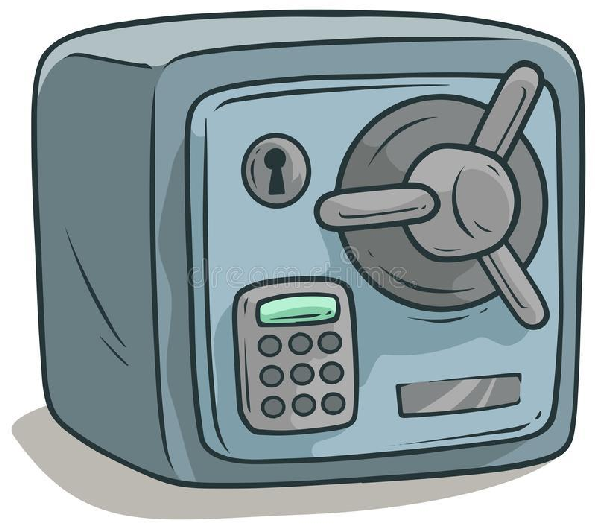




**Cloud Basics**

**Cloud Computing**

Cloud computing is the practice of using remote servers on the internet for carrying out a task, rather than using our own computer servers.

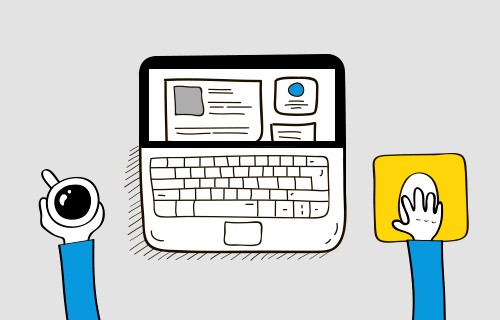
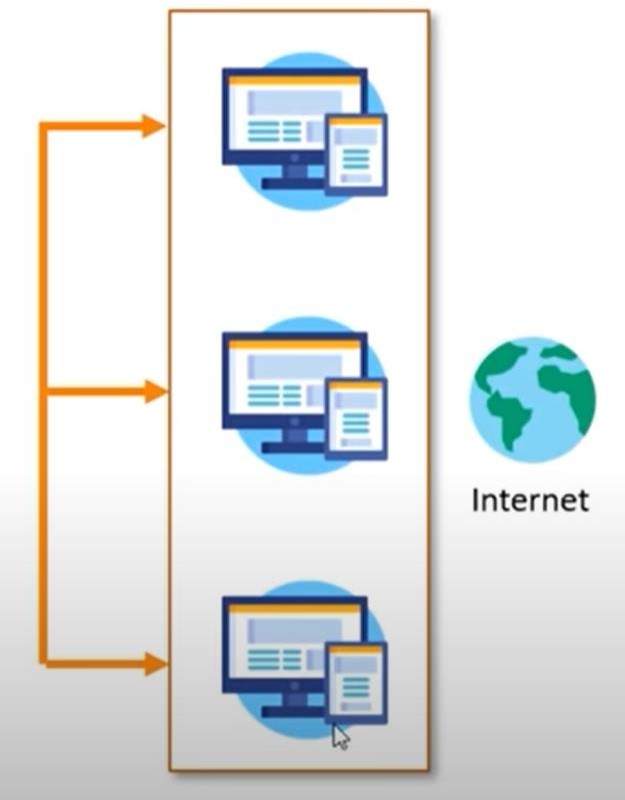


Store data

Manage data

Process data

**Contd..**



**Contd..**

Cloud Computing Advantages



Little or no investment

More focus on app

development

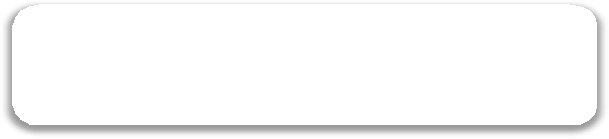
Requires less workforce

**Cloud Products**

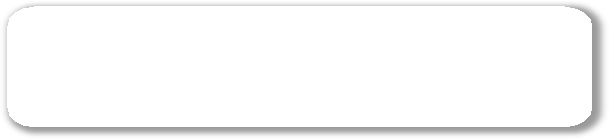
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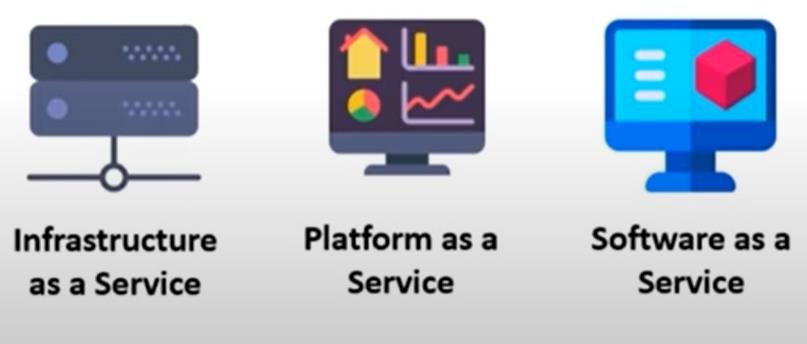
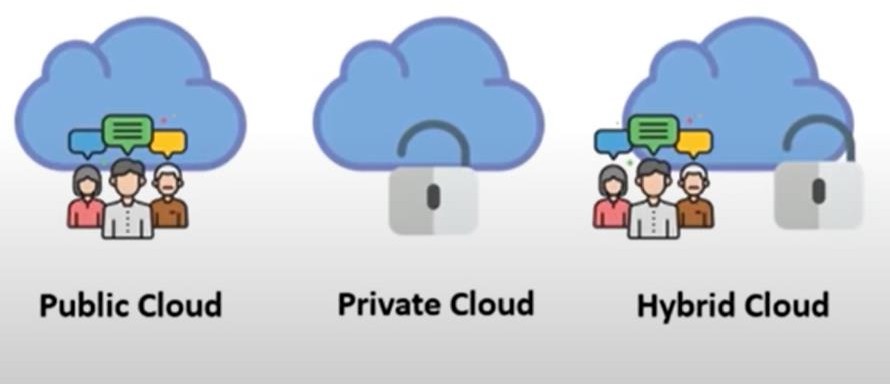
**Cloud Computing Models**



Deployment model

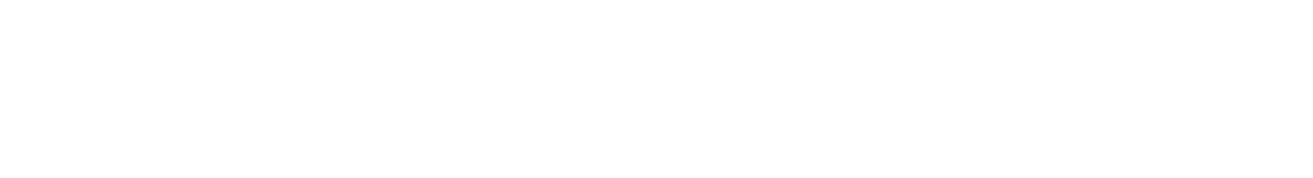
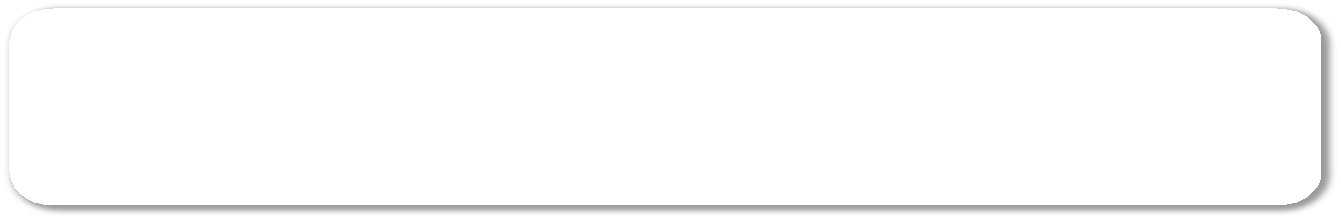


Service Model



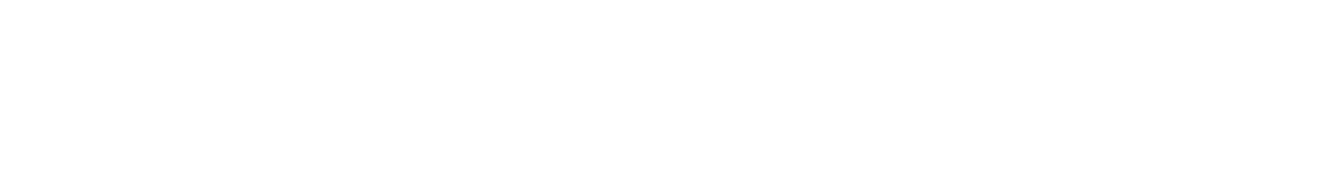
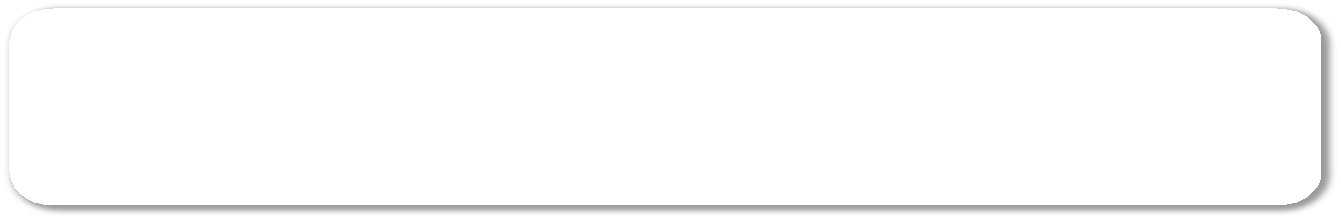
**Public Cloud**

Public Cloud defined as a computing services offered by third party providers over the public internet, making them available to anyone who wants to use or purchase them



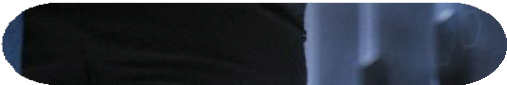
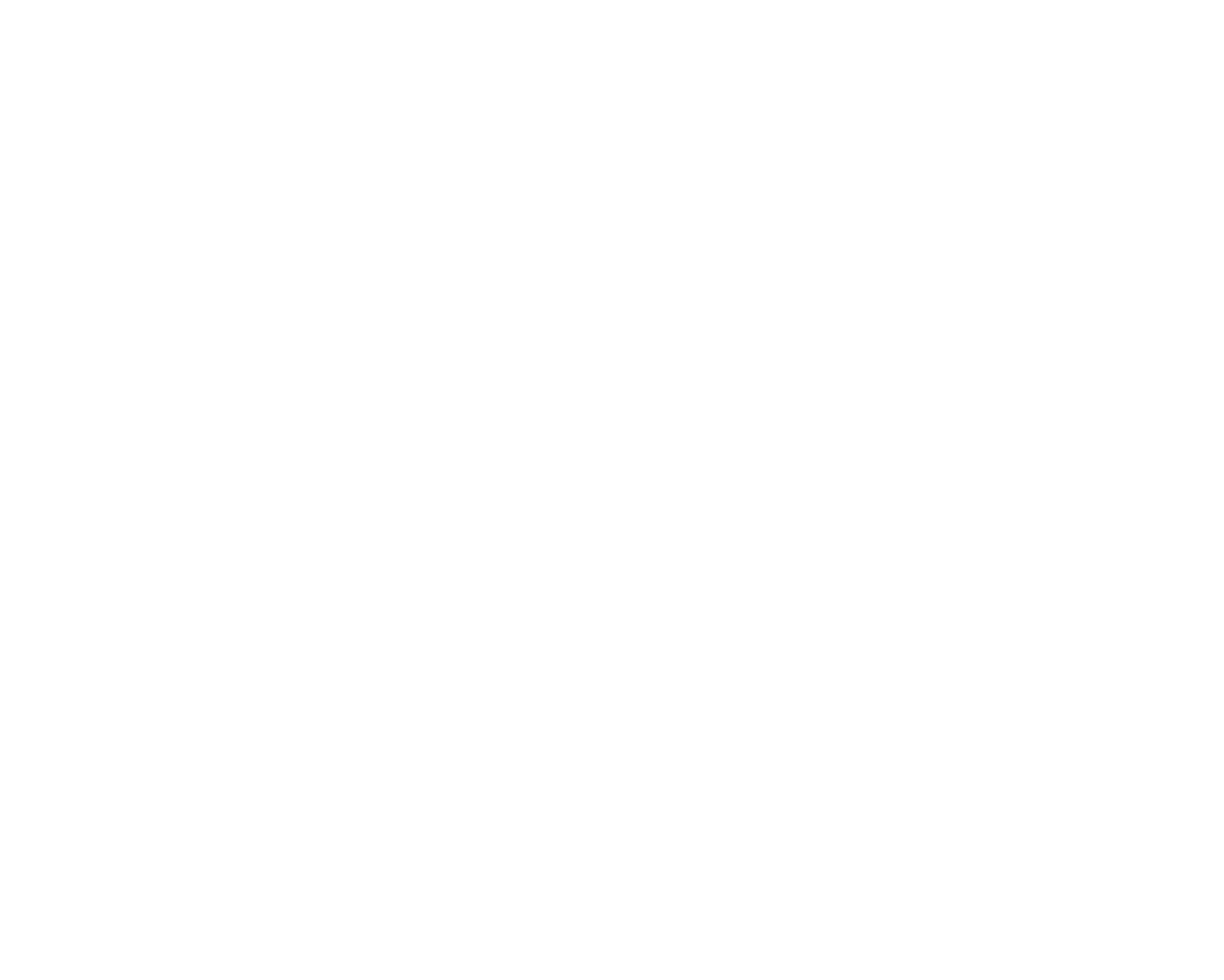
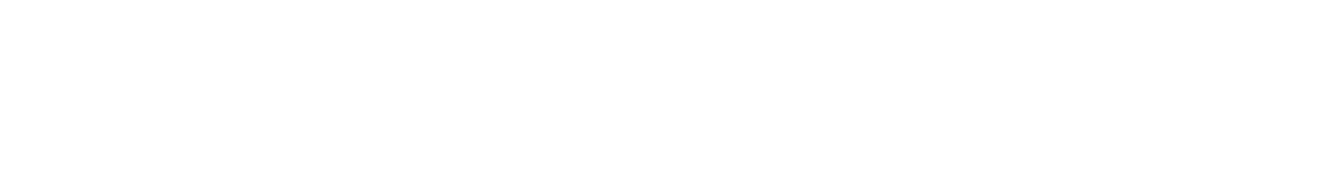
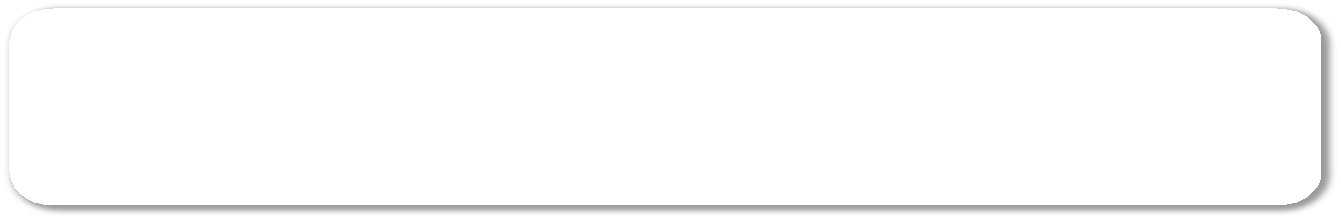
**Private Cloud**

Private Cloud refers to a model of cloud computing where IT services are provisioned over private IT infrastructure for the dedicated use of a single organization.



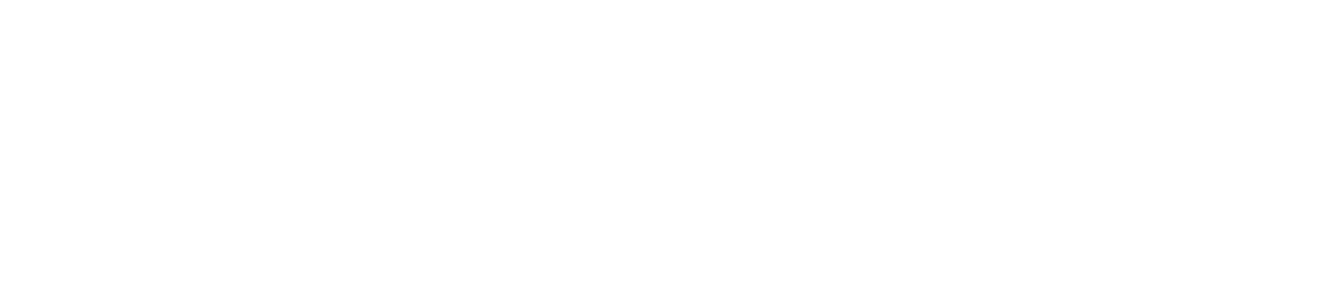
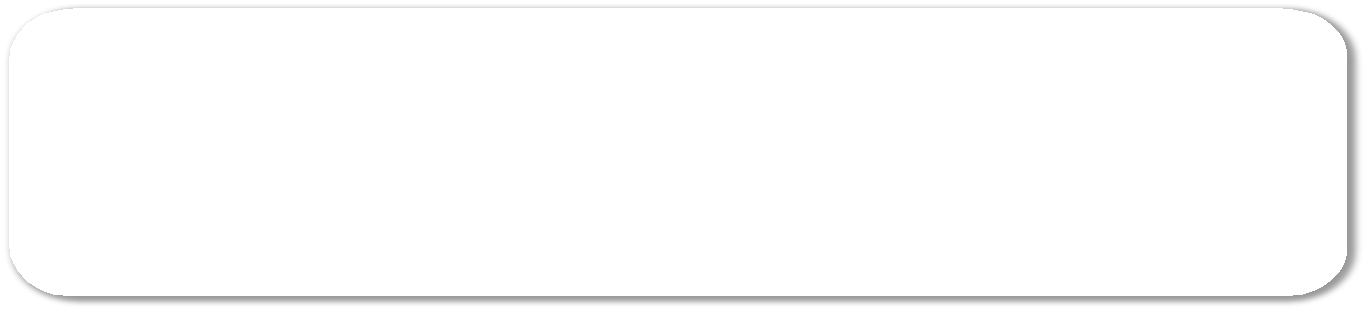
**Hybrid Cloud**

Hybrid Cloud is a cloud computing environment that uses a mix of on-premise, private cloud & third party, public cloud services with orchestration between the two platform.



# Service Model

**IAAS**

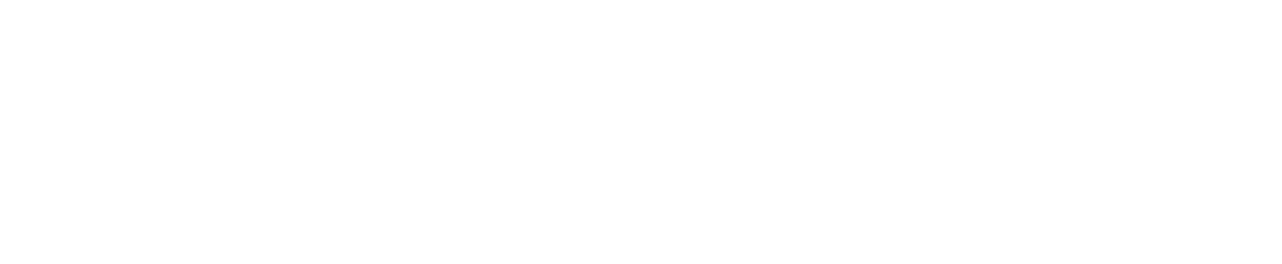
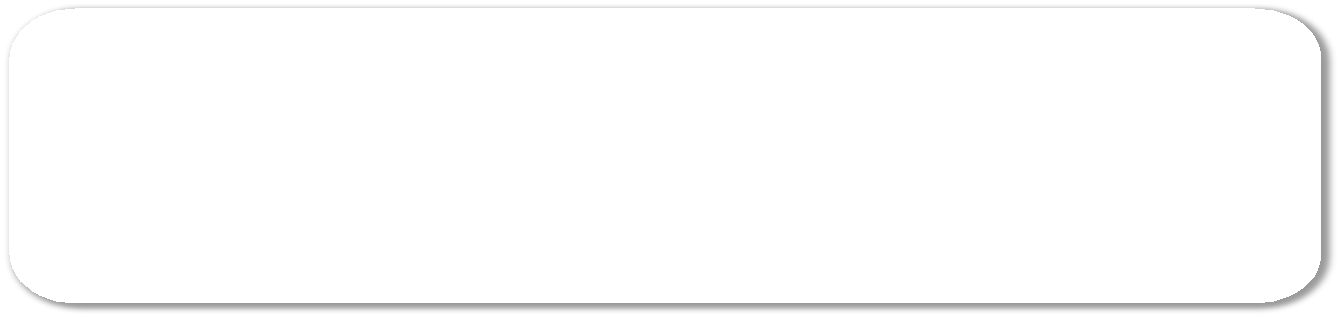


**Infrastructure as a Service** refers to providing the complete access to the server’s OS . Typically **IAAS** provides hardware,storage,servers and data center or network components ; it may also include software

**Eg: Virtual Network**



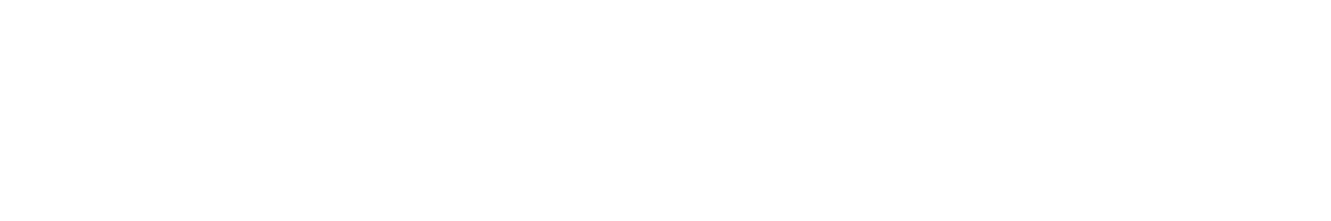
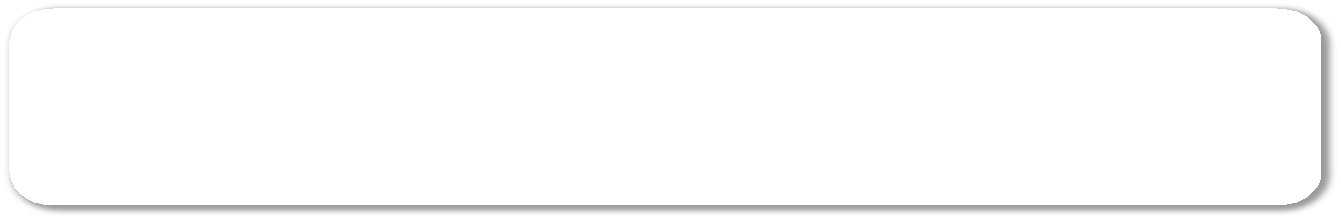
**PAAS**



In **Platform as a service ,** one does not get access to the whole Operating System. Rather access is given to a dashboard level, where a user uploads data,and the rest is taken care by the local provider

**Ex:Visual Studio**

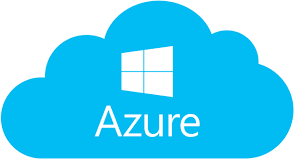
**SAAS**



**Software as a service** refers to the practice of directly providing the software to the customer, without making any server or dashboard available to them

Ex : Teams

**Cloud Providers**

****

**Economies of Scale**

**Microeconomies**

****

Business growth



Lower per unit cost 18

**Capex**



* Reflects expenses that an organization incurs for future benefits.
* They depreciate over a number of years.
* One time purchase
* Property or equipment
* Deducted over time as asset cost is

depreciated over the years

* Eg : Building , Machinery

**Opex**



* Day to day costs
* Pay as you go purchase
* Fully deducted from the incurring period
* Operating cost
* Eg : Wages, office supplies & leases