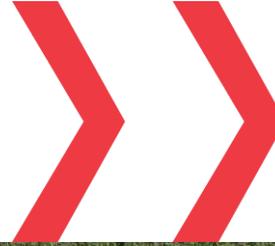




Building a Hybrid Cloud at Canadian Pacific



Stuart Charlton,
Director –
Infrastructure & Operations
Information Technology



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DRIVING THE DIGITAL RAILWAY »»



Canadian Pacific in 2010



14,800
mile network



15,500
active employees



\$5.0
billion in revenues

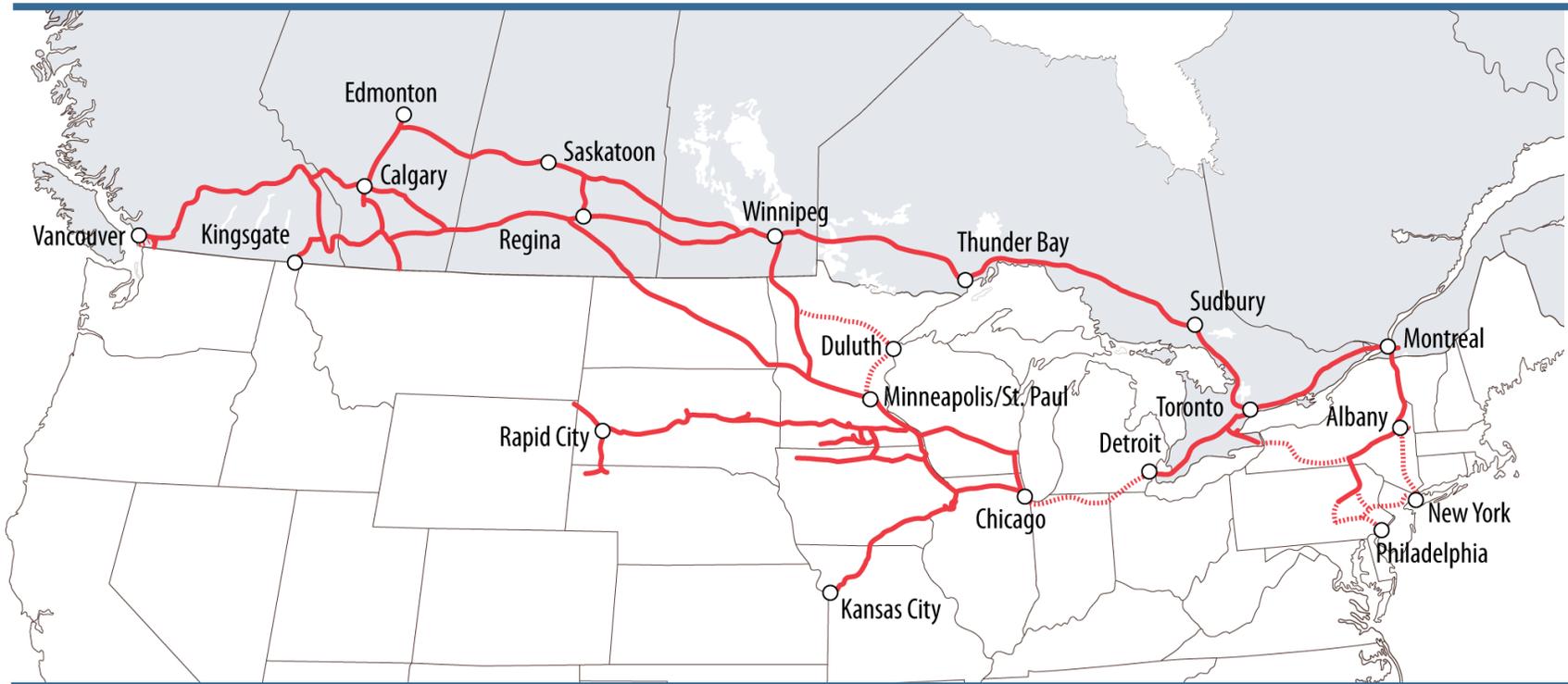


77.6
operating ratio



Canadian Pacific's Network

Vision: To be the safest, most fluid railway in North America



CP operates in 6 Canadian provinces and 13 US States



Responding to the Railway Industry's Global Renaissance...

- Integrated Information Program
 - First Joint IT/Business Strategy
 - Big SAP Investment
 - Big Legacy Revitalization
- Positive Train Control
 - Integrated C&C
- Predictive Operations
- New Ordering Processes
 - Canadian Grain
- Reducing Operating Ratio



- Givens:
 - Major IT capital reinvestment starting in 2010 (more than doubled)
 - Planned for IT to deliver more in a single year than was done in prior 8 years combined



Our Assumptions

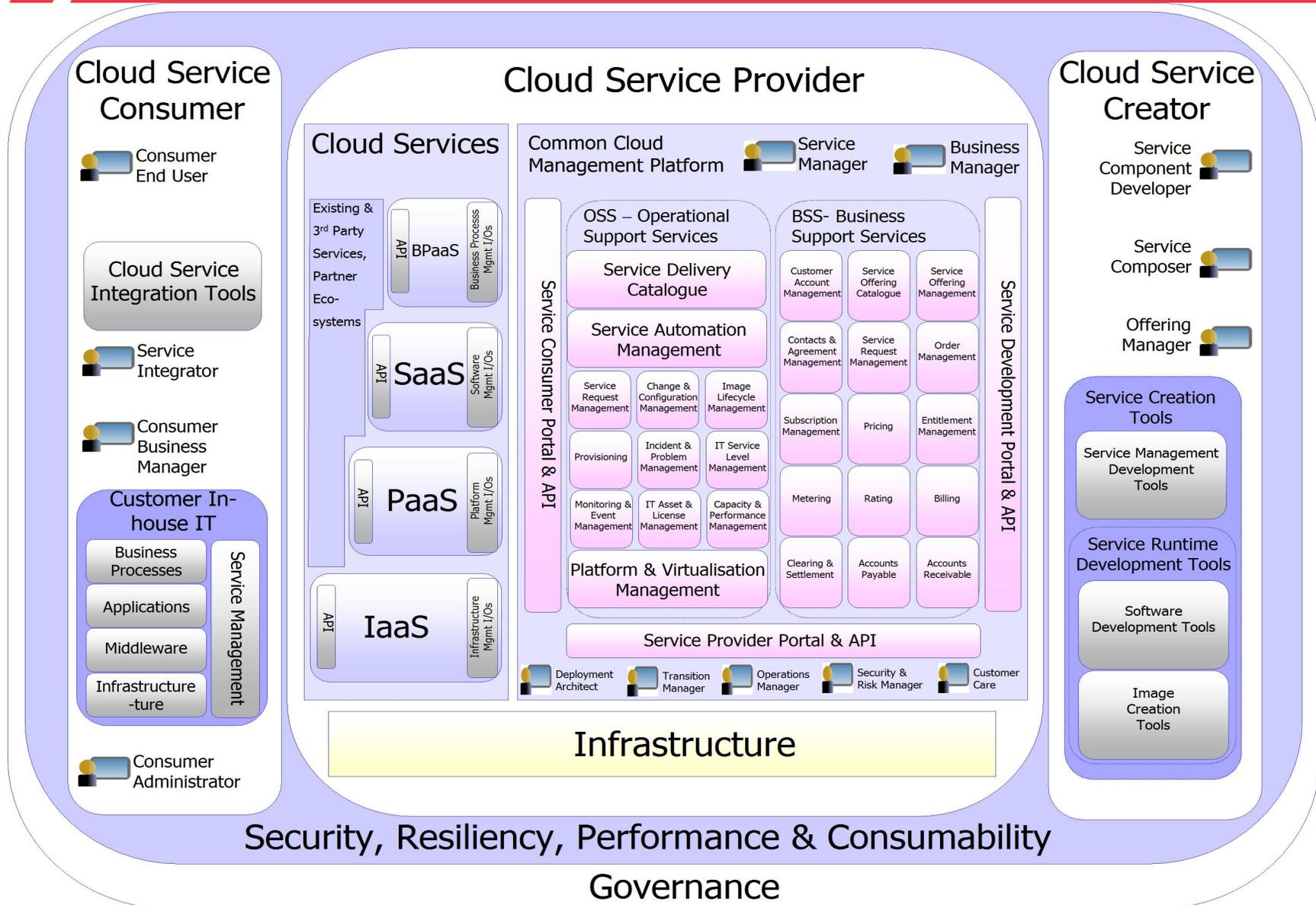
- Challenge #1: Volume, lead times & costs of **infrastructure**
 - Timeframe: 2010+
- Challenge #2: Bending down the **operational** cost curve for production
 - Timeframe: 2011+
- Challenge #3: Reducing **cycle time** of delivering changes to systems
 - Timeframe: Pilot 2011, Rollout 2012+
- Challenge #4: Increasing the **availability** of core operational systems
 - Timeframe: 2012+

Approach: Using the right tool for the job, given the time constraints

Caveat: Forward-looking - this all may change



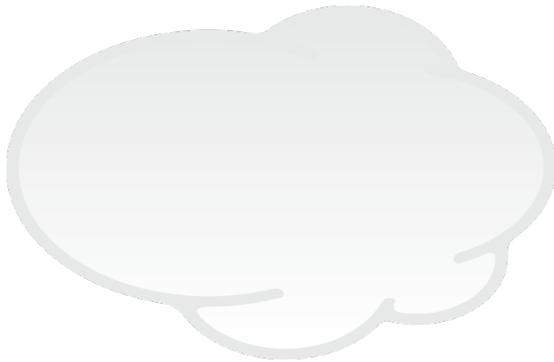
Advice we got: "Look at how complicated all this stuff is!"





Multi-Year Infrastructure & Delivery Strategy

2009-2011



Public Cloud Adoption

- “Guerilla Cloud Warfare”
- Dev/Test Infrastructure
- Get the company used to them
- Resolve immediate lead time problems

2011-2014



Agile Delivery & Ops

- Move everything to Linux/Windows
- Agile/lean development
- Automation, configuration management, pervasive virtualization
- Private Cloud for SAP

2012-2015



New Systems Arch

- Fault-Tolerant Distributed DBs & Data Grids
- Event-driven and RESTful integration
- Modular pieces



Public Cloud Adoption



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Scenario: About to hire 200 SAP or Java Consultants



How will you provision for them?

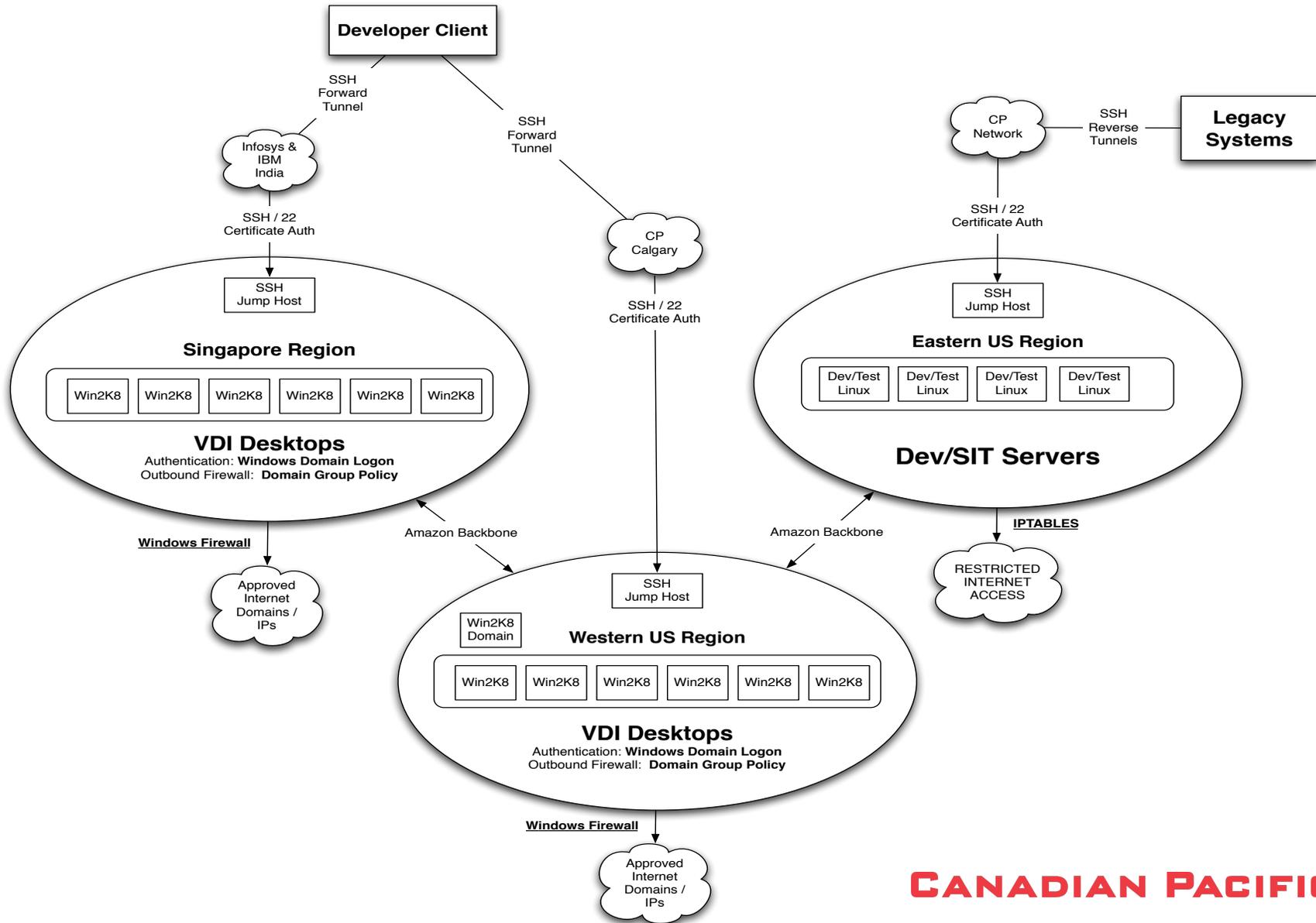


Guerilla Cloud Warfare

- Aka. "How to adopt several hundred desktops & servers in a controlled way with almost no staff"
- **Example Roadblock: Firewalls**
- **Normal Solution: Open them up.**
 - Discussions, paperwork, pilots, studies, wait 3 months
- **Guerilla Solution: Reverse SSH Tunnels.**
Works with TCP, SOCKS, even UDP if you're crazy enough
- Lesson: Get approval and constraints from the people who matter
 - CIO (who should support your guerilla efforts),
CISO (who will prepare his team + legal/audit),
CTO or GM/VP of Architecture (who is supposed to promote new things)
 - Avoid the people who don't matter, ask forgiveness later



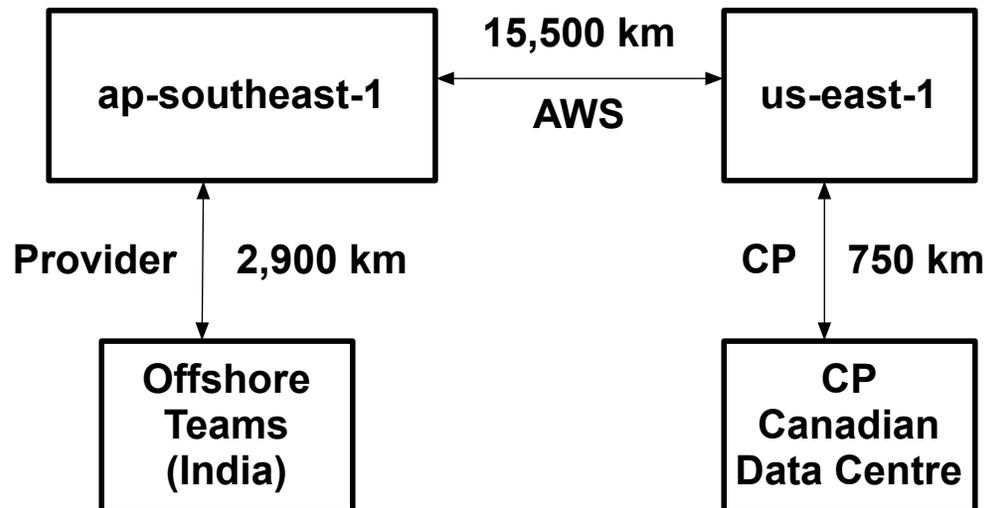
Global Public Cloud Dev/Test Network, late 2010





Public Cloud Benefits & Usage Notes

- **Offshore resources get a managed developer workstation**
 - Controlled device admissibility strategy into CP's systems
- **Using Amazon's Internet backbone between regions**
 - More bandwidth, lower latency access to CP's network in Canada
 - Today: Routed via SSH Tunnels
 - Late 2011 / Early 2012: VPN with Overlay Network





Data Categorization

- **Data Categorization**

- Handle the legal and regulatory issues associated with data residency
- Legal desire for physical disks during forensic analysis
- **Biggest concern: Privacy in the face of a click-through agreement**
- In short: *Trust your providers* (can't just use "any" cloud provider)

- Tier 1 Sensitive Data: Harm to Lives (e.g. Hazmat locations)
- Tier 2 Sensitive Data: Harm to Investors (e.g. financial forecasts)
- ***Not on public clouds yet***

- Tier 3 Sensitive Data: Harm to Operations (e.g. Train/car locations)
- ***On public clouds if in Virtual Private Cloud and encrypted***

- Tier 4 Sensitive Data: Stale Data and/or Dev/test
- ***On public clouds***

(Note: These are representative examples, not our actual definitions)



Public Cloud Benefits & Usage Notes

- **Very quick lead times** to deliver working dev/test systems
 - Traditional infrastructure: WebSphere, SAP, Business Objects, SQL Server, Exchange, etc.
 - Newer infrastructure: Rails, Haproxy, Nginx, etc.

- **Performance challenges**
 - Most infrastructure clouds do not provide traditionally expected levels of **visibility** in **storage** and **networking**
 - Trend is changing towards *more visibility & control*
 - E.g. Amazon subnets and routes in VPC

 - **Storage I/O is the major roadblock** to traditional systems
 - E.g. Elastic Block Storage vs. traditional NAS/SAN
 - Latency is not as predictable, node throughput is capped at ~1 Gb, availability is not as predictable



Agile Infrastructure



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Operations: Cultural & Tooling Changes

- **Old Assumptions**

- “Put your eggs into a small number of baskets, and watch those baskets”

- **New Reality**

- Partial failure is a regular, normal occurrence;
no excuse for downtime from any business-level service

- **First Steps to Transformation**

- Building culture of **collaboration** with IT service delivery
 - Ops offers service engineers as “production service architects”
- Begin a 5-10 year transition to “**design for failure**” architectures
 - Migration from Mainframe & AIX to Linux (by 2014)
 - In-Memory Data Grids (e.g. WebSphere Extreme Scale)
 - Future: Fault-Tolerant Distributed Databases (e.g. **Riak**)
- Increasing **visibility** into the operational systems
 - Correlation and drift detection independent of legacy (e.g. **Splunk**)



Enterprise Appliances

(Not Really Private Clouds)



- Oracle Exadata
 - Consolidated databases
 - Major OLTP operational data store
 - Major OLAP / data warehouse



- VCE Vblock
 - SAP Landscapes
 - Compute & Midsize DB
 - Exchange

“Wire Once, Walk Away”

Software-Based Automated Configuration

Managed Services that Leverage the Productivity Gains



Private Cloud for Dev/Test

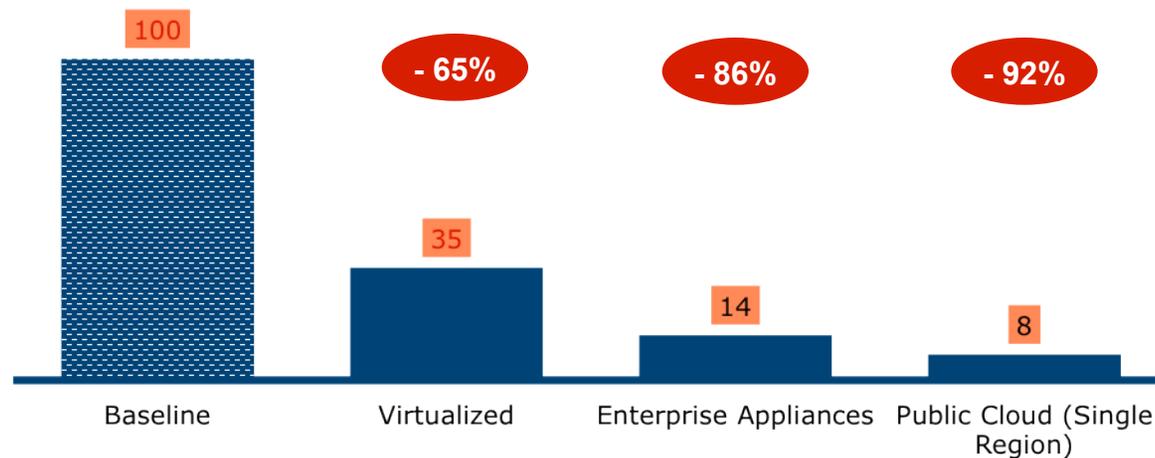
Private Cloud for Production is a Lofty/Questionable Goal

- Thus...
- We're focusing on combining **virtualization** and **appliances** with **automation** & **metrics** to reduce the dev/test cycle
- **CP Application Development & Test Cloud**
 - Vblock + VMware vCloud Director private cloud
 - Pilot Summer 2011, Full Rollout in 2012
 - Linked Clones & Network Fencing for
 - SAP, Legacy, Systems Integration testing
 - Continuing to grow public Cloud Dev/Test Network for new development
 - Continuing with EC2; Piloting vCloud public clouds
 - ITKO LISA for integrated simulation, testing, and validation



Bending the Operational Cost Curve

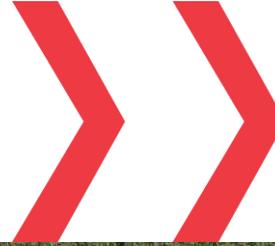
Projected Monthly Per-Instance Costs (over 3 years)



Includes Amortized Capital +
Operating Expense (e.g. Public cloud fees) +
Managed Services



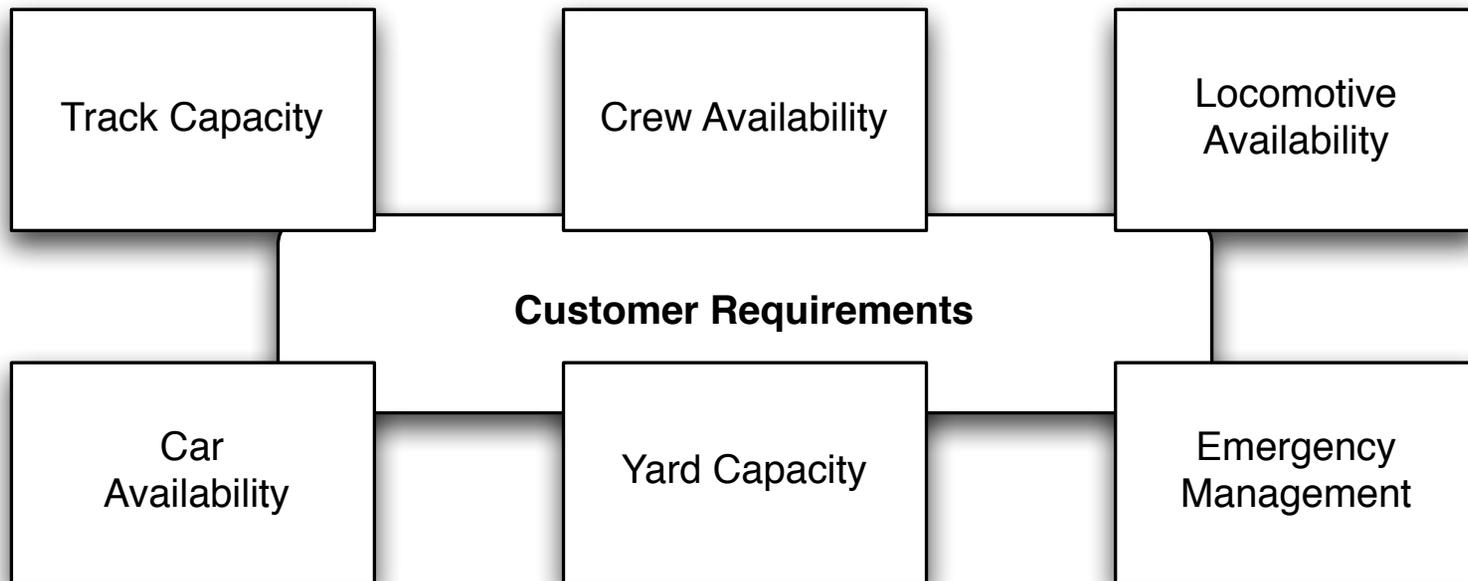
New Systems



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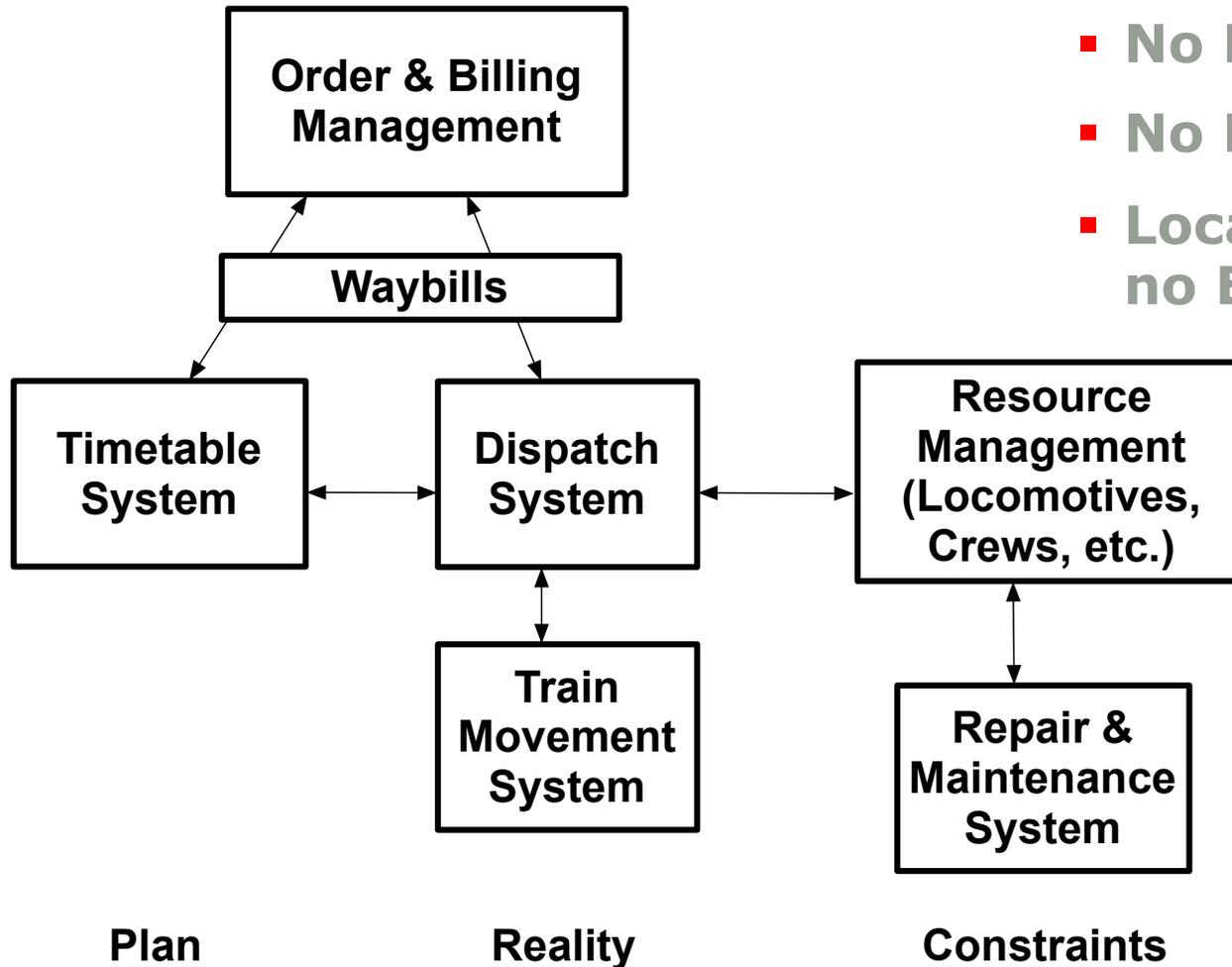


The Logic and Constraints of a Railroad





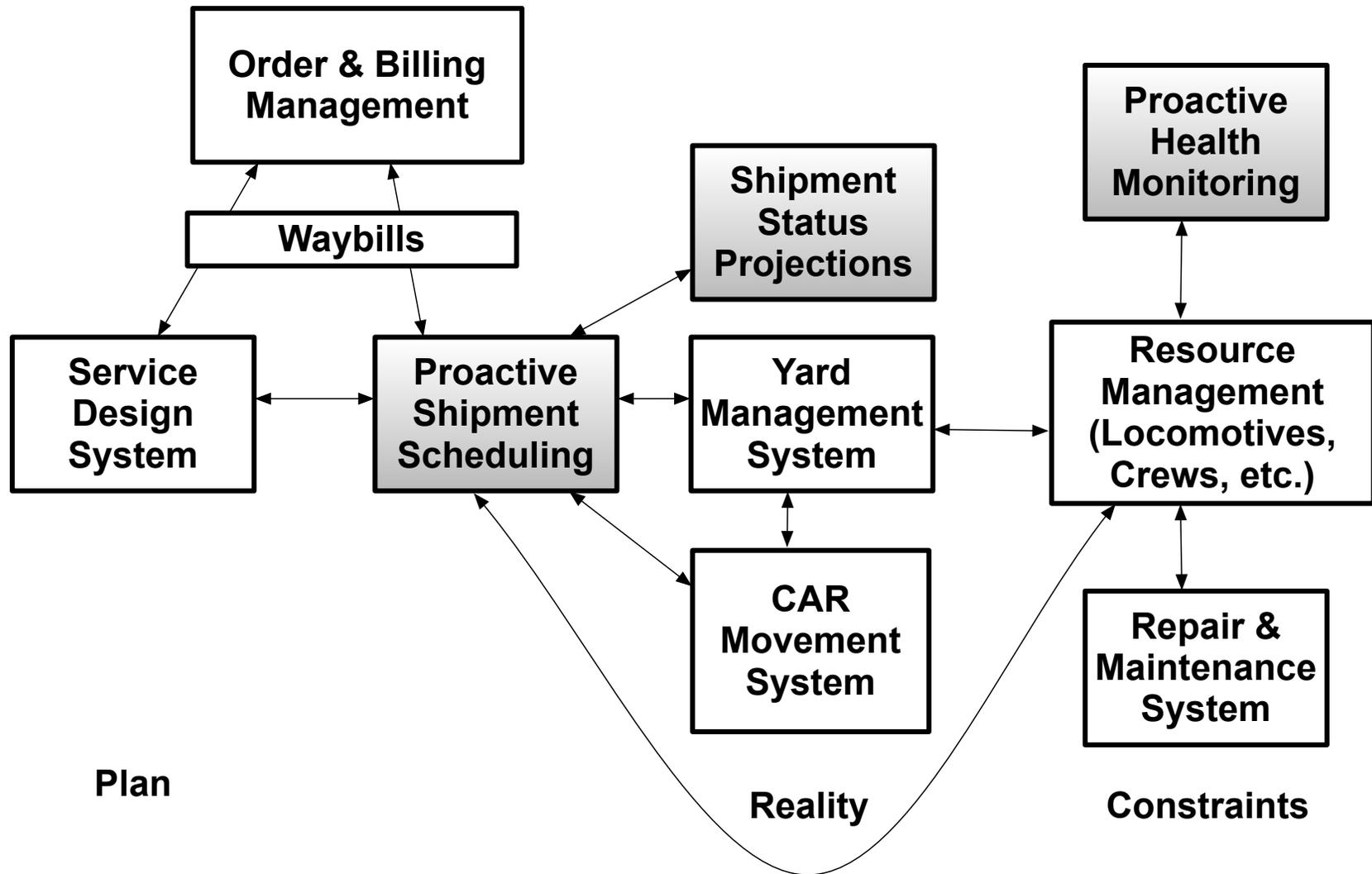
Basic Railway Systems Architecture (80s)



- No Routing
- No Forecasting
- Location Visibility but no ETAs



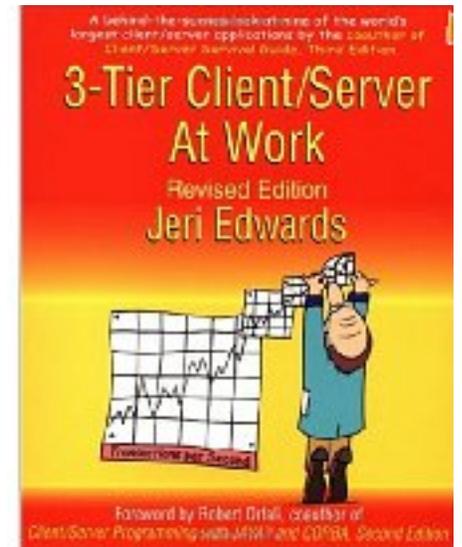
Modern Railway System Architecture





Designing a Service, circa 1998-2008

- **Multi-Tier Hybrid Architecture**
 - Some stateless, some stateful computing
 - Session state is replicated
- **Independent** servers / applications
 - Low-level redundancy (RAID, 2x NICs, etc.)
- “Put your eggs into a small number of baskets, and watch those baskets”
- **General assumptions**
 - Failure at the service layer shouldn't lead to downtime
 - Failure at the data layer may be catastrophic
 - Lots of point-to-point connections
 - ETL, SOAP web services, FTP, etc.





Designing a Service on the Cloud, circa 2008+

- **Autonomous services**

- Divide system into areas of functional responsibility (tiers irrelevant)

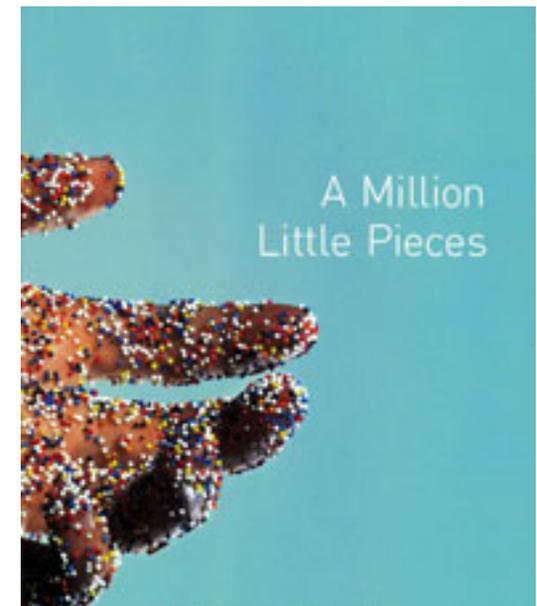
- **Interdependent** servers / applications

- Software-level redundancy and fault handling

- “Many, many servers breaking big problems down or distributing lots of little problems around”

- **New realities**

- Partial failure is a regular, normal occurrence; no excuse for downtime from any service
- Self-describing (RESTful) services for client-device scale
- Event-driven integration for smaller number of consumers





Current Guidelines for 2012+

Using, where possible: **lightweight, simple, inexpensive solutions**

1. High-Performance Event Management (thousands/sec)

- Consolidate across multiple proposed event systems
- Train & Yard Planning, Car Movement, Health Monitoring, PTC
- Foundation for:
 - Event-Based Integration & predictive real-time analytics

2. RESTful “Information Resources on Demand”

- Self-describing, discoverable, hyperlinked system interfaces & lifecycles
- No need to directly integrate with databases etc.
- Foundation for:
 - Business process integration
 - Modern GUIs and Mobile applications
 - Operational BI Mashups

3. Legacy Endpoint Management

- MQ, SOAP Web Services, and Managed File Transfer (EDI)



2012-2015 Systems Design Target (early draft)

Customer Service (Web & Mobile Devices)

Hyperlinked Data for Operations

Global Search and Analytics

RESTful Resources Exposed for Common Access

**Service
Design
System**

**Shipment
Schedules**

**Yard
Marshalling
Plans**

Orders

Waybills

**Health
Status
(Track, Cars)**

**Resource States
(Locomotives,
Crews, etc.)**

**Car
Positions**

**Billing
Resources**

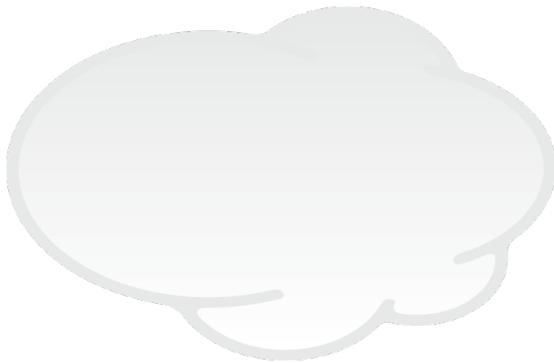
Mix of Custom,
SAP, and other
Packages

Event-Based Integration Across Where Appropriate



Summary: Multi-Year Infrastructure & Delivery Strategy

2009-2011



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Unified Infrastructure

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- Automation, configuration management, pervasive virtualization
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Contacts & Thanks

Stuart Charlton
Director – Infrastructure & Operations
Information Technology
Stuart_Charlton@cpr.ca

Canadian Pacific
Suite 500, 401 – 9th Avenue SW
Calgary Alberta
Canada T2P 4Z4
www.cpr.ca

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