**DV162\_57\_PAS\_Cloud Characteristics**

**Possible Answers Sheet**

Q1. What are internal clouds?

Ans: Refer to cloud computing environments that are built and maintained within an organization's own data centers or infrastructure.

Q2. What does building your own cloud means?

Ans. Internal clouds means that we are creating resources on our own internal network that will be used for the application deployments. Building our own cloud means that we will need somewhere to put all of this equipment, so we will need to build out our own data center, we will need to have all of our own racks, and that’s where we will install all of the equipment for our internal cloud.

Q3. What does using an external cloud mean?

Ans. External cloud means that you’re sharing resources that are available on this very large public cloud, and most of this is usually stored in the cloud providers’ data centers, usually multiple data centers around the world.

Q4. If you’re using an external cloud, then you’re using time that might be on an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.?

Ans. Amazon, Microsoft, or some other third-party cloud provider systems.

Q5. The cost for this external cloud can vary based on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ans. provider.

Q6. What is an external cloud?

Ans: An external cloud refers to cloud computing environments that are hosted and managed by third-party cloud service providers, outside of an organization's own data centers or infrastructure.

Q7. What type of cost is associated with an external cloud?

Ans: There might be costs for uploading a file or downloading a file, or maybe simply storing the files on their platform have an ongoing cost associated with that.

Q8. Is there a low entry cost for an external cloud?

Ans: Yes there is a low entry cost for an external cloud.

Q9. What kind of cost do some platforms use?

Ans: Some platforms like to give you a fixed cost for everything that you might be using.

Q10. What is an example of a non-metered cloud service?

Ans: Dropbox or Google Drive.

Q11. What is one of the advantages of having a cloud-based application instance?

Ans. Main Advantage is Rapid Elasticity, having a cloud-based application instance is that we are able to create more instances as the load increases and decrease the number of instances as the load decreases.

Q12. What is rapid elasticity?

Ans. Rapid Elasticity refers to the ability to quickly and dynamically scale computing resources up or down based on demand.

Q13. What does the cloud offer us?

Ans: The cloud gives us a way to instantly create a much larger capacity all by using these built-in technologies that are in a cloud-based environment. Cloud-based platforms also tend to be highly available.

Q14. What does this statement mean “Cloud-based platforms also tend to be highly available”?

Ans. That means there is redundancy built into the cloud-based platform, so that if they lose power, they lose a server, or something happens with the infrastructure, there’s always a way to keep everything up and running, because they’ve already created a redundant environment.

Q15. What might happen if the power goes out at the data center?

Ans: If they lose power, there might be a generator to keep the center running.

Q16. What are some ways to provide redundancy in a data center?

Ans: Every cloud provider has a different level of redundancy that they might offer. This high availability is an important advantage, especially if we have an application that should always be available to our end users.

Q17. How can you ensure data remains in sync when deploying application instances to different cloud providers in different countries?

Ans: Many cloud providers have different methods for file synchronization so that you can deploy many different instances wherever it might be in the world, but all of that data is synchronized between all of those different data centers.

Q18. What is Desktop as a Service?

Ans: With Desktop as a Service, our Windows or OS is running in the cloud, and we can access that Windows desktop from any of our computing devices.

Q19. The applications that are running in this cloud-based service are running as a?

Ans. VDI or Virtual Desktop Infrastructure.

Q20. What does VDI stand for?

Ans. Virtual Desktop Infrastructure

Q21. What do you need to access your desktop from anywhere?

Ans: We need a mouse, a keyboard, and a screen and we will have access to your desktop from anywhere in the world using DaaS or VDI.

Q22. What are we most likely seeing on the tablet we are using to access this Windows desktop?

Ans: we most likely see on the tablet we are using to access this Windows desktop is a screen share.

Q23. How important is the network connection if we are using Desktop as a Service?

Ans: Network Connection is incredibly important if we are using DaaS.

Q24. What technology does Desktop as a Service use?

Ans: DaaS uses VDI or Virtual Desktop Infrastructure.

Q25. You need that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in order to take advantage of Desktop as a Service.

Ans. Network Connection.

Q26. What are Amazon’s services called?

Ans. WorkSpaces.

Q27. How can one create a Windows workspace using Desktop as a Service?

Ans: By Clicking a few buttons and creating a Windows workspace using Desktop as a Service.

Q28. What does Amazon’s Desktop as a service allow users?

Ans. Allows users to access virtual desktop environments hosted in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud with workspaces.