

Hypervisor and relation with cloud

- Hypervisor is a software which creates virtual machine by virtualizing hardware resources.
- Hypervisors are of two types
 - Type I Hypervisor:
 - This we directly install on Physical server (HOST) and then create virtual machines (Guest) in it
 - This acts as operating system on Physical server
 - Example: VmWare Esxi
 - Type II Hypervisor:
 - This will be installed on the Existing operating system of Physical server
 - This software on OS will create guest vms.
 - Example:
 - Vmware Workstation
 - Virtual Box
 - Hyper V

Which Hypervisor does

-
- Azure Use?
 - Hyper-V
- AWS Use?
 - Xen
- GCP Use?
 - kvm

Cloud uses hypervisors to create virtualizations and it also has orchestration mechanisms, multi user modules, billing modules to support pay as you go.

- AWS training
- Cloud will not always give direct access to guest vms, you might be getting indirect access.
- Public Cloud:
 - This is hosted by an organization (CSP) so that any organization or individual can create cloud account and use the hardware indirectly with the help of services
 - Multi-tenant model
 - Example:

- Qualitythought uses AWS to run test applications
- LearningThoughts uses Azure to run its application workloads

- **Private Cloud:**

- This is hosted by an organization for the other teams in the seams organization can use cloud services
- Example:
 - Openstack

- **Hybrid Cloud:**

- Combination of Public + On-premise

Public Cloud

- We have 3 major players
 - AWS
 - Azure
 - GCP
- We need to understand pricing model
 - OnDemand:
 - No commitments
 - hourly billing
 - billing for virtual machine only if it is running
 - Reservations
 - long term commitments (1 year or 3 years)
 - get upto 72% discount
 - billing for virtual machine whether it is running or shutdown
 - Spot discounts
 - upto 90% discounts
 - but when demand increases for on-demand or reservations we will pull virtual machines from customers.
 - billing continues until you delete the virtual machine