

Cloudy Inside: Use of Cloud Computing in Ground Systems Development

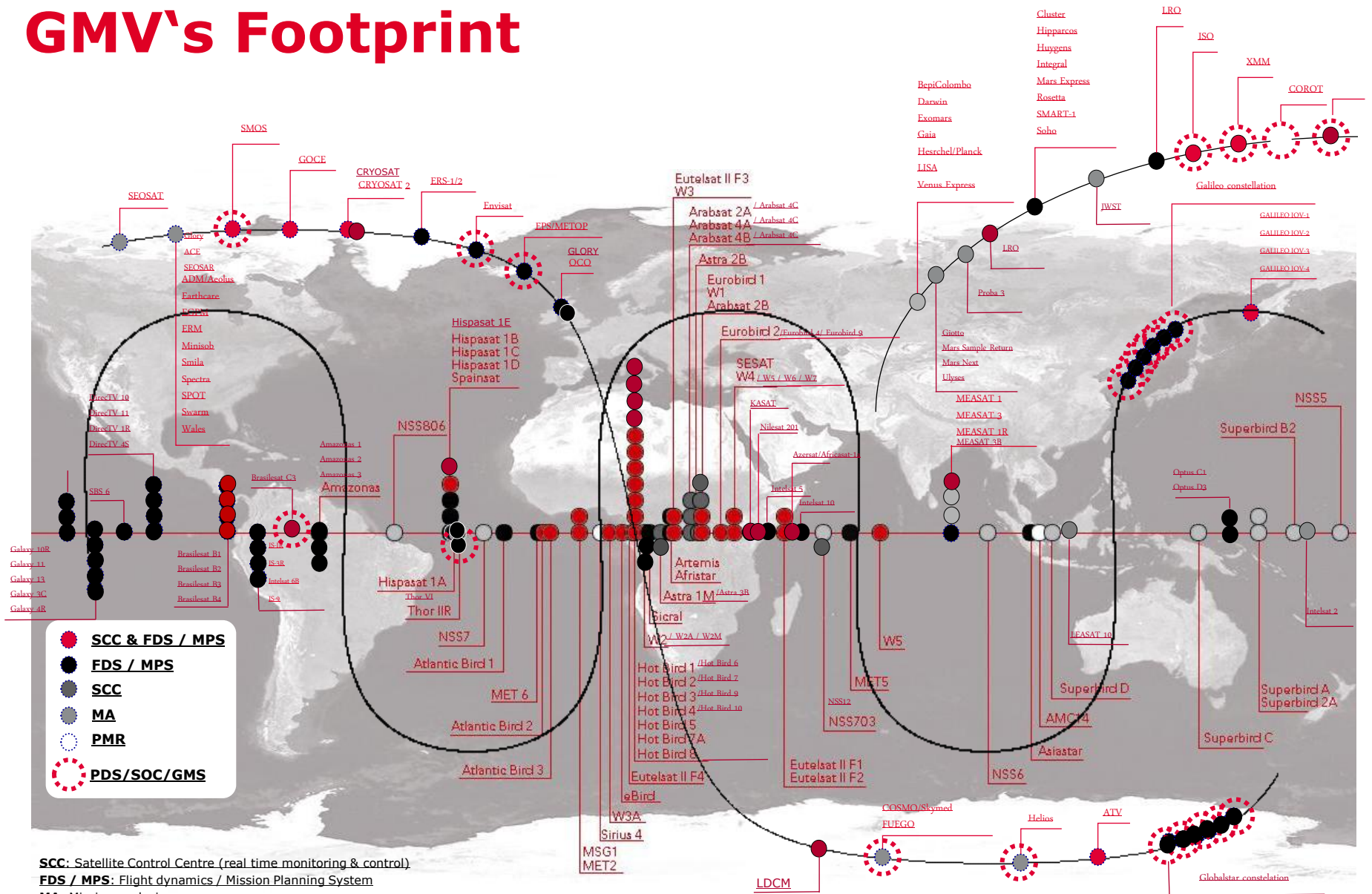
Motivation

- Business considerations for a Ground System COTS vendor
 - Mission Critical applications
 - Any deployment, even a bug fix, must be tested in an integrated environment
 - Multiple Projects
 - The COTS model depends on having multiple customers to drive product evolution with new license purchases and support
 - Every customer's concept of operations, and technical requirements, are different
 - Multiple Products
 - To be competitive the product suite must cover several application areas
 - Long support horizons
 - Customers are on separate upgrade cycles
 - Long periods of inactivity are punctuated by urgent requests

Bottom line:

Need to support customers efficiently and responsively.

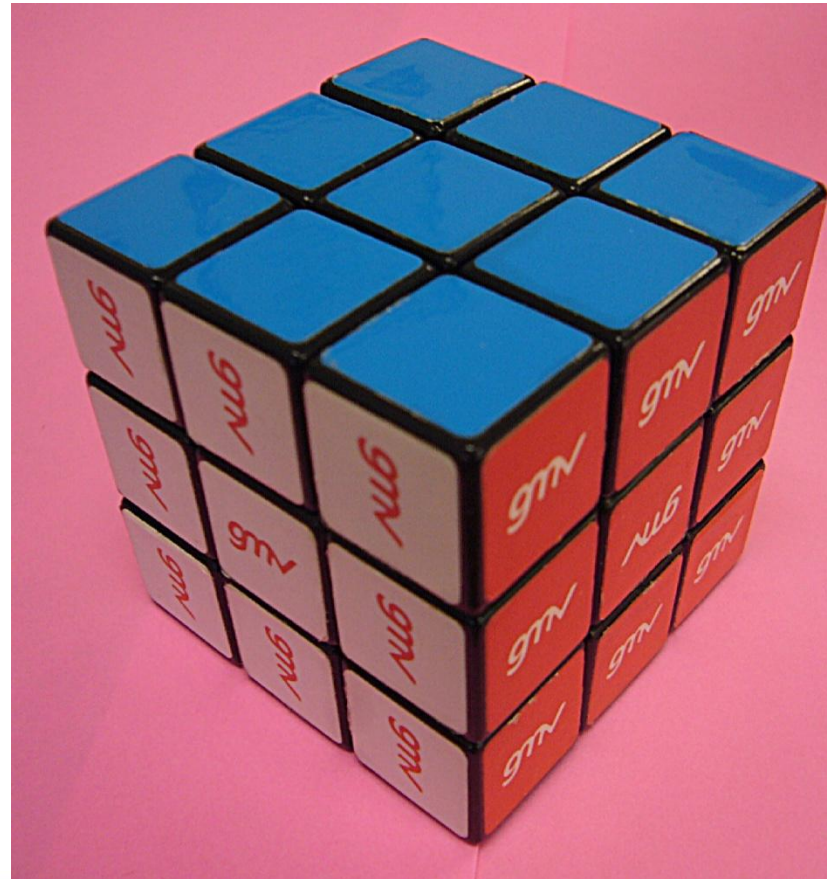
GMV's Footprint



SCC: Satellite Control Centre (real time monitoring & control)
FDS / MPS: Flight dynamics / Mission Planning System
MA: Mission analysis
PMR: Payload management & reconfiguration
PDS/SOC/GMS: Payload Data Segment / Science Operations Centre, Ground Mission Segment

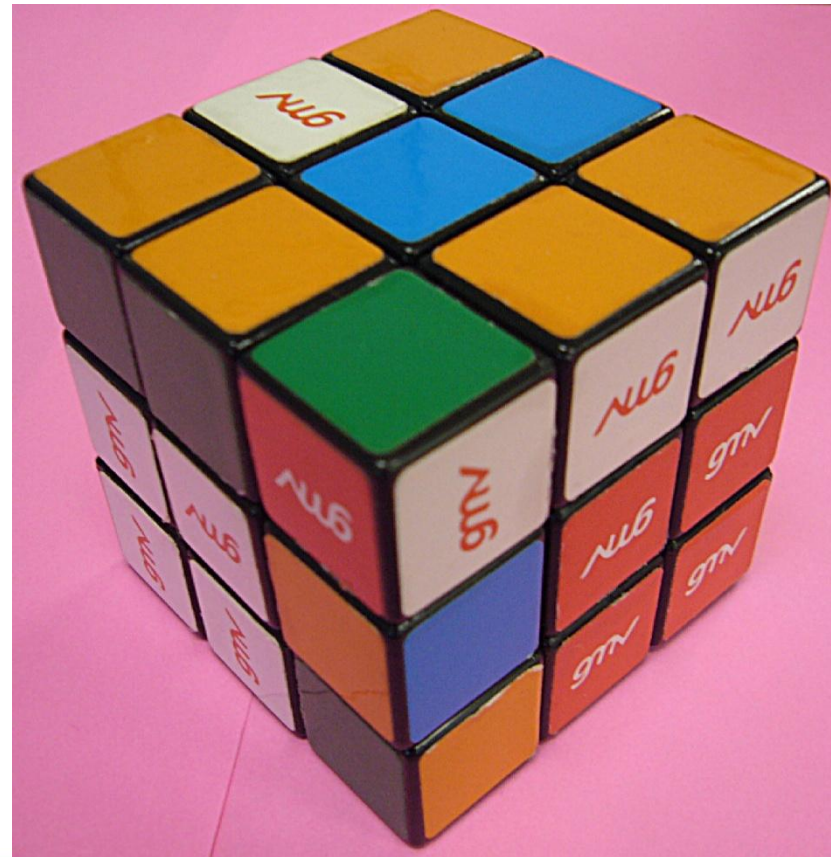
Example Configuration

- Three simultaneous projects
 - A (products X & Y, Red Hat Linux 4 32 bit)
 - B (products X & Z, Red Hat Linux 4 64 bit)
 - C (products Y & Z, SUSE Linux 10 32 bit)
- Three versions per project
 - Deployed
 - Acceptance testing
 - Next release
- Three machines per version
 - Build
 - Server
 - Client



One Year Later

- Project A has entered long-term maintenance
- Project B is upgrading to SUSE Linux 11 64 bit
 - Deployed version will remain on SUSE 10 for one more year
- Project C has added redundancy requirements and will require a second server



Mismatch

- The numbers of required environments increases monotonically
 - Projects stay in support for a very long time
- Computer resource requirements are proportional to current workload
 - Developers and testers transition to new projects as old ones ramp down (i.e. team size is relatively constant)
 - New software versions tend to require more resources than old
- Space, power and money are scarce resources
 - Filling the office space with computers is not sustainable
 - Constantly reconfiguring the existing computers is not efficient

How do we scale the computing resources with the workload, and not with the environment count?

Enter the cloud

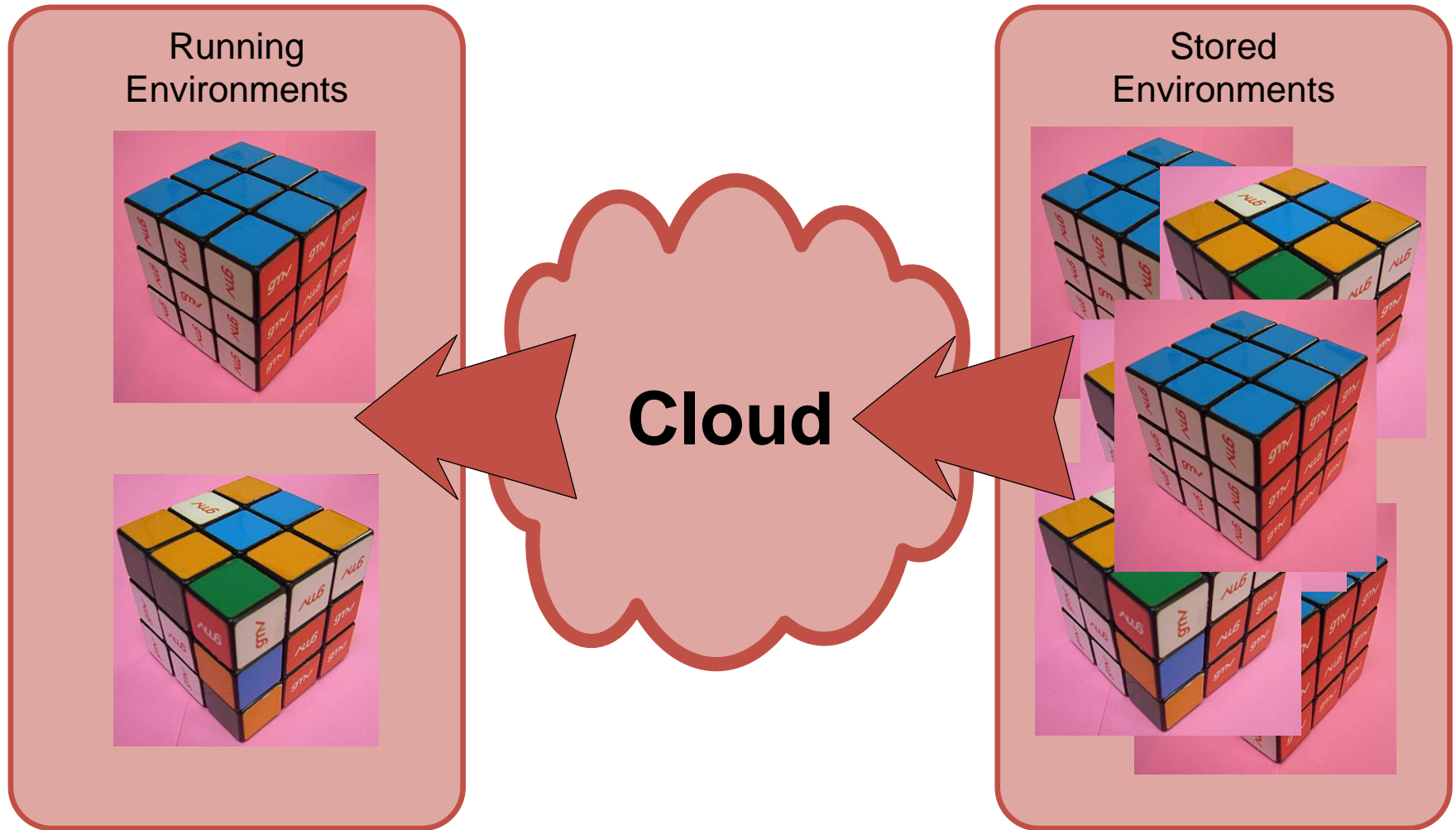
■ Enabling factors

- All configurations run on compatible hardware
 - 64 bit Intel processors (Core 2 and later)
 - New hardware is backwards compatible (i.e. old instruction sets supported)
- Available hardware exceeds required performance for all roles
 - Installable memory
 - Number of processor cores
- Hardware price/performance grows as fast as the workload
 - Lab workload grows with the requirements of new software versions, not with the number of projects

■ Approach:

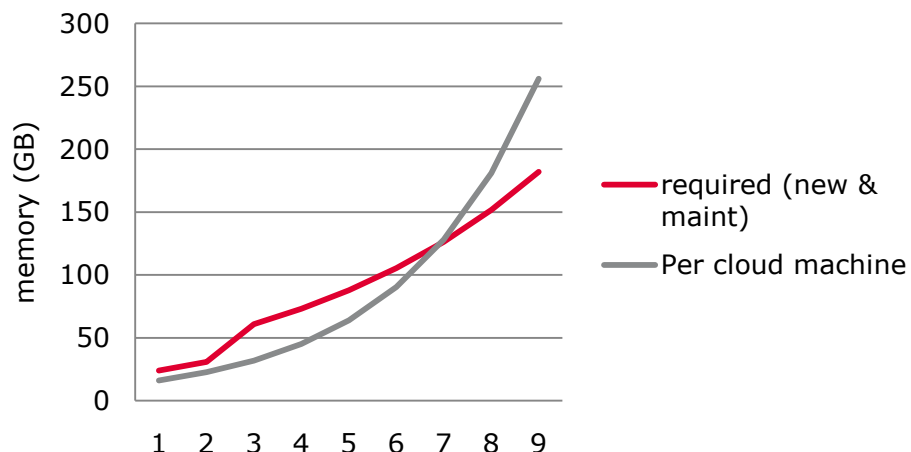
- Size hardware for the current workload
- Configure a set of virtual machines for each project/version
 - Includes simulators for spacecraft and network link delays
- Run the appropriate sets of virtual machines for the current work
 - Automatic load balancing, or fixed configurations, as required

Lab Concept

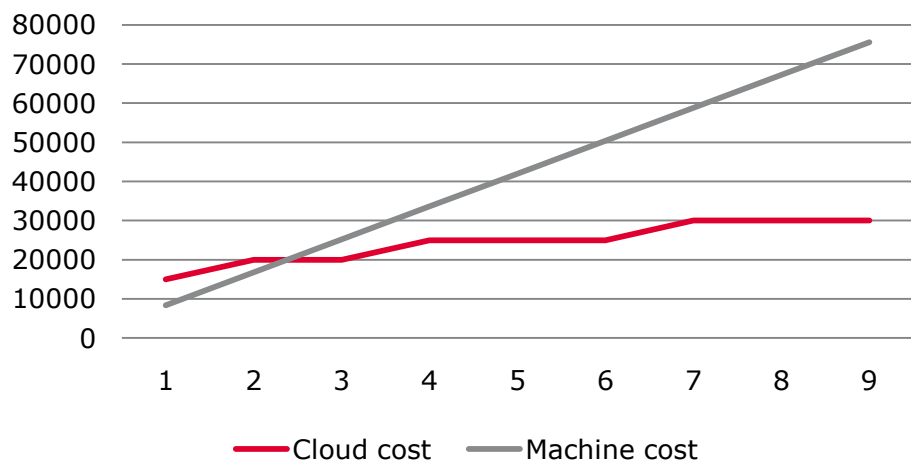


Results

Moore's Law Wins



Cumulative Cost



Assumptions

- 4 new projects/year, 1 year duration
- Old projects require 1 month maintenance every year
- 3 machines/project
- 2 GB + 20%/year memory requirement per machine
- Memory capacity doubles every two years (Moore's law)
- Individual machine \$700 (2GB), Cloud server \$5000 (16 GB)

Conclusion

- Ground Systems development has characteristics that cause proliferation of lab environments (build and test)
 - High degree of project-specific customization
 - Long-lived deployments
- Cloud computing enables efficient reuse of hardware
 - Similarly to how the team's resources are allocated to projects according to their level of activity
 - Saves space, power and money
- This enables GMV to support a growing customer base efficiently and responsively

To the cloud!



Thank you

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