**DV500\_56\_SAS\_On Cloud Models**

**Self-Assessment Sheet**

Q1. What is an example of cloud capability?

Ans. The cloud capability is scalability. The capability to easily scale up or down computing resources based on demand.

Q2. Where can an application be deployed?

Ans. Anywhere in the world where we have a data center will be available.

Q3. To deploy the application, you can use Data centers that are located in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. United States, Europe and Asia or other parts of the world.

Q4. Can you move those application instances from one data center to another where you are effectively following the sun?

Ans. Yes we can move those application instances from one data center to another where you are effectively following the sun.

Q5. What is an efficient way to deploy an application?

Ans. To deploy an application use a data center that’s closest. And from a cost perspective, this is a very efficient way to deploy an application.

Q6. What do some organizations do instead of going to a third party for cloud service?

Ans. They purchase their own equipment and build their own cloud within their own data center. We commonly refer to this as a private cloud.

Q7. What is a private cloud?

Ans. Private cloud is one that only that company has access to and it’s not one that’s designed to be shared with anyone else.

Q8. Cloud services provided by Amazon, Microsoft, Rackspace, and others can be configured as what?

Ans. Public Clouds.

Q9. What is the combination of using both a private and public cloud?

Ans.Combination of using both a private and public cloud is called Hybrid Cloud Deployment.

Q10. What are the advantages of having a private cloud?

Ans. Enhanced Security, More Control, Cost Effective in long run and predictable performance.

Q11. What does an organization build that include a database, web server and other devices?

Ans. The organization builds its own application instance that includes databases, web servers, and other devices.

Q12. A company may only need the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be able to load the software and deploy these cloud instances.

Ans. Raw Infrastructure.

Q13. If an organization only needs CPU storage and a network to be able to deploy thie application instance, then they want to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as their cloud deployment model.

Ans.

Q14. What does HaaS stand for?

Ans. Hardware as a service.

Q15. Who is responsible for a large amount of implementation in a cloud model?

Ans. End user is responsible for a large amount of implementation in a cloud model.

Q16. What does a cloud provider provide?

Ans. The cloud provider is effectively providing the hardware to run this application and in some cases, perhaps even the operating system.

Q17. What is an example of IaaS deployment?

Ans. A good example of an infrastructure as a service deployment might be with a company that provides web services.

Q18. What is the one main benefit the end user has in SaaS?

Ans. The end user doesn’t have to deal with anything relating to the application or the operating system.

Q19. What does SaaS stand for?

Ans. Software as a service.

Q20. What isn’t required for any type of software?

Ans. In Saas there is no local installation required.

Q21. The end user can simply log in and manage an email distribution list, log in and manage their payroll or any other type of software as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Service Implementation.

Q22. Who is responsible for maintaining the application, storing the data, and keeping all of that information safe?

Ans. In SaaS, a service provider is responsible for maintaining the application, storing the data, and keeping all of that information safe.

Q23. Google mail is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. SaaS.

Q24. Are you responsible for maintaining the google mail?

Ans. No end user is not responsible for maintaining the google mail.

Q25. What does Google do with the email system?

Ans. Google handles that entire process of the email system, as google email system is an example of SaaS.

Q26. A good example of Saas is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Google Mail and MS 360.

Q27. The middle ground between Iaas and Saas is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. PaaS.

Q28. What is PaaS?

Ans. Platform as a Service.

Q29. What does the PaaS provider do?

Ans. PaaS provides us with a platform that we can use to build our own applications. So we would need our own development team, but someone else or provider is providing you with all of the building blocks that you would need to put together every piece of that application

Q30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has an extensive platform as a service offering that gives you complete customization over the applications that you can easily deploy on their platform.

Ans. SalesForce.

Q31. If you were planning to deploy the applications in your own data center on your own hardware using applications that you yourself have written, then you’re probably using an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_where everything in that model is managed by the client.

Ans. On-Premises Deployment Model.