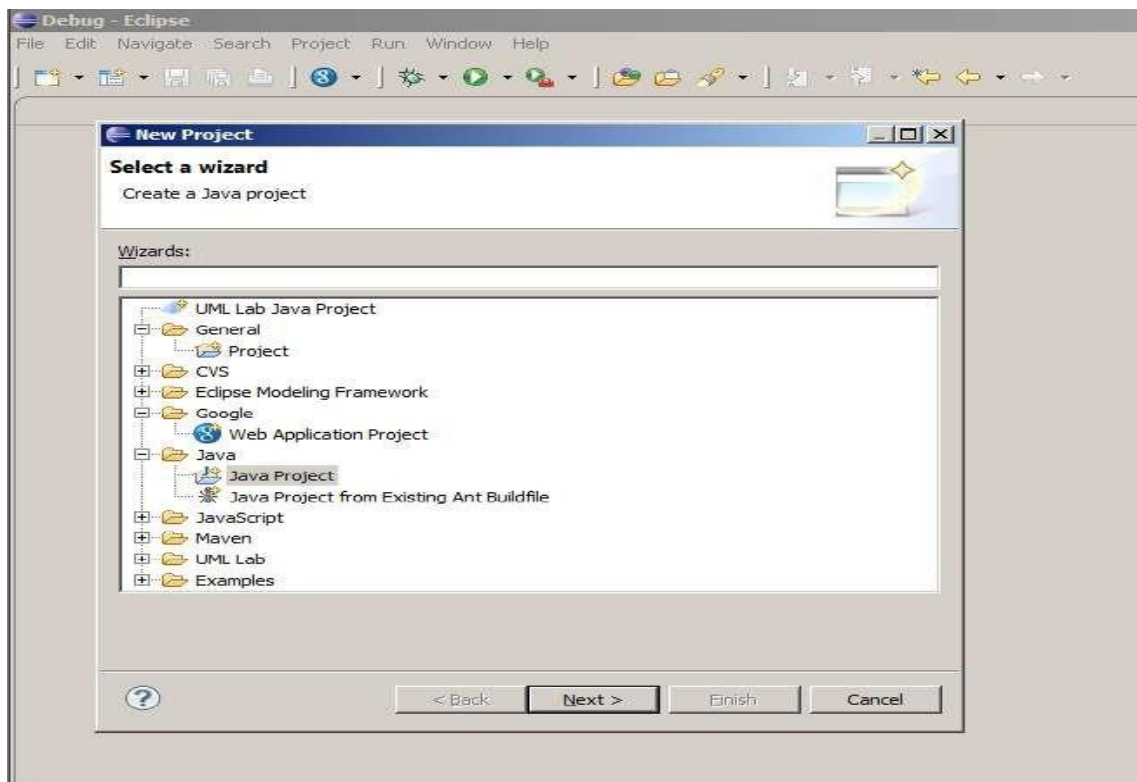
Step 5: First of all, navigate to the folder where you have unzipped the eclipse folder and open Eclipse.exe



Step 6: Now within Eclipse window navigate the menu: *File -> New -> Project*, to open the new project wizard

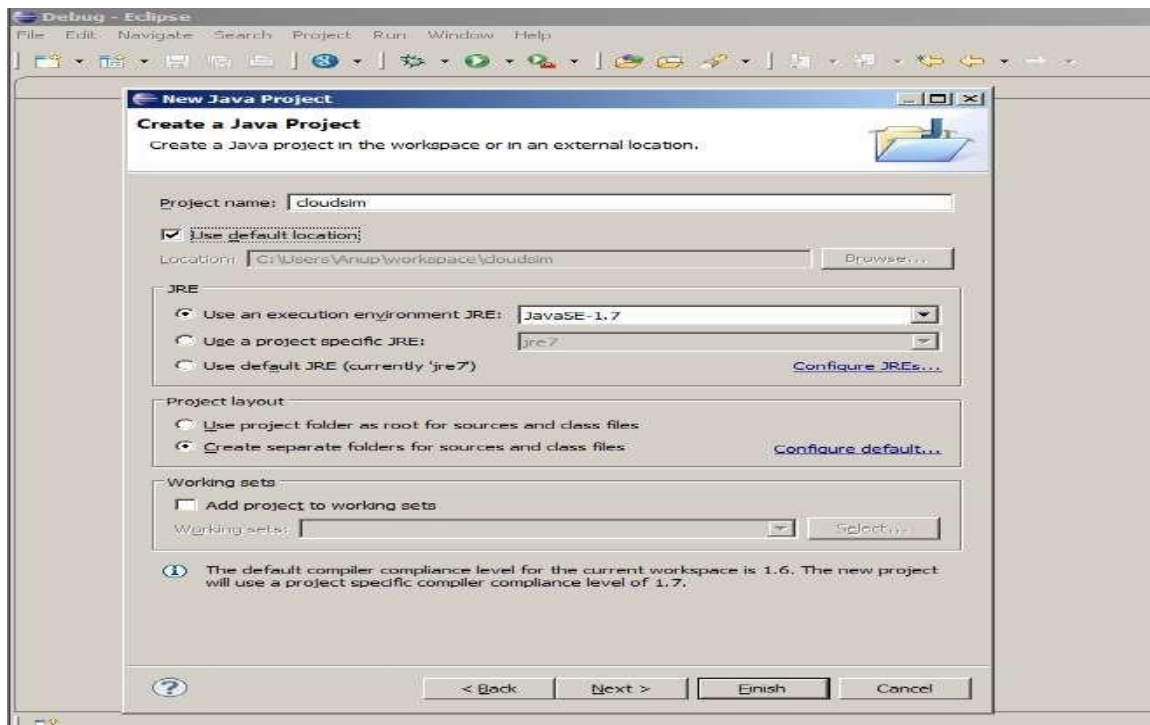


Step 7: A *New Project* wizard should open. There are a number of options displayed and you have to find & select the *Java Project* option, once done click 'Next'

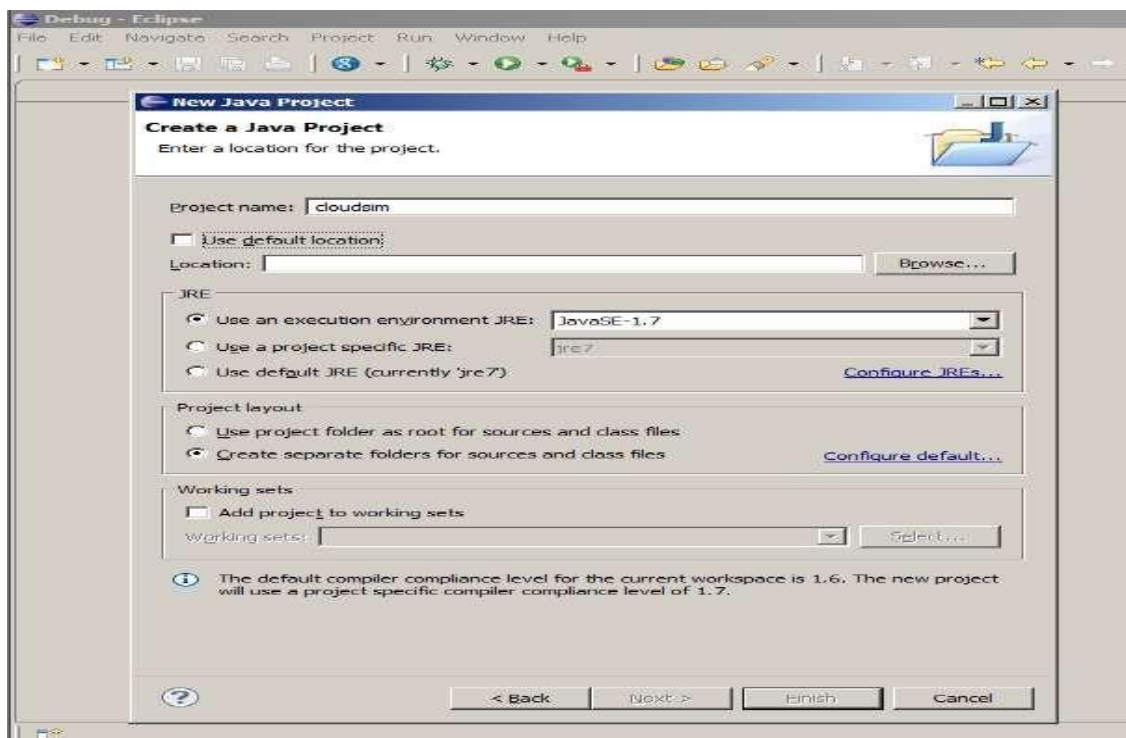


Step 8: Now a detailed new project window will open, here you will provide the project name and the path of CloudSim project source code, which will be done as follows:

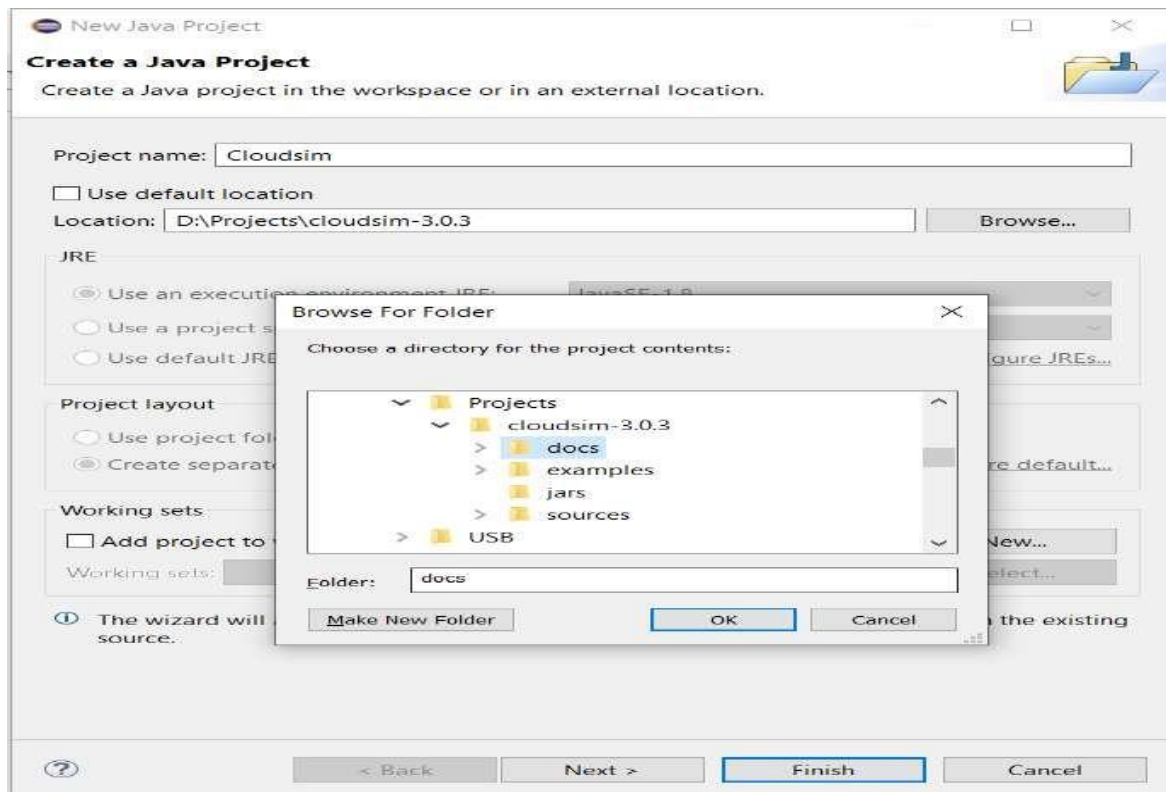
Project Name: CloudSim.



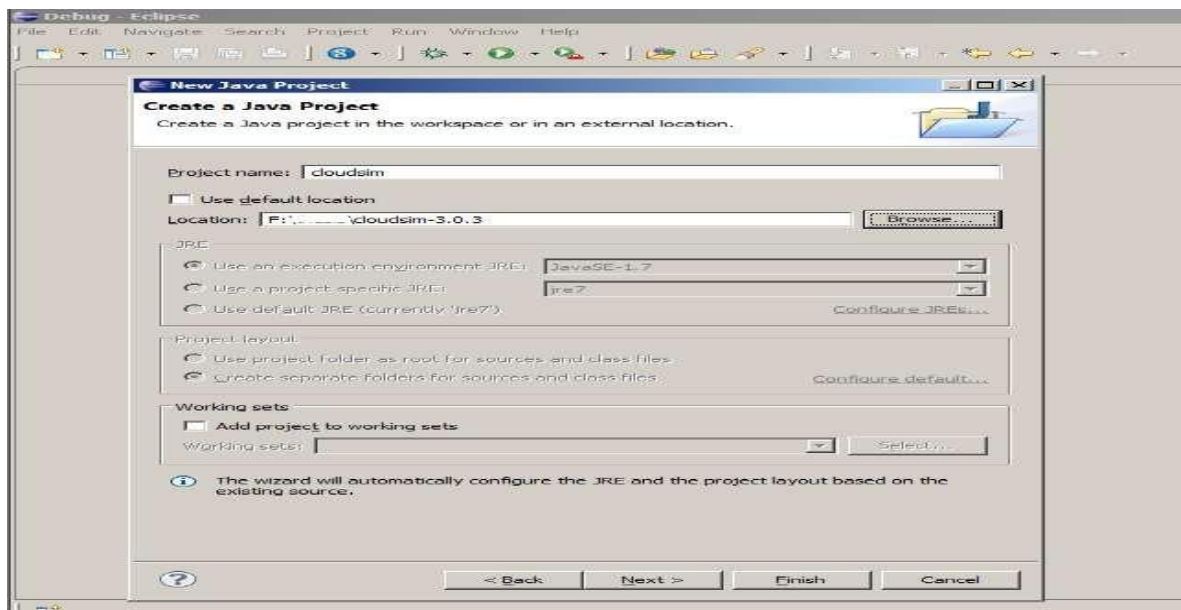
Step 9: Unselect the 'Use default location' option and then click on 'Browse' to open the path where you have unzipped the Cloudsim project and finally click Next to set project settings.



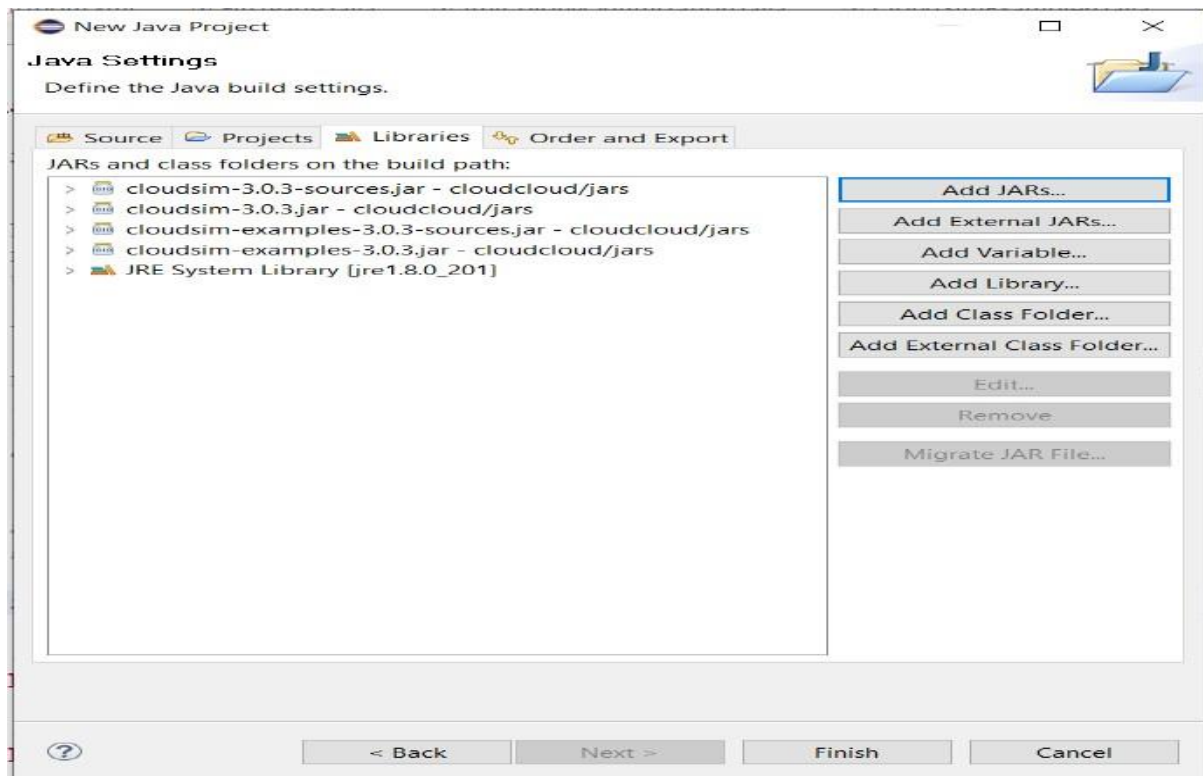
Step 10: Make sure you navigate the path till you can see the bin, docs, examplesetc folder in the navigation pane.



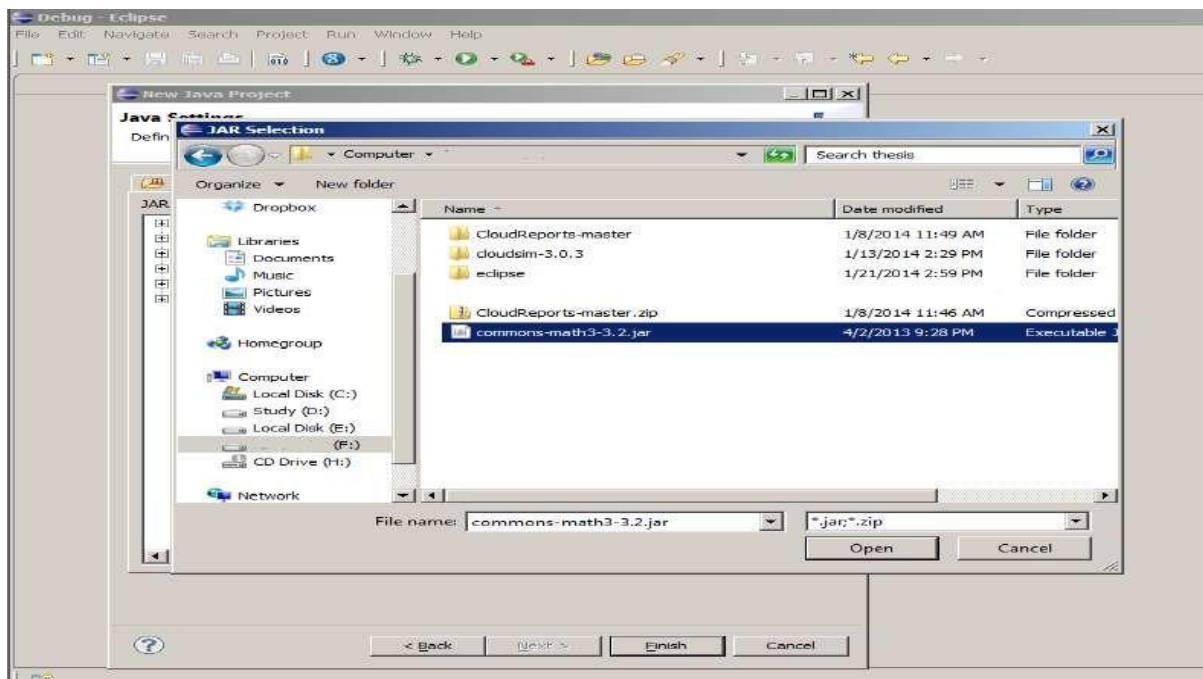
Step 11: Once done finally, click 'Next' to go to the next step i.e. setting up of project settings



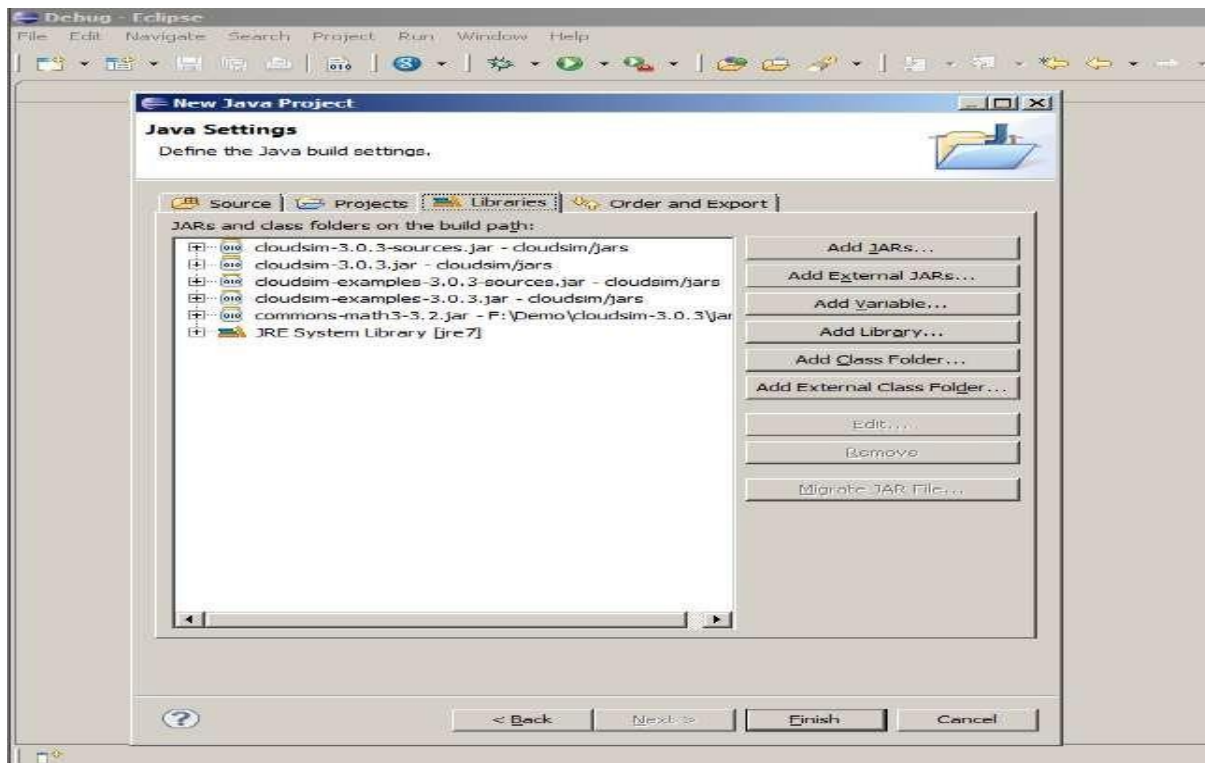
Step 12: Now open *'Libraries'* tab and if you do not find commons-math3-3.x.jar (here 'x' means the minor version release of the library which could be 2 or greater) in the list then simply click on *'Add External Jar'* (commons-math3-3.x.jar will be included in the project from this step)



Step 13: Once you have clicked on *'Add External JAR's'* Open the path where you have unzipped the commons-math binaries and select *'Commons-math3-3.x.jar'* and click on open.

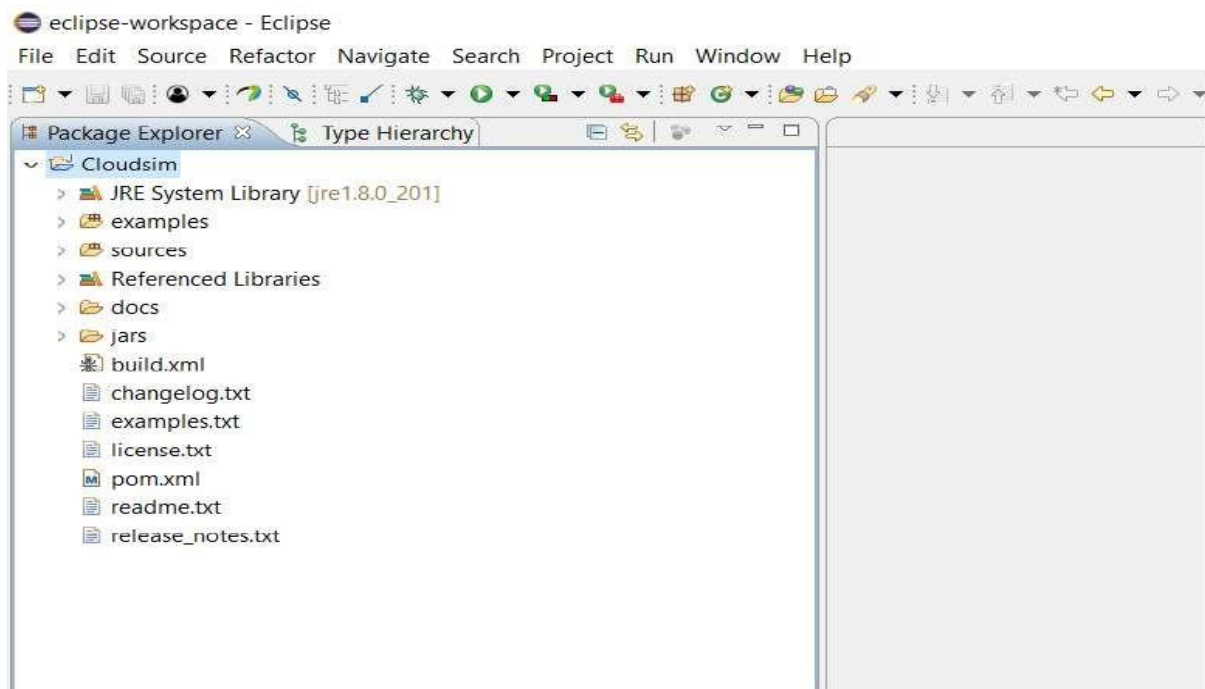


Step 14: Ensure external jar that you opened in the previous step is displayed in the list and then click on *Finish* (your system may take 2-3 minutes to configure the project)

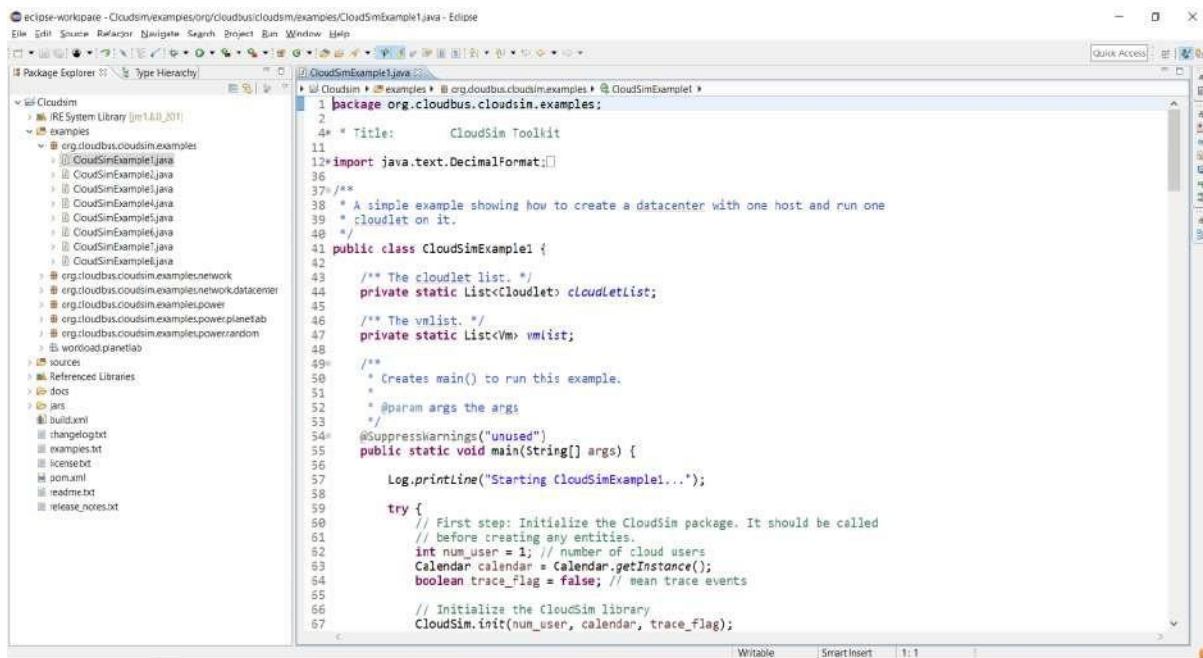
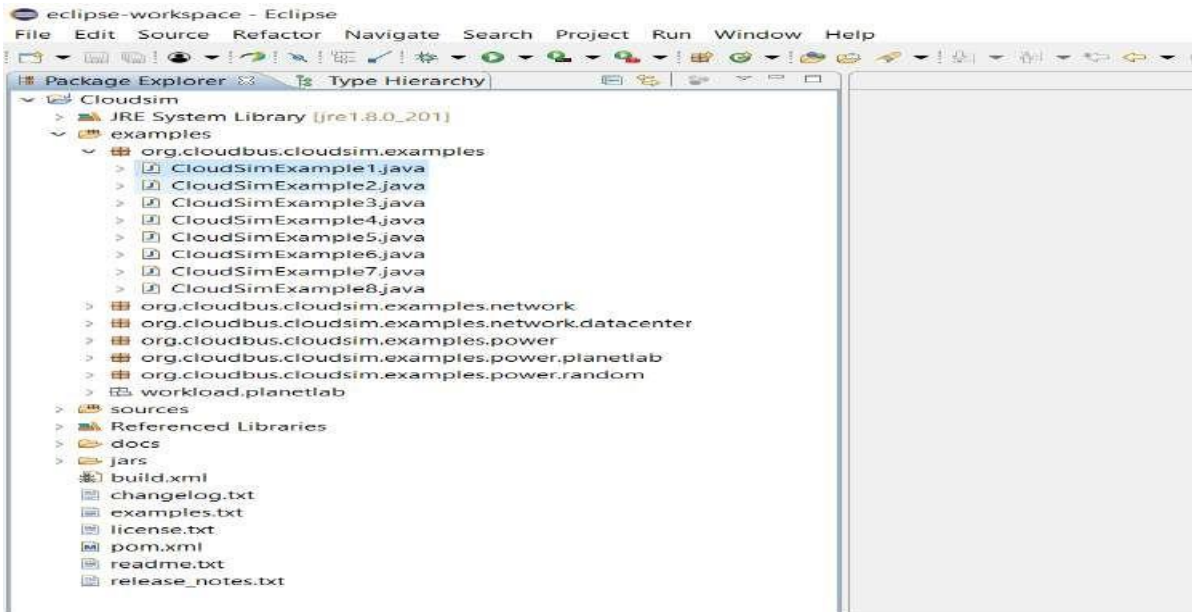


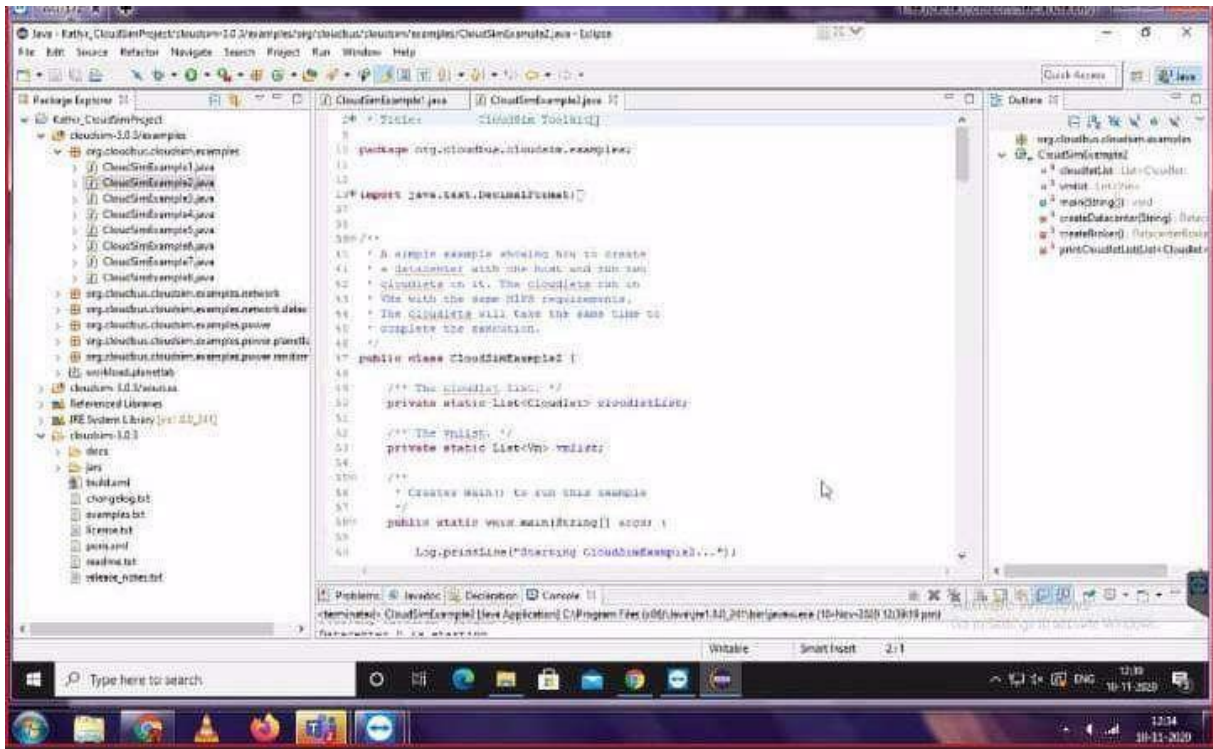
Step 15: Once the project is configured you can open the *Project Explorer* and start exploring the Cloudsim project. Also for the first time eclipse automatically start building the workspace for newly configured Cloudsim project, which may take some time depending on the configuration of the computer system.

Following is the final screen which you will see after Cloudsim is configured.

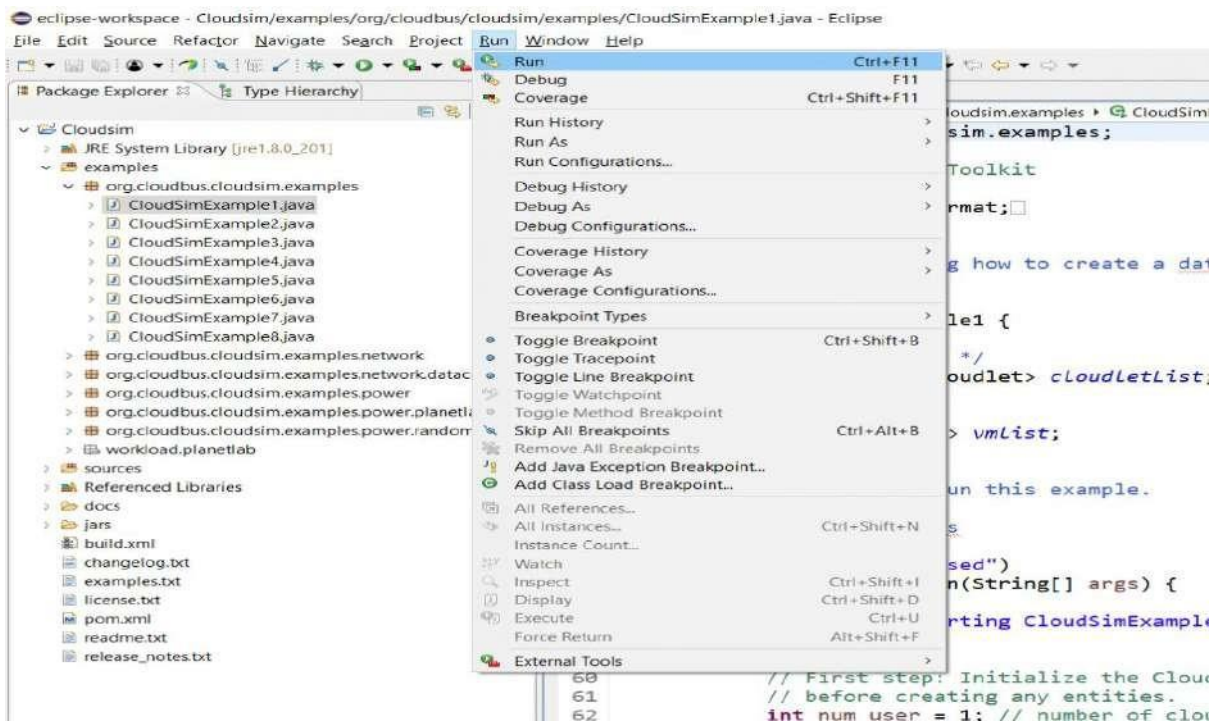


Step 16: Now just to check you within the **Project Explorer**, you should navigate to the **examples** folder, then expand the package **org.cloudbus.cloudsim.examples** and double click to open the **CloudsimExample1.java**





Step 17: Now navigate to the Eclipse menu `_Run ->Run_` or directly use a keyboard shortcut `'Ctrl + F11'` to execute the `_CloudsimExample1.java_`.



Step 18: If it is successfully executed it should be displaying the following type to output in the console window of the Eclipse IDE.

```

package org.cloudsim.cloudsim.examples;

...

Starting CloudSim version 3.0
Datacenter_0 is starting...
Broker is starting...
Entities started.
0.0: Broker: Cloud Resource List received with 1 resource(s)
0.0: Broker: Trying to Create VM #0 in Datacenter_0
0.1: Broker: VM #0 has been created in Datacenter #0, Host #0
0.1: Broker: Sending cloudlet 0 to VM #0
400.1: Broker: Cloudlet 0 received
400.1: Broker: All Cloudlets executed. Finishing...
400.1: Broker: Destroying VM #0
Broker is shutting down...
Simulation: No more future events
CloudInformationService: Notify all CloudSim entities for shutting down.
Datacenter_0 is shutting down...
Broker is shutting down...
Simulation completed.

----- OUTPUT -----
Cloudlet ID   STATUS   Data center ID   VM ID   Time   Start Time   Finish Time
0           SUCCESS  2                0       400   0.1          400.1
CloudSimExample1 Finished!
  
```

Result:

Thus the cloudsim is simulated using Eclipse Environment successfully.

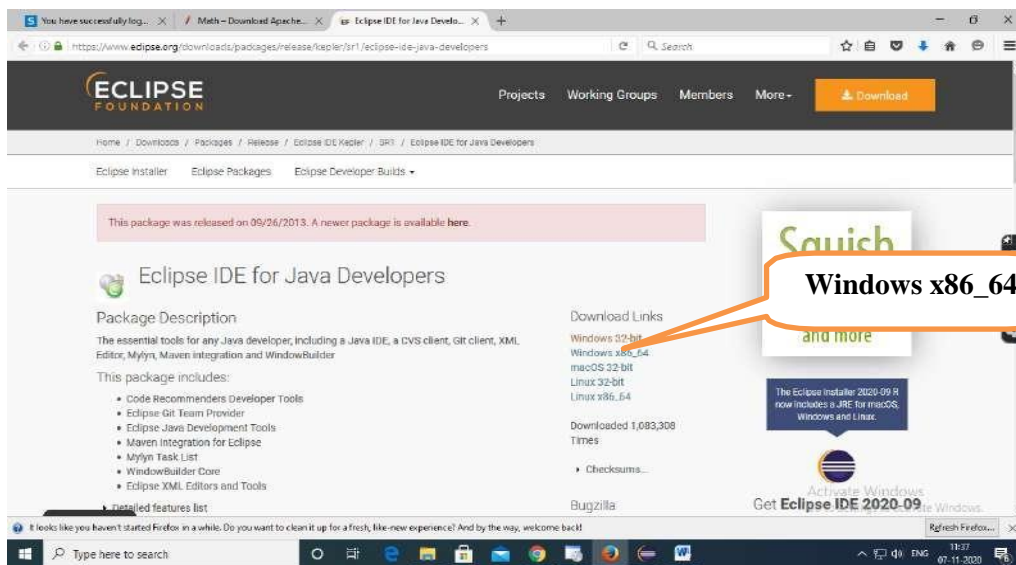
Ex No.5 b

Simulate a cloud scenario using CloudSim and running a scheduling algorithm

Procedure to import Eclipse, running scheduling algorithms in your system

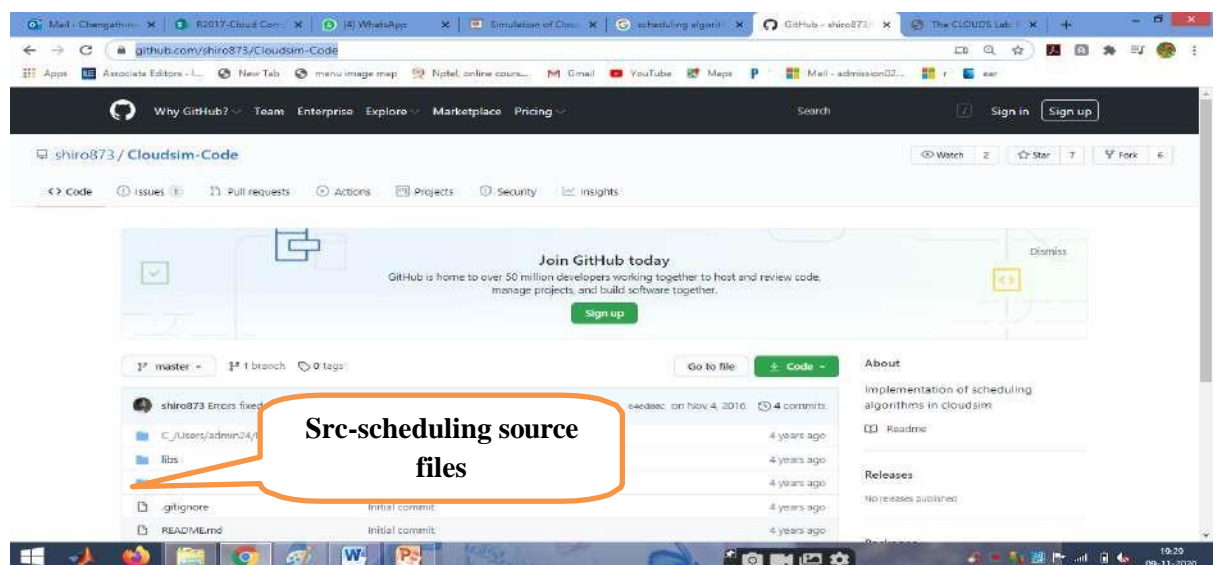
Step 1: Link to download Eclipse and download Eclipse for Windows 64bit into your Local machine

<https://www.eclipse.org/downloads/packages/release/kepler/sr1/eclipse-ide-java-developers>



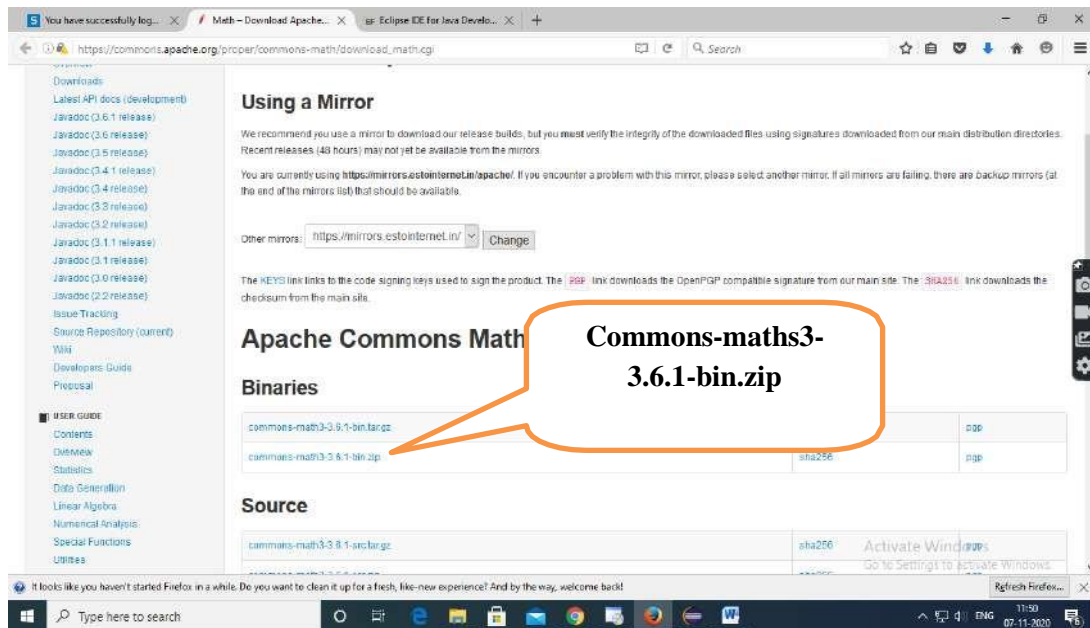
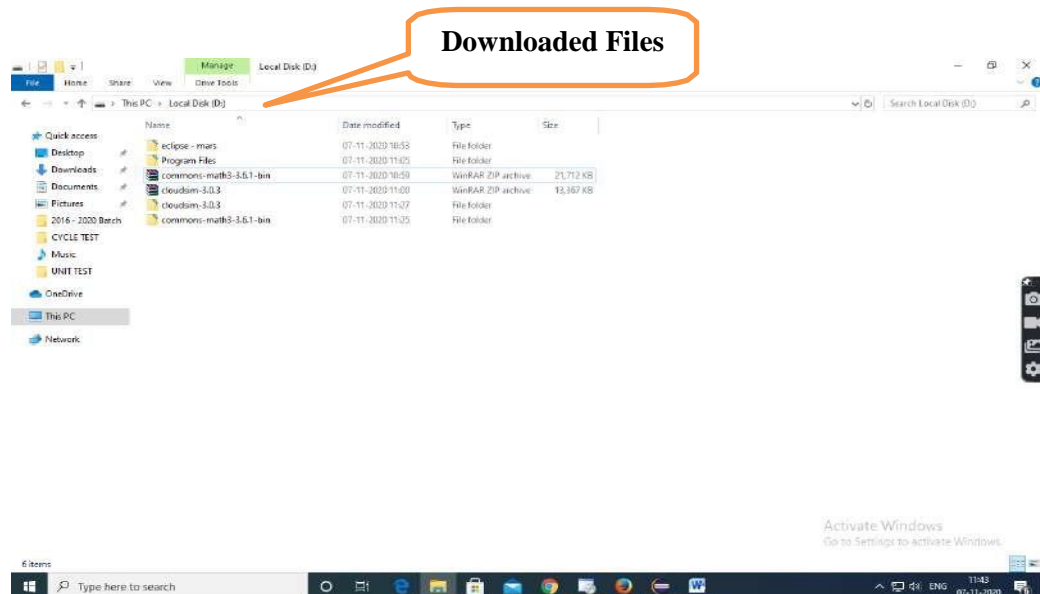
Step 2: Download scheduling source code **cloudsim-code-master** from git hub repository in your local machine

<https://github.com/shiro873/Cloudsim-Code>

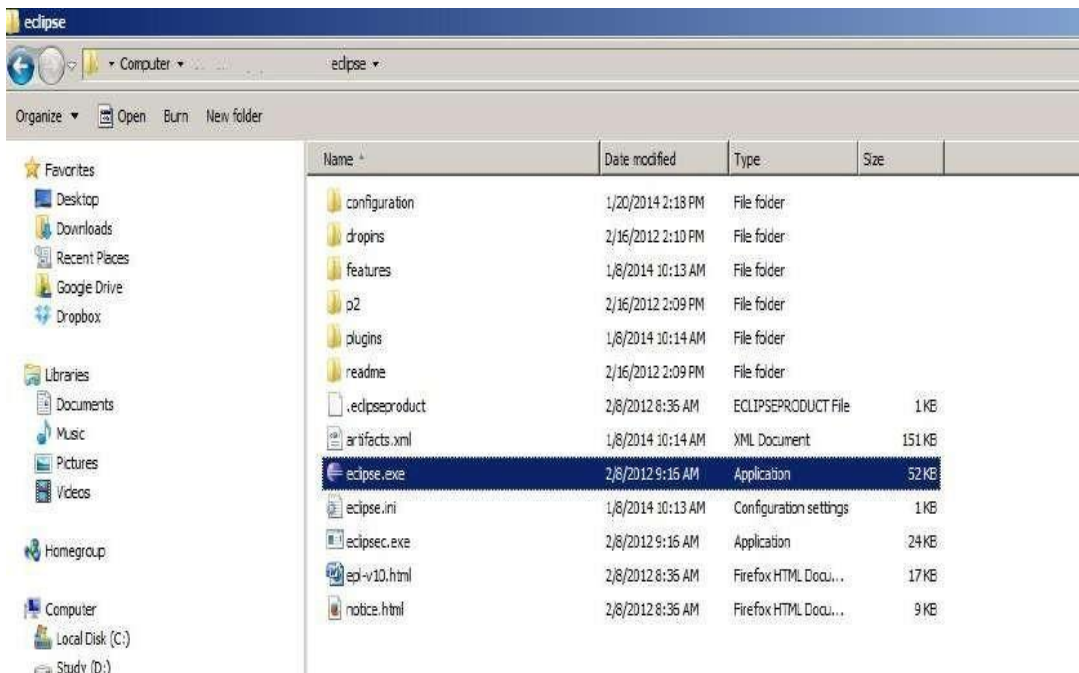


Step 3: Download commons-maths3-3.6.1 from git hub repository in your local machine

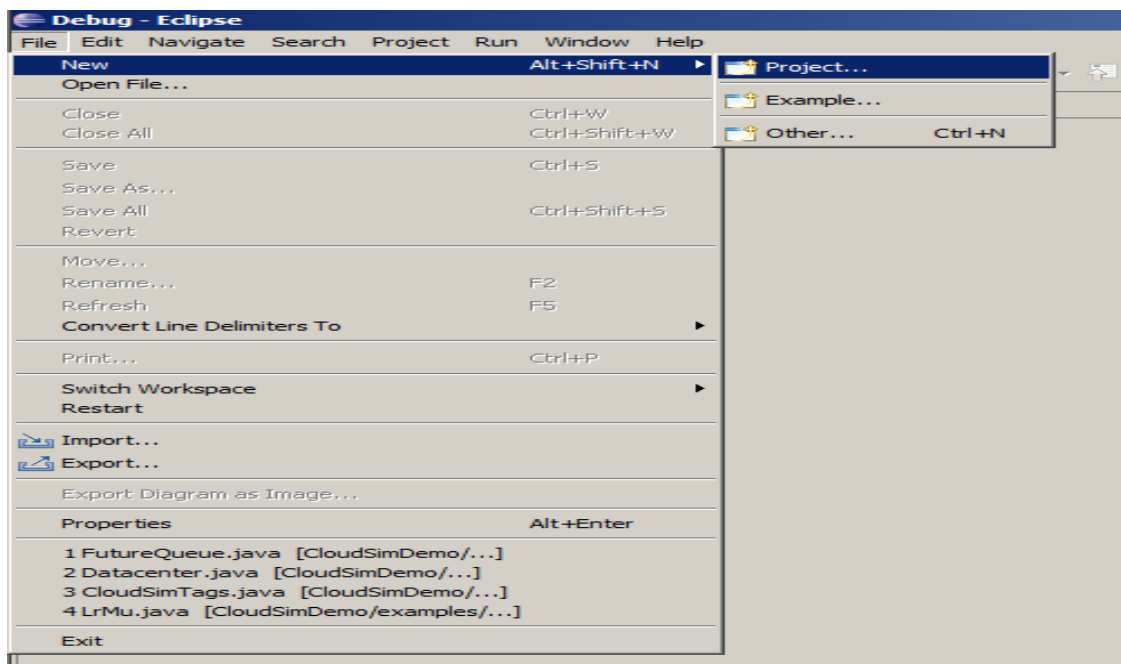
https://commons.apache.org/proper/commons-math/download_math.cgi

**Step 4:** Downloaded Eclipse, cloudsim-3.0.3 and Apache Commons Math 3.6.1 in your local machine and extract cloudsim-3.0.3 and Apache Commons Math 3.6.1

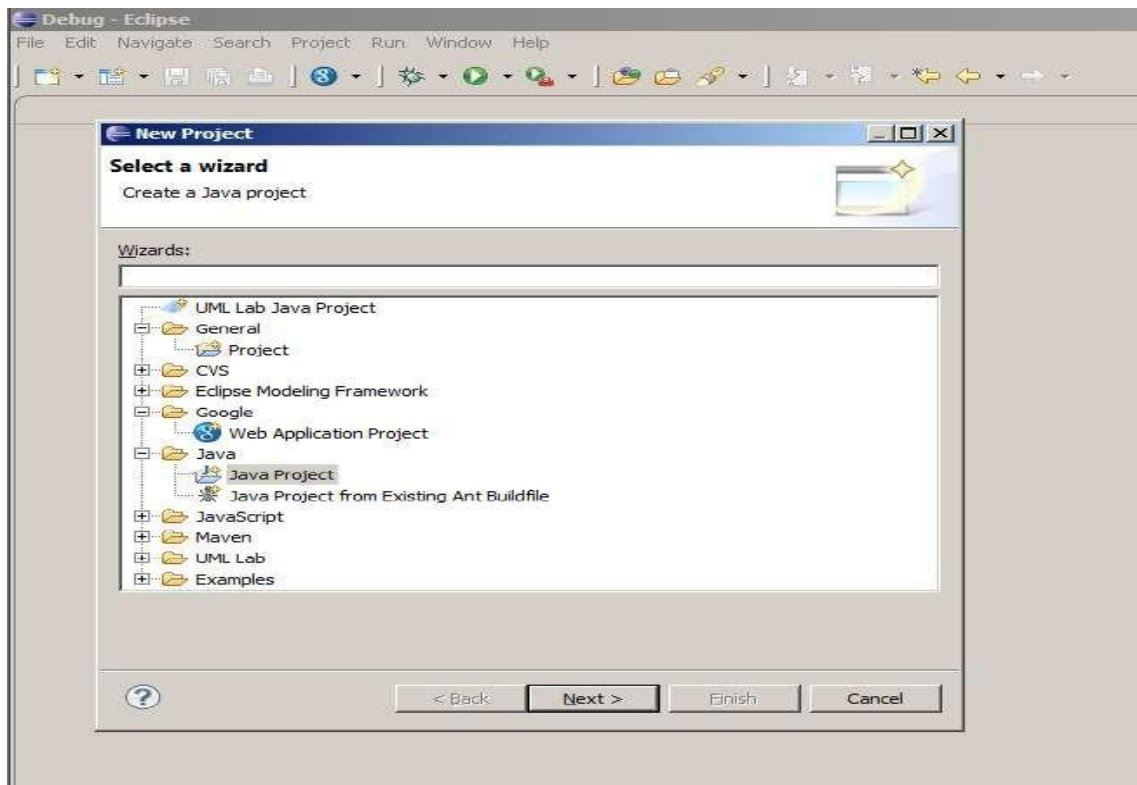
Step 5: First of all, navigate to the folder where you have unzipped the eclipse folder and open Eclipse.exe



Step 6: Now within Eclipse window navigate the menu: *File -> New -> Project*, to open the new project wizard

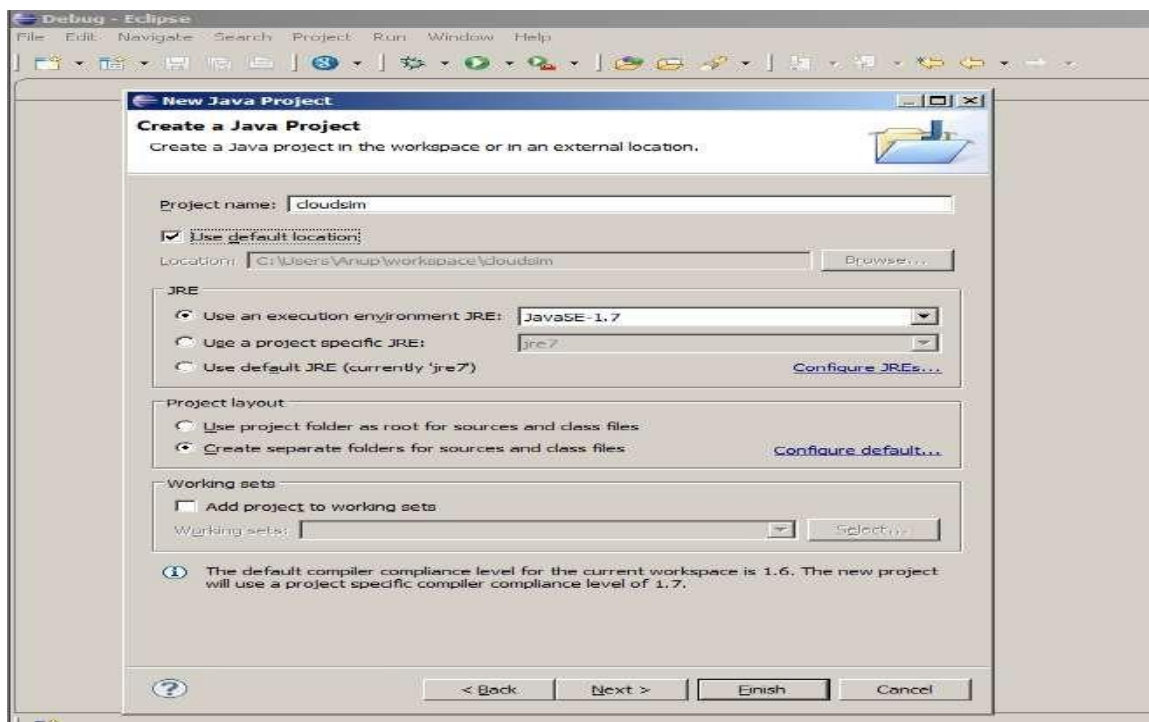


Step 7: A *New Project* wizard should open. There are a number of options displayed and you have to find & select the *Java Project* option, once done click 'Next'

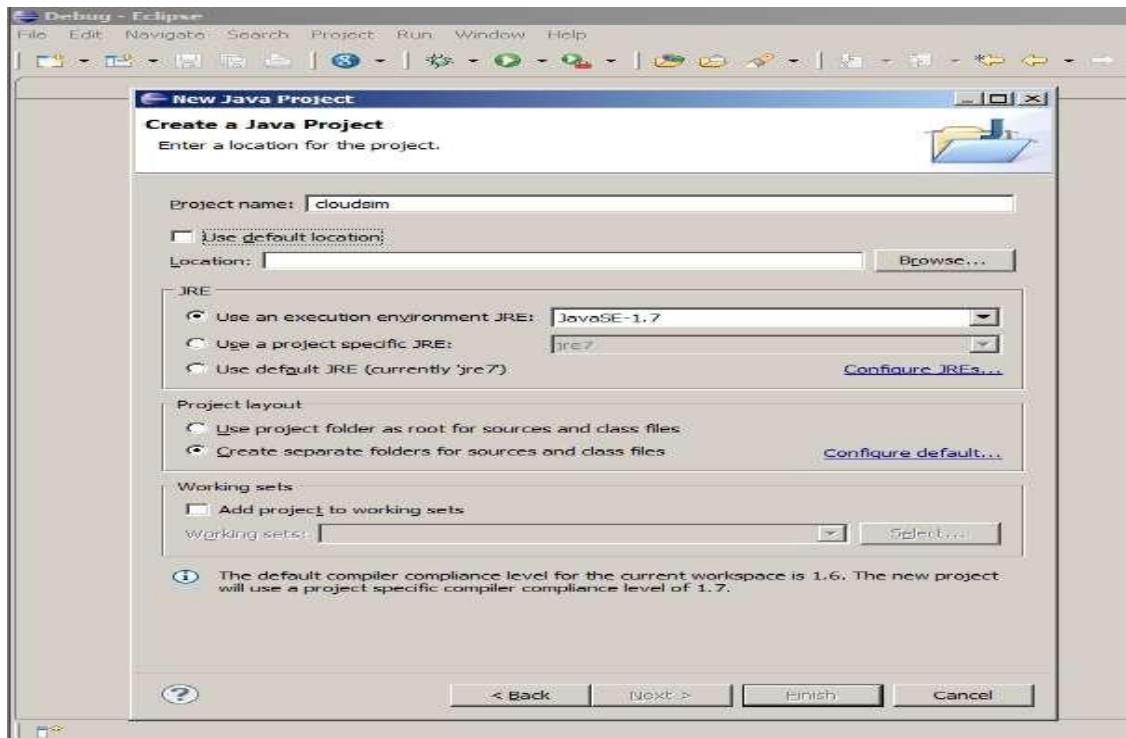


Step 8: Now a detailed new project window will open, here you will provide the project name and the path of CloudSim-master-code project source code, which will be done as follows:

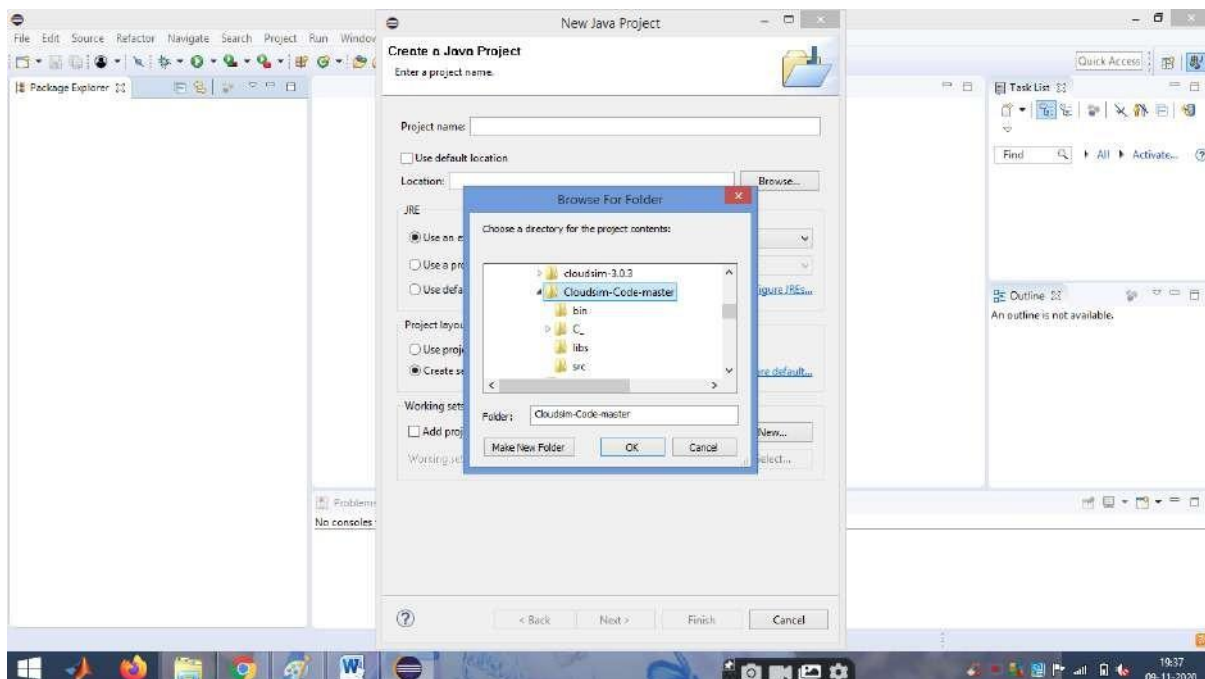
Project Name: CloudSim



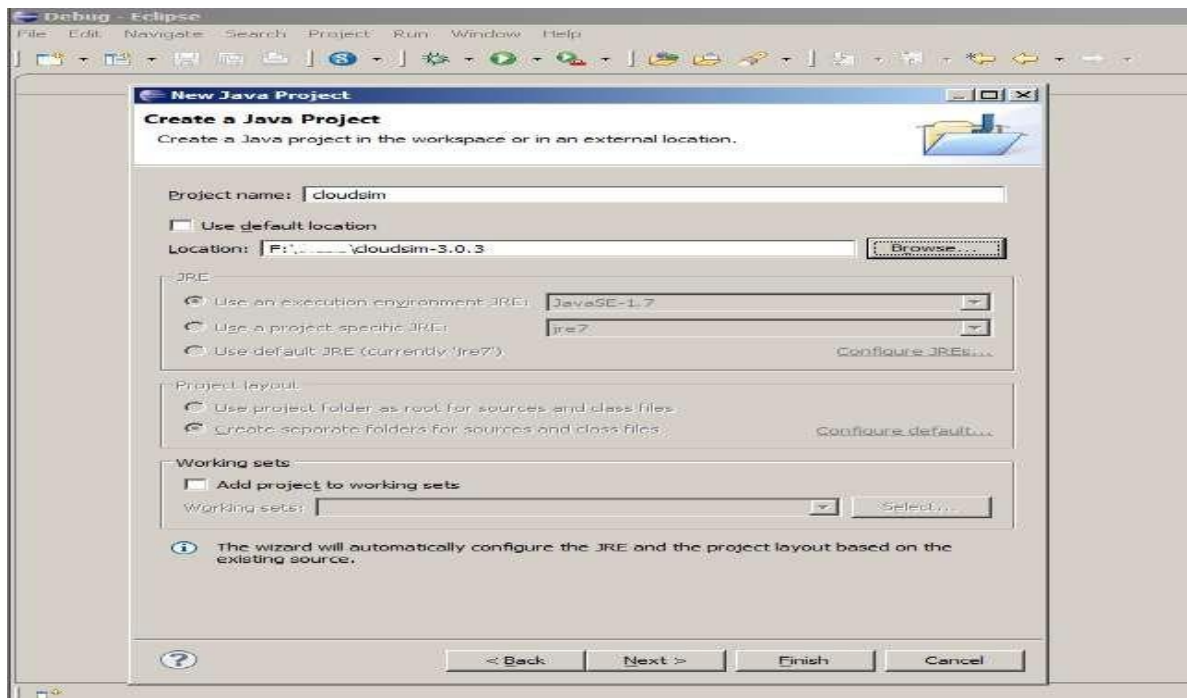
Step 9: Unselect the *'Use default location'* option and then click on *'Browse'* to open the path where you have unzipped the Cloudsim-code-master project and finally click Next to set project settings.



Step 10: Make sure you navigate the path till you can see the bin, docs, examplesetc folder in the navigation pane.

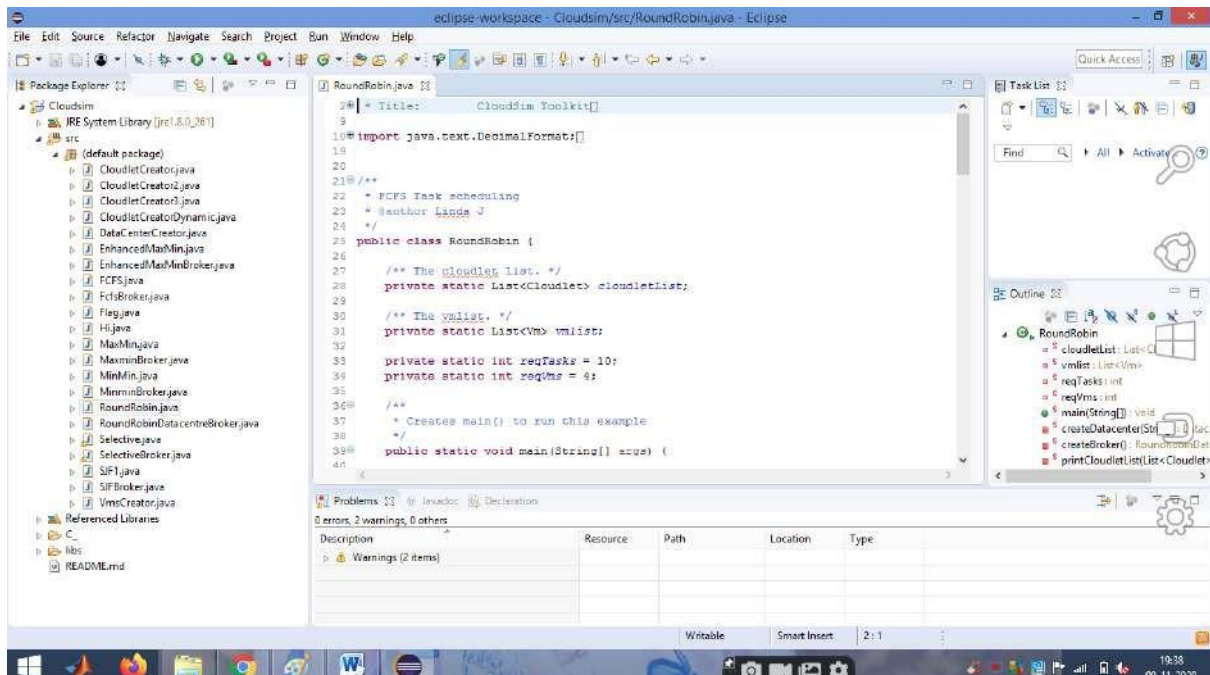


Step 11: Once done finally, click `Next` to go to the next step i.e. setting up of project settings

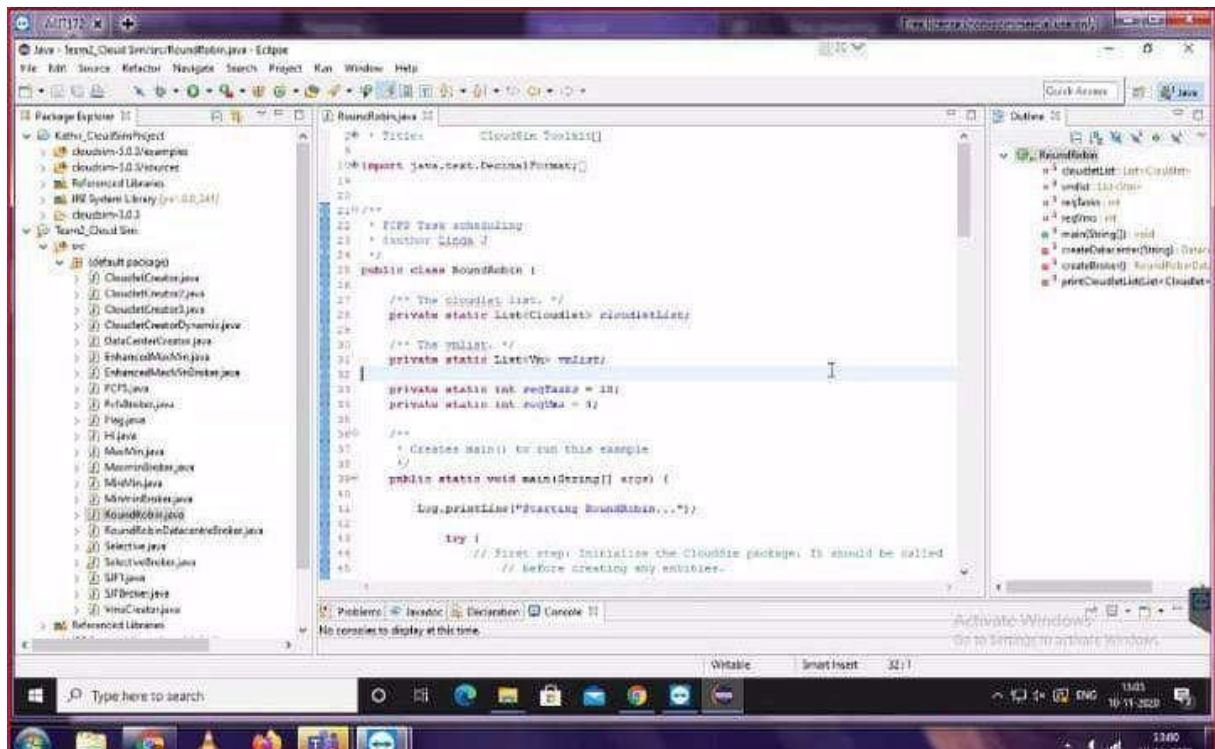


Step 12: Once the project is configured you can open the `Project Explorer` and start exploring the Cloudsim project. Also for the first time eclipse automatically start building the workspace for newly configured Cloudsim project, which may take some time depending on the configuration of the computer system.

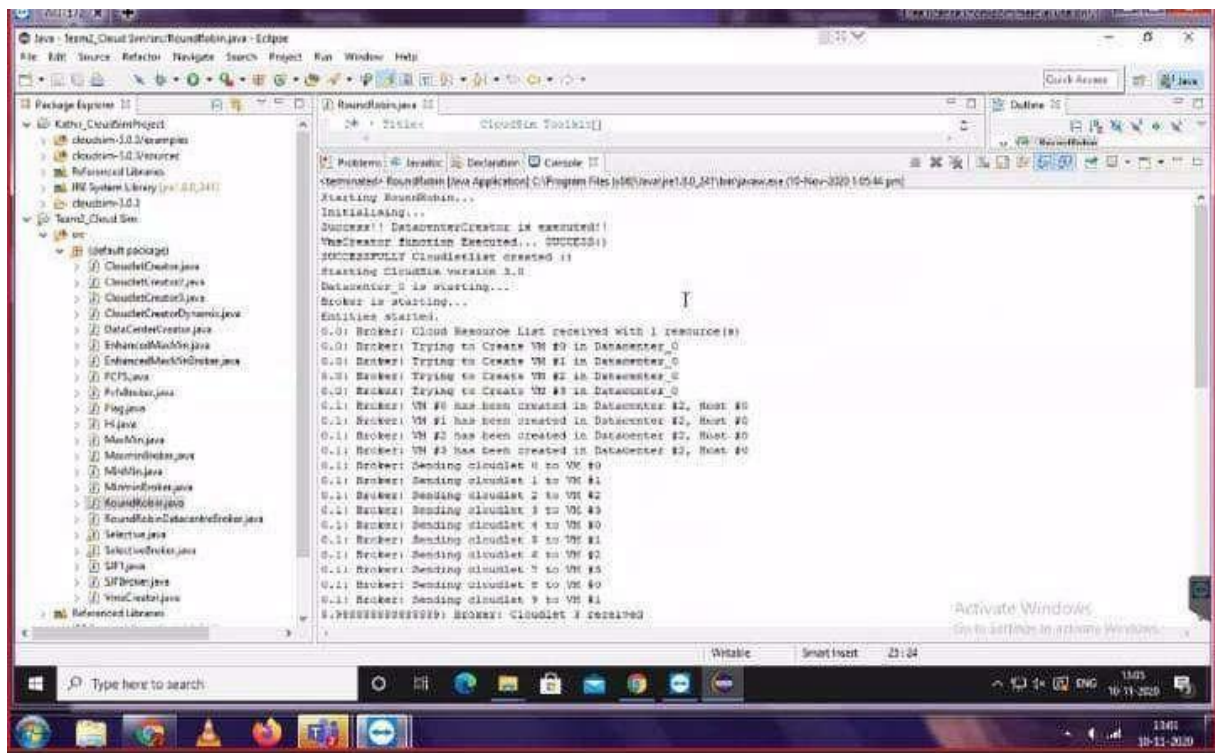
Following is the final screen which you will see after Cloudsim is configured.



Step 13: Now just to check you within the **Project Explorer**, you should navigate to the **src** folder, then expand the package **default package** and double click to open the **RoundRobin.java**.



Step 14: Now navigate to the Eclipse menu **Run -> Run** or directly use a keyboard shortcut **'Ctrl + F11'** to execute the **RoundRobin.java**. If it is successfully executed it should be displaying the following type to output in the console window of the Eclipse IDE.



```

<terminated> RoundRobin [Java Application] C:\Program Files (x86)\Java\jdk1.8.0_101\bin\javaw.exe (10-Tier-52018944.jar)
44.54409090409091: Broker: Cloudlet 1 received
47.36631010101010: Broker: Cloudlet 0 received
47.36631010101010: Broker: All Cloudlets executed. Finishing...
47.36631010101010: Broker: Destroying VM #0
47.36631010101010: Broker: Destroying VM #1
47.36631010101010: Broker: Destroying VM #2
47.36631010101010: Broker: Destroying VM #3
Broker is shutting down...
Simulation: Do not create events
CloudInformationService: Notify all CloudSim entities for shutting down.
Datacenter_0 is shutting down...
Broker is shutting down...
Simulation completed.
Simulation completed.

----- OUTPUT -----
Cloudlet ID   STATUS   Data center ID   VM ID   Time   Starts Time   Finish Time   waiting time
3            SUCCESS  2                3       8.95   0.1           8.99          0
4            SUCCESS  2                3       12.22  0.1           12.22         0
5            SUCCESS  2                1       13.9   0.1           13.9          0
6            SUCCESS  2                2       16.66  0.1           16.76         0
8            SUCCESS  2                1       20.5   0.1           20.6          0
2            SUCCESS  2                3       34.33  0.1           34.43         0
8            SUCCESS  2                0       38.17  0.1           38.27         0
4            SUCCESS  2                0       39.55  0.1           39.65         0
1            SUCCESS  2                1       44.25  0.1           44.35         0
0            SUCCESS  2                0       47.27  0.1           47.37         0
RoundRobin finished!
  
```

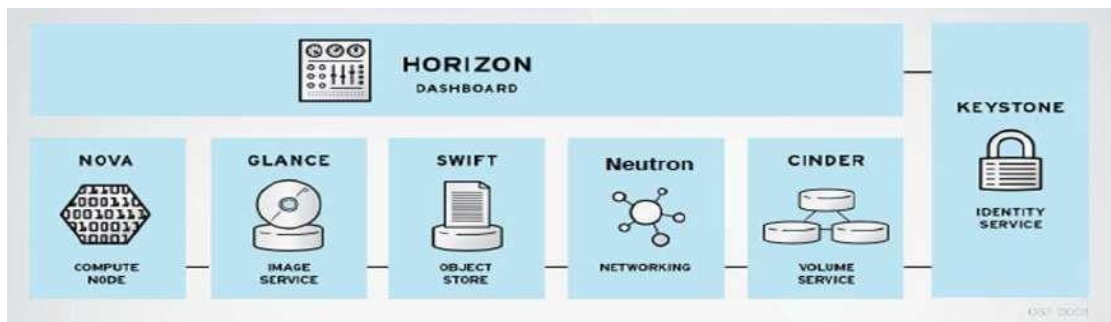
Result:

Thus the scheduling algorithm is executed in cloudsim is simulated using Eclipse Environment successfully.

Ex No. 6**Find a procedure to launch virtual machine using Openstack****Introduction:**

- ❖ OpenStack was introduced by Rackspace and NASA in July 2010.
- ❖ OpenStack is an Infrastructure as a Service known as Cloud Operating System, that take resources such as Compute, Storage, Network and Virtualization Technologies and control those resources at a data center level
- ❖ The project is building an open source community - to share resources and technologies with the goal of creating a massively scalable and secure cloud infrastructure.
- ❖ The software is open source and limited to just open source APIs such as Amazon.

The following figure shows the OpenStack architecture



OpenStack architecture

- It is modular architecture
- Designed to easily scale out
- Based on (growing) set of core services

The major components are

1. **Keystone**
2. **Nova**
3. **Glance**
4. **Swift**
5. **Quantum**
6. **Cinder**

- **KEYSTONE :**
 - Identity service
 - Common authorization framework
 - Manage users, tenants and roles
 - Pluggable backends (SQL,PAM,LDAP, IDM etc)

 - **NOVA**
 - Core compute service comprised of
 - Compute Nodes – hypervisors that run virtual machines
 - Supports multiple hypervisors KVM,Xen,LXC,Hyper-V and ESX
 - Distributed controllers that handle scheduling, API calls, etc
 - Native OpenStack API and Amazon EC2 compatible API

 - **GLANCE**
 - Image service
 - Stores and retrieves disk images (Virtual machine templates)
 - Supports RAW,QCOW,VHD,ISO,OVF & AMI/AKI
 - Backend Storage : File System, Swift, Gluster, Amazon S3

 - **SWIFT**
 - Object Storage service
 - Modeled after Amazon's Service
 - Provides simple service for storing and retrieving arbitrary data
 - Native API and S3 compatible API

 - **NEUTRON**
 - Network service
 - Provides framework for Software Defined Network
 - Plugin architecture
 - Allows intergration of hardware and software based network solutions
 - Open vSwitch, Cisco UCS,Standard Linux Bridge,NiCira NVP
-

- **CINDER**
 - Block Storage (Volume) service
 - Provides block storage for Virtual machines(persistent disks)
 - Similar to Amazon EBS service
 - Plugin architecture for vendor extensions
 - NetApp driver for cinder
- **HORIZON**
 - Dashboard
 - Provides simple self service UI for end-users
 - Basic cloud administrator functions
 - Define users, tenants and quotas
 - No infrastructure management
- **HEAT OpenStack Orchestration**
 - Provides template driven cloud application orchestration
 - Modeled after AWS Cloud Formation
 - Targeted to provide advanced functionality such as high availability and auto scaling
 - Introduced by Redhat
- **CEILOMETER – OpenStack Monitoring and Metering**
 - Goal: To Provide a single infrastructure to collect measurements from an entire OpenStack Infrastructure; Eliminate need for multiple agents attaching to multiple OpenStack Projects
 - Primary targets metering and monitoring: Provided extensibility

❖ **Steps in Installing Openstack**

Step 1:

- Download and Install Oracle Virtual Box latest version & Extension package
 - <https://virtualbox.org/wiki/downloads>

Step 2:

- Download CentOS 7 OVA(Open Virtual Appliance) from
 - Link : <https://linuxvmimages.com/images/centos-7>
- Import CentOS 7 OVA(Open Virtual Appliance) into Oracle Virtual Box


```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl disable firewalld
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.fedoraproject.FirewallD1.service.
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/basic.target.wants/firewalld.service.
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl stop firewalld
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

Step 6: Command to disable and stop Network Manager

```
# systemctl disable NetworkManager
```

```
# systemctl stop NetworkManager
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl disable NetworkManager
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/NetworkManager.service.
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.freedesktop.NetworkManager.service.
Removed symlink /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.freedesktop.nm-dispatcher.service.
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl stop NetworkManager
[root@localhost ~]# █
```

Step 7: Enable and start Network

```
#systemctl enable network
```

```
#systemctl start network
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable network
network.service is not a native service, redirecting to /sbin/chkconfig.
Executing /sbin/chkconfig network on
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start network
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Step 8: OpenStack will be deployed on your Node with the help of **PackStack** package provided by **rdo** repository (**RPM Distribution of OpenStack**). In order to enable **rdo** repositories on Centos 7 run the below command.

```
#yum install -y https://rdoproject.org/repos/rdo-release.rpm
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum install -y centos-release-openstack-newton
```

Step 9: Update Current packages

```
#yum update -y
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum update -y
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
centos-ceph-jewel | 2.9 kB 00:00:00
centos-openstack-newton | 2.9 kB 00:00:00
centos-qemu-ev | 2.9 kB 00:00:00
(1/3): centos-ceph-jewel/7/x86_64/primary_db | 63 kB 00:00:01
(2/3): centos-qemu-ev/7/x86_64/primary_db | 52 kB 00:00:00
(3/3): centos-openstack-newton/x86_64/primary_db | 853 kB 00:00:02
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: centos.excellmedia.net
 * extras: centos.excellmedia.net
 * updates: mirrors.viethosting.com
```


Step 10: Install OpenStack Release for CentOS**#yum install -y openstack-packstack**

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum install -y openstack-packstack
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: centos.excellmedia.net
 * extras: centos.excellmedia.net
 * updates: mirrors.viethosting.com
```

Step 11: Start packstack to install OpenStack Newton**#packstack --allinone**

```
[root@localhost ~]# packstack --allinone
Welcome to the Packstack setup utility

The installation log file is available at: /var/tmp/packstack/20170314-065810-b8cxch/openstack-setup.log
Packstack changed given value to required value /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub

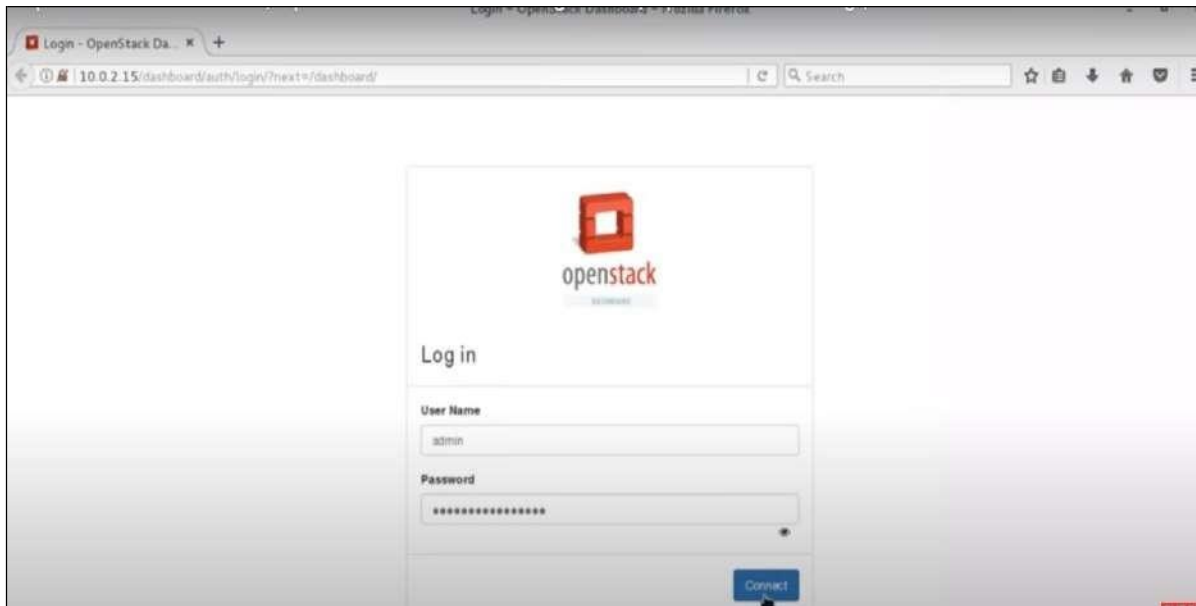
Installing:
Clean Up [ DONE ]
Discovering ip protocol version [ DONE ]
Setting up ssh keys [ DONE ]
Preparing servers [ DONE ]
Pre installing Puppet and discovering hosts' details [ DONE ]
Preparing pre-install entries [ DONE ]
Setting up CACERT [ DONE ]
Preparing AMQP entries [ DONE ]
Preparing MariaDB entries [ DONE ]
Fixing Keystone LDAP config parameters to be undef if empty [ DONE ]
Preparing Keystone entries [ DONE ]
Preparing Glance entries [ DONE ]
Checking if the Cinder server has a cinder-volumes vg [ DONE ]
Preparing Cinder entries [ DONE ]
Preparing Nova API entries [ DONE ]
```

Step 12: Note the user name and password from keystone_admin**#cat keystone_admin**

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls
anaconda-ks.cfg keystone_admin packstack-answers-20170314-065812.txt
initial-setup-ks.cfg keystone_admin_demo
[root@localhost ~]# cat keystone_admin
unset OS_SERVICE_TOKEN
export OS_USERNAME=admin
export OS_PASSWORD=cdc897f8cb7f4dda
export OS_AUTH_URL=http://10.0.2.15:5000/v2.0
export PS1='\u\h \W(keystone_admin)\$ '

export OS_TENANT_NAME=admin
export OS_REGION_NAME=RegionOne
[root@localhost ~]#
```

Step 13: Click the URL and enter the user name and password to start OpenStack



OpenStack is successfully launched in your machine

