

SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENTS IN CLOUD COMPUTING

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ABSTRACT

The data is growing rapidly by the business, consumers and government. To maintain and protect the data, there are rules with service level agreements . Service level agreements are major considerations for each consumer. Each Consumer has a Service Level Agreement specifies that, it has an obligation on performance and service's Quality that is retrieved from the system. Service level agreement is a negotiated document in terms of service being offered to consumers. It is a legal agreement among two or more parties. SLA offers the Service Providers to differentiate them from the today's competitive environment. Service Level Agreements can be implemented in Utility Computing and in Big Data. To monitor the Service Level Agreements in Distributed environment, Web Service Level Agreement (WSLA) is proposed. In this paper, Present anatomy of SLA in Cloud Computing and Best Practices for SLA in Cloud Computing and Service Level Agreements Challenges was discussed.

Index Terms - Big Data, Cloud Computing ,Service Level Agreements, Utility Computing, WSLA.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the computing world, Cloud computing is new business paradigm . According to NIST ,Cloud computing is paradigm for allowing pervasive on-demand network access to collection of configurable computational resources that can be providing with service provider interaction. Cloud computing characteristics are as follows, Rapid elasticity,Pool of Resources, Broad network access, on-demand self service and deliberate service according to Peter Mell, Timothy Grance, et al. Because of rapid growth of Cloud Computing Market, Cloud Computing is providing the new services with the interaction of cloud service providers and services. To provide the quality of service, Service level agreement is provided for the cloud service customers. The Agreement is provided among the cloud service providers, brokers, customers. SLA is a legal bond between the service provider and client. In the Dynamic digital environment, cloud services provide reliability and manageability strictly to an on-demand.Service level Agreement (SLA) has goals through Quality of Service (QoS) attributes, Quality of protection attributes, description of actions to provide the service according to the QoS attributes etc. SLA parameters are scalability, privacy, security, availability. SLA parameters maximize the reliability, the confidence level of cloud service provider and cloud user relation. SLA is designed to create the awareness on QoS and Responsibilities. SLA enables the end-users to

agree on what kind of services are offered, how these services will be delivered and who will be responsible for the service execution, service interruptions and privacy aspects. SLA is not providing the assurance about the service expiry[4]. If the data is controlled internally, Client organization need to confirm that the authorized data to the outside resources should keep the same high level standards. If there is a violation of security, the vendor may legally responsible, but the client organization may affect. Client organization should understand the business practices with organizational standards.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

To host the data into the cloud, standard agreements such as confidentiality and service level agreements need to be extended [26]. Cloud computing governance elements are Confidentiality agreements, Non-disclosure, legal location and restricting the software license. Nondisclosure contract is equal to the confidentiality agreement. There is a difference between the confidentiality agreement and Nondisclosure agreement. Nondisclosure agreement needed the certifier not truly reveal the information. Confidentiality agreement signatory responsibility is to secure the information. If a dealer has signed on a nondisclosure agreement, if it has security violation, they will not consider as a defect for any revelation whereas in confidentiality agreement, if a security breach occurs when a dealer has signed on the confidentiality agreement, the dealer should be responsible for the results of the security violation. Locating the server on the network with some specified speed of bandwidth is not an issue from user side but location matters legally. Every user specifies with a service level agreement by the service provider. Dynamic negotiation is occurred when the user needs to specify the exact condition for the requests of users. There are three kinds of Models to know that, which service provider is offering best service such as Weighted sum model, Multi-criteria decision Making(MCDM) and Dynamic Model. Weighted sum model defines that the service provider who meet the Quality of service elements such service, data and deadline for the user. Weighted sum model (WSM) decides that which provider is offering better user service. Multi-criteria Decision Making (MCDM) paradigm is used to get the best service provider for cloud user request. This paradigm is used to decrease the service cost to the user. This model contains multi-level SLAs for multiple users and dynamic negotiation. Construct a table for every cloud service provider which contains service, data and infrastructure to confirm that which provider offers the best service for a user's request. Service provider and Infrastructure provider has connected internally, but they have their service level agreements. A Service provider would like to run his service in infrastructure to store and to compute. If the infrastructure provider services are accepted by service provider he needs to pay the money to process his service. In this model, there is a broker between cloud user and service provider, users will get a cost for requesting service from all service providers, then compare the cost of all service providers to select less and better cost to meet the cloud user request using the weighted sum model. Dynamic model gives the optimum cost for the service requested by the user.

2.1 Cloud Validation

Cloud service providers are facing the problem due to uncertainty of workload to reach the service level agreements. When the data is migrating the data from one cloud service provider to the other cloud provider, security is an issue. To provide the solution for this issue, Cloud validation is used as a secure storage system for the cloud. Cloud validation finds the security violations such as integrity, confidentiality. Cryptographic implements involve in looping the signature and simulcast encryption. Simulcast encryption allows migration to encrypt message to random number of users. Signature looping is a process of producing consecutive signatures from initial signature and a secret head signature. Interchange of cloud validations secure the data migration process. These validations are essential that allows the users to check the cloud misconduct and cloud providers to protect against violations.

**2.2 Cloud Federation**

Due to incapability of cloud service providers, they are unable to satisfy the Quality of Service levels, which are specified in service level agreements, which leads to cloud federation vision. Cloud federation is to satisfy the service level agreement acceptance and to provide service for the cloud users. Cloud users have a choice to select among cloud providers. This cloud federation is easily acting in response to changes in workload, resource and network conditions are aggressively coordinates the numerous clouds in the federation. It is impracticable to cloud provider to maintain the data centers in each country, cloud federation provides the added benefit to satisfy the requirements of geologically distributed users than single cloud service providers according to Funmilade Faniyi, Rami Bahsoona, et al (2012). The Single cloud provision model contains the flexible cloud federation model. Cloud federation contains numerous cloud service providers, they are able to interact among themselves consistently. Cloud computing develops that next generation cloud has ability to form a federation where it will leverages computational resources which reduce the violation of the risks of cloud user's service level agreements by moving the jobs between the providers federation. Architecture of Cloud federation is proposed a new middleware layer, it is designed based upon the dynamic data driven application systems model principles. Middle tier choose the cloud service providers to monitor user tasks to assure they are providing within the bounds of service level agreements conditions. Middleware layer should adapt to change the conditions in distributed environment in response to the events that may trigger the service level agreement violation. Middleware needs aggressive scaling to assist heavy workload. A middleware layer is needed to coordinate the cloud provider's activities and cloud users' activities.

2.3 Service Level Agreements Violations

Common sources of service level agreement violations are occurred due to unexpected interruptions which are affected by hardware, software and network failures. Cloud service disruptions/interruptions are still occurring, reason for disruptions, there are more unknown massive-scale failure situations under which recovery will fail. Failure as a service (FaaS) is proposed to permit the cloud services. This Failure as a Service, cloud services commonly perform massive scale failure in real deployments. Failure as a service is due to high un-stability in a distributed environment. As the cloud computing resources are growing in research and industry, the possibility of failures affects the applications which are running on the cloud. Failure as a service paradigm is proposed to be used by the cloud service providers. The Hadoop platform provides application vendors and Hadoop service to test the software towards the increase of number failures. Failure as a Service is implemented in Hadoop user's service to evaluate their applications in the presence of failures, according to Sobir Bazarbayev, Faraz Faghri, Mark Overholt. Due to a number of services are thrown into the cloud, cloud infrastructure size will increase then there is a possibility of failures to be occurred in individual clouds. Applications should not prepare for only the infrequent failures of their cloud infrastructure and they should await the failures as a portion of applications common operating procedure. At the time of operation, numerous applications and services are running on the cloud will get diverse failures. These failures are ranging from hard disk errors to entire racks. These failures influence greatly on the application performance and sometimes it leads to temporarily out of service. Small sandbox testing is not enough to test the failure effects on real applications which are running on massive number of nodes. Failure as a Service for Hadoop clusters is designed and implemented with Google's Map Reduce for the framework of cloud computing. Failure as a service is used by

the cloud service provider and users who will run their services on cloud. Most of the huge enterprises like Amazon, uninterrupted failure paradigm that continually fails diverse parts of their infrastructure to recognize the defect in applications which are running on the cloud. Many developers and organizations cannot access these clouds. To test the failures, small sandbox paradigm is used. Failure as a Service into the public Hadoop cloud will permit normal Hadoop users to uninterruptedly inject as diverse combination of failures into their cloud applications and also evaluates how they are affected by failures. This will help in identifying the defects in designing their services. Some tools are effectively injecting the failures into cloud software systems such as HDFS. Hadoop contains failure recovery and fault tolerance. Programmable failure injection tool gives failure notions to testers and write procedures to eliminate many failure combinations. Failure as a Service is used as a quality control tool for organizations and also for users. Evaluate Hadoop in different failure situations by injecting failures at the time of job run times of Network intensive, I/O Intensive and CPU intensive. In virtual service network, Cloud federation provides that users are able to execute the services dynamically provided by the service providers. Allocation of requests from service providers should not be reduced without relevant service level agreements guarantees and without an efficient resource management [29]. Service Level Agreements tools and languages exist either severely limited or too difficult to use by wide set of service providers. Service level agreements can be improved in a less time with suitable tools. Resource management based on the service level agreements is required to agree a pool of virtualized computers interconnected computers among cloud users and cloud providers. Cloud agency reacts to this benefit added value to actual computing services. As per the available offers it produces SLA that presents the resource negotiation result.

III. SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT (SLA) LIFE CYCLE

SLA life cycle management is divided into five stages such as Service Development, Negotiation and Marketing, Development, Implementation and evaluation. SLA management offers two types of services which are pre-run-time and runtime [5]. Pre-run time refers that, before the service runtime is started, SLA Registration, Service Inquiry and Contract and negotiation has to be done. Service Providers should register the SLA to provide the services to the SLA management system. Service clients will search the services in system service library based on QoS needs. Service providers and Service Clients get personalized with each other to negotiate the SLA contract to assure that client can pay as per needs such as SLA metrics and penalty rules. Client should obey the rules given by the service Providers. Run time stage is also called as service operation stage. Run time stage task is to monitor and control the SLA metrics and making the Violation of rules. Make sure that SLA metrics meets the requirements and define the punishment decisions when the rule is violated. SLA and QoS are proposed Web Service Offerings language (WSOL). Terms and Conditions among the organizations and cloud providers set the responsibility at enterprise level. Cloud Computing contracts may set SLA, License agreement to activate on non-performance contract. SLA is good practice to assure the legal areas to seek the appropriate legal guidance. Some of the areas are –obligation with data protection legislation, free of information legislation obligations, confidential information, monitoring the users and security of data, etc. Service Level Agreement Issues are Data protection, Data Security, Location of data, Licensing, Confidentiality, Law and jurisdiction, Retention of data, Direct damages and Indirect damages, Termination Steve McDonal, et



al.Web Service Level Agreement is proposed to monitor the SLA and to manage the SLAs in a distributed Environment. SLA web services are described as Web Service Level Agreement and Web Service Agreement.

IV. FRAMEWORK OF WEB SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT (WSLA)

According to Pankesh Patel ,Web Service Level Agreement contain three entities such as Parties, SLA parameters, Service Level Objectives (SLOs) . There are three types of Parties namely Service Provider, Service Consumer and Third Parties. Third parties may vary to take decisions on violations either by the Service Provider or Service Consumer. In Web Service Level Agreements (WSLA), SLA parameters are used to measure the service parameters. Service Level Objectives are set of expressions as *if-then* structure. Web services are provided to the consumers with different services with the service level agreements. Web service level agreement language specifies that to supply the resources based on the SLA. Workload management gives the priority to the requests associated with service level agreements and to monitor the agreement with the service level agreement. Principles of The WSLA Framework are SLA Parameters, Business Metrics, Resource Metrics, and Composite Metrics. Resource metrics are directly accessed from the controlled resources which are there in the service provider's tier such as routers and servers. Composite metrics are generated by gathering various resources. Composite metrics are defined by service level agreements. Business metrics form the consumer risk management policy which is available within the customer service domain. From the service provider's resources, resource Metrics are accessed. Composite Metrics are combination of various resource metrics . Service provider performs a mapping to assure that service level agreement and to fulfill business goals.

V. PRESENT SITUATION OF CLOUD SERVICE AGREEMENT

Cloud Consumers compare the agreements between the distinct public cloud providers. A consumer has to be careful while selecting the language for the agreements. Sometimes there are vocabulary errors that alter the meaning of a clause. Before signing the contract catch the errors and correct the errors. Cloud agreement is divided into three types such as End-User agreement, Accepting the Policies and Service Level Agreement ,according to Public Cloud Service Agreements ,2013.In End-User Agreement, Business service management consists the policies of cloud providers. Customer Agreement fulfills the requirement of "Terms of Service". Public cloud customer agreements consists of the critical sections as follows offered services, breaking the service temporarily, paying the fee, terminating the terms and conditions, disclaimer, limited liability and security. Offered services describes that, how customer utilizes the public cloud offerings in terms of supplying the service and Service Description details. Payment of fee refers that, it is the method of spending the fee for the cloud services such as Service Charge Schedule, buying the service and defrayment Terms and Conditions. Temporary suspension of a service is a process where the service provider suspends the usage of the cloud by specific consumer for a time based on the drawback of anomalous usage of distributed environment and safety problems. Terminating the Terms and Conditions describes that Service providers terminate services used by the client and Closes the Account of clients. The Disclaimer is description of services which are not included in the agreement in terms of Warranties and Disclaimer. Limited liability specifies a limit that a customer can claim on the limited payment. Security includes that Responsibility, protecting the Data, Privacy plan and

Customer responsibility. Acceptable Use Policies refers that Public cloud providers and Cloud Clients should agree the terms and Conditions. In Service Level Agreements of Cloud phase, Service Level Agreements of Cloud are accepted for both Client and provider that defines the set of objectives contains availability, performance, Security and privacy policies. SLA Challenges are SLA Architecture, SLA Based Scheduling Policies, and Resource Allocation of SLA. Throughout the worldwide, Cloud computing offers payment-oriented and organizational–Quality computing services to end-users. Service Providers deploy data processing centers in various locations for providing backup for ensuring the reliability. Cloud service Brokering allows to access the Cloud Resource continuously among the Consumers and Service providers, management and monitoring of deployed cloud services on various Cloud service providers finally Cloud resources should satisfy the Customers those are specified by SLA, Fouled Jrad, Jie Tao, Achim Streit.

VI. ISSUES OF SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENTS (SLA)

Resource management issues are involved in delivering the services for a millions of user's services via data center. Challenges of service level agreements are as follows data processing of risk management, consumer-driven service management, and independent resource management, measuring the service, system design and reiteration valuation resource allocation in SLA with virtualization.

6.1 User-Driven Service Management

Three user-centric objectives are used to satisfy the customer requirement which includes getting the feedback from the customers, providing the reliable communication between the customers, increasing the access efficiency to understand the specific necessities of the customer and believe the customer. When the service is developing, if customer expectations are considered, then those expectations of customer are imported into the service provider. If these expectations are implemented by the service provider should satisfy the client's requirements. Reasonable expectations of customer are accepted and adopted by the provider, then it enters into customer contract. Customer-driven contracts characteristics are as follows, singular, on-authoritative, bounded stability and immutability complete and closed. Customer-driven agreement is completed and closed to the complete collection of functionality demanded by existing customers. Provider agreements are single in their expression of business functionality available to the system, whereas non-authoritative are derived from a combination of existing consumer expectations. Customer driven agreement is unchangeable with respect to the particular set of customer agreements. Validity of customer driven agreement, according to a specified set of customer agreements that effectively bounded to the forward and backward compatible agreement in space and time. The compatibility of consumer agreement remains unchanged for specified customer expectations. Customer driven agreements have two advantages such as delivery and specification of service functionality around the business value drivers. When the customer expects a service to develop, operate and deploy in a manageable manner. Minimal set of requirements had developed the service. Customer driven agreement is suitable for a single organization. These agreements efficiently control the interrupted changes to the agreements. This agreement optimizes the bonding between the services.

6.2 Risk Management Data Processing

The Risk Management process contains the following ways, such as Identifying the Risk and assesses the risk, identify the techniques to manage the risks and review the risk management plan. Quality of the service conditions of Grid service customers need the form of service level agreements among users and service providers. Hazards for a Successful service level agreement supplying in grid computing, firstly failures of computational nodes. Grid service providers require the risk analysis to evaluate expected losses in resource management. Deciding that whether to accept or reject service level agreement request is an issue for service providers, since resource are disrupted and unavailable hazard, according to Alexander Keller, Heiko Ludwig.

6.3 Independent Resource Management

Data processing centers should maintain the reservation process without interruption of managing the present service requisition and improve the future service requisition and altering the price for the newly received requests according to Rajkumar Buyya, Saurabh Kumar Garg, et al. SLA Risk Management Challenges are Information Security and Risk Management, SLA and Exception management, according to Jean-Henry Morin, Jocelyn Aubert, et al. Developing SLA in Data Center, Service Level agreements helps that the IDC Promises that, what is Possible to deliver, delivers what IDC is Promised, according to Edward Wustenhoff. The Basic problem with cloud applications is to compare the tasks, namely as follows data transmission or computation into a pool of resources that should meet the cloud applications cost, performance, security parameters. In resource management paradigm, interactions of resources are mapped to a pool of platform independent service level agreements, Karl Czajkowski, Ian Foster, Carl Kesselman, et al. Service level agreements do not guarantee the response time and also it is difficult because of unpredictable traffic patterns. Adaptive resource management increases the usage of web applications by maximizing the resource utilization. Architecture of resource management with the cooperation of computing systems via numerous virtual machines increases the performance of computational systems will improve the utilization of resources designed for the on-demand utilization of resource. Architecture of resource management has benefits of some components in virtualized platform, cloud computing platform and grid computing platform reduces the overhead of computational systems. Architecture of resource management with the cooperation of computing systems has highest CPU utilization and best performance. Virtual machine based resource provisioning is adopted in distributed environments. Allocations of virtual machines by using static scheduling mechanism, resources are not completely utilized. The Virtual machine uses optimal cloud resource provisioning in dynamic resource allocation. Service level agreements should be used to give trading of resources based upon the economy models. Service level agreements are able to find their needs and identify the provider abilities.

6.4 Resource Allocation in SLA with Virtualization

Virtualization provides computing resources. Hence an isolated physical machine is capable to work like many logical Virtual Machines. Virtual machines are able to provide multiple operating system environments. They are capable to configure Virtual Machines to use distinct segregation of resources on the same physical machine. Virtual machines assigned various resource management policies are provided for the various user requirements to support the implementation of resource allocation in SLA. Supplying the resources efficiently is a challenging problem in distributed environment because of its changing nature and necessity of supporting the diverse applications with distinct performance requirements. Resource allocation problem in data center

provides various kinds of application workloads specifically reciprocated and enterprise applications. Admission control and scheduling mechanism is proposed for utilizing the resources and end-user SLA needs, S. K. Garg, S. K. Gopalaiyengar, and R. Buyya. An optimal joint multiple resource allocation method is used in an Allocation of the resource model of the distributed environment. The resources which allocated are committed to every service request. These methods decrease the probability of requisition loss and reduce the total resource. The Resource allocation approach is proposed for the multi-dimensional resource allocation problem to execute user's applications.

6.5 Measuring the Service

Various Service providers are providing distinct computing services. Service measurement acquires most suitable services to satisfy the consumer needs. Evaluating the service performance is required for original cloud footprints from various public documents to model the application and service needs. Presently there are no measurements are available to determine utilization-based monitoring of resources in the distributed environment. There are various data-intensive applications and workflow applications, reliability and security. There is necessity to predict the collection of service measurements for exact assessment of controlling the resource principles. The Benchmark provides the future prediction of consumer requirements. Service measurement has information on the configuration of the current system and runtime information metrics as a part of the service level agreement. It meters the parameters of service level agreement by directly accessing from managed resources, Alexander Keller, Heiko Ludwig. Measureable qualities of service level agreements are quality, availability, cost, capacity and latency whereas un-measureable qualities are security, interoperability and modifiability.

6.6 System Design and Reiteration Valuation

Resource management plans are evaluated through different kinds of sources and consumers with variant service prerequisite to prove the efficiency. It is tedious to perform performance assessment of monitoring the resource plans in repetition and administrable fashion since resources are transferred and service requisitions will come from various consumers at any stage. Monitoring the resource strategies performance can be evaluated by Discrepancy-event simulation. CloudSim estimate the resource monitoring plans performance. CloudSim is a tool kit is used to model and simulation of distributed environment resources and scheduling the applications. CloudSim construct the simulation frameworks to calculate the performance of management of resource policies, S. K. Garg and R. Buyya(2011). Utility Computing provides subscription-oriented services. SLA components are Scope, Limitations, Validity, Purpose, Parties, Service Level objectives (SLO) Penalties, Optional Services, Administration. SLAs are created, monitored and utilized in utility computing environment, Linlin Wu, Rajkumar Buyya.

VII. SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT FOR SERVICE-ORIENTED SYSTEMS

Service-oriented architecture is to design and built the Service-Based Systems. A Service Level Agreement should specify the Quality of Service (QoS) related to specific roles. Service Based systems provide value-added services. A Service-based system uses Web Service Description Language (WSLA), Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP). This Service Based system has three issues such as SLA life cycle management, SLA violation-impact analysis, SLA verification and Generation, according to Azlan Ismail. Specification of service

level agreements provides to ensure the services are provided with availability, security, performance. In service oriented architecture environment, quality attribute plays a major role in selecting the service.

Cloud Computing system pays penalization if the consumer's requests are not satisfied on their service time, according to Hadi Goudarzi, Mohammad Ghasemazar. Various rules are introduced for Business Rules for maximizing the Revenue of Service provider's in cloud computing for Negotiation and execution time to achieve the business level objectives among the market and resource layers. Cloud Performance is added to Measure and use the QoS to determine the availability, liability in case of failure, according to Mario Macías, J. Oriol Fitó and Jordi Guitart, et al.

The Main purpose of the service-oriented model is managing and controlling the evolution of services. Service-oriented model uses the services to develop the less cost, evolvable, interoperable and magnitude of applications. Services can be discovered, published, described. Service-oriented mechanism discovers and invokes the network available services to complete some task. Service oriented engineering and service model is essential to create semantic services and business process specifications. Service-oriented mechanism discovers and invokes the network available services to complete some task. Best practices are used to describe the process that can be used by multiple partners. Best practices are as follows Identifying the Cloud Actors, Evaluation of business level policies, Metrics, Security, Identifying service management requirements, prepare, and manage service failures, according to Judith M. Myerson, et al (2013).

VIII. CONCLUSION

Due to rapid growth of Cloud Computing Market, it is providing the new services with the interaction of cloud service providers and services. Service level agreement is provided for the customers who are utilizing the cloud service to provide the quality of service. SLA web services are described as Web Service Level Agreement and Web Service Agreement. Web Service Level Agreement is divided into three entities such as Parties, SLA parameters, Service Level Objectives (SLOs). Challenges of Service level agreements (SLA) as Consumer-driven Service Management, Data processing of risk management, Independent Resource management. Service level agreements are implemented in Service oriented architecture.

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