

CLOUD COMPUTING



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OUTLINES

- INTRODUCTION
- WHY CLOUD ?
- WHAT IS CLOUD COMPUTING ?
- CHARACTERISTICS OF CLOUD
- BENIFITS OF CLOUD
- CLOUD ARCHITECTURE
- SERVICE MODELS
- DEPLOYMENT MODELS
- USE CASES

INTRODUCTION

A cloud is nothing but the Internet or Network which provides user with shared access to on demand computing resources.



INTRODUCTION

Before cloud Computing

Suppose you want to host a website, these are following things you need to do:

- Buy a stack of servers.
- High traffic ? More servers.
- Monitoring and maintaining servers.

Storage

INTRODUCTION

Disadvantage

- Setup is expensive.
- Troubleshooting problems can be tedious and may conflict your business goals.
- Since the traffic is varying your servers idle most of the time.
- Maintenance.
- Data Recovery

WHY CLOUD?

- Put your data on cloud servers and that is it | No need to buy expensive servers.
- Scalability| Your servers capacity will vary according to traffic.
- Cloud provider manage servers and services |No need to worry about Infrastructure.
- Huge Data storage

WHAT IS CLOUD COMPUTING ?

Cloud computing is the on-demand delivery of IT resources over the Internet such as servers, storage, and database etc. with pay-as-you-go pricing.



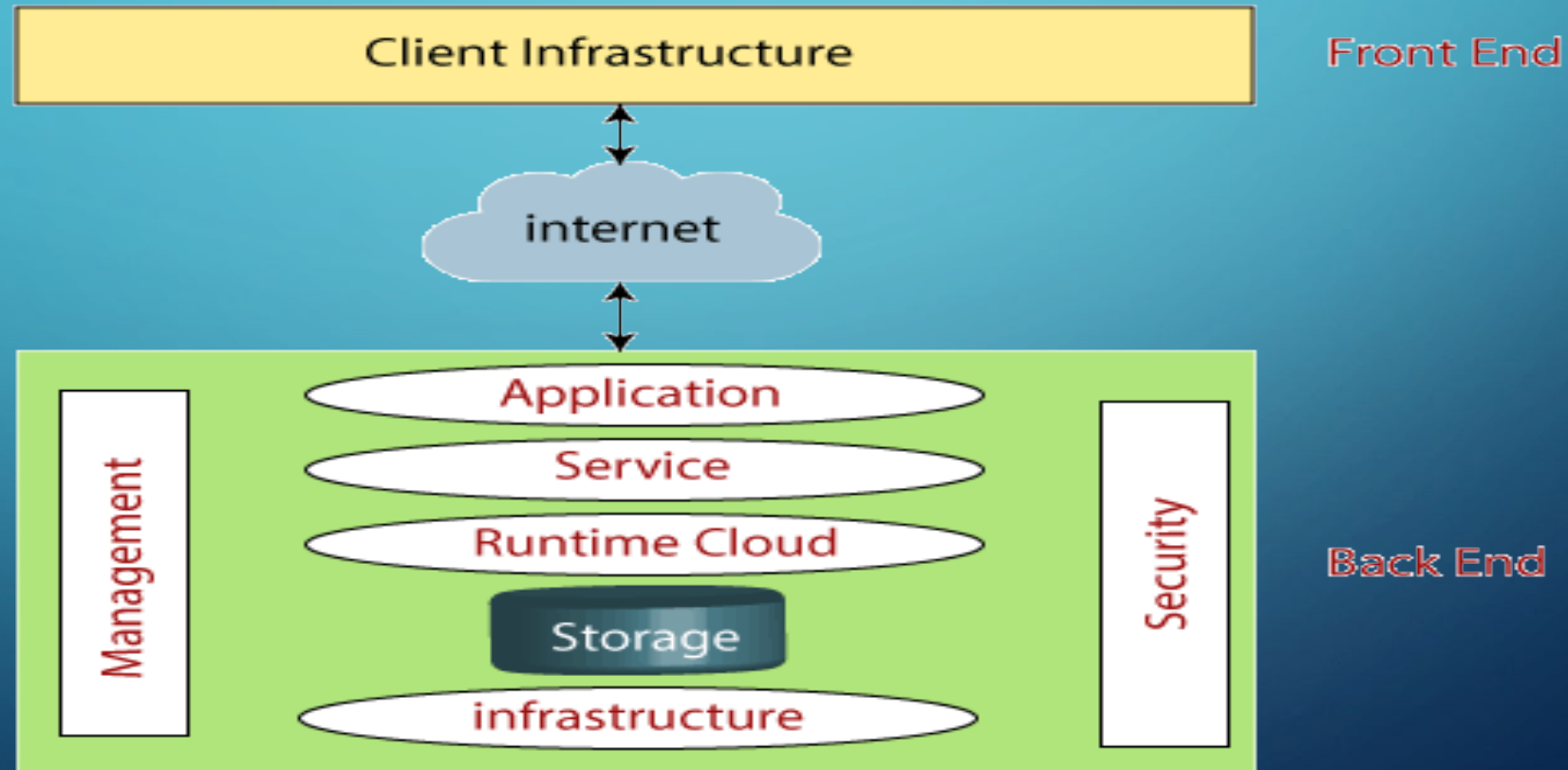
DEFINITION

Cloud computing is a model for enabling *ubiquitous*, convenient, *on-demand* network access to a shared pool of *configurable* computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications and services) that can be *rapidly provisioned* and released with *minimal management* effort or service provider interaction.

*Source : National Institute of
Standards and Technology 2011*

CLOUD COMPUTING ARCHITECTURE

Architecture of Cloud Computing



CLOUD COMPUTING APPLICATIONS

Organizations of every type, size, and industry are using the cloud for a wide variety of use cases data backup, disaster recovery, email, virtual desktops, software development and testing, big data analytics, and customer-facing web applications.

Example-

- > Business Applications:

Salesforce – Provide tools for ecommerce and sales

Paypal – Safe Payment

- > Data Storage and Backups

- > Video game makers are using the cloud to deliver online games to millions of players

around the world.



CHARACTERISTICS CLOUD

- Agility
- Scalability
- On Demand Dynamic Provisioning
- Multi-tenancy
- Security
- Tariff for metered usage

AGILITY

- rapid provisioning of computer resources
- It refers to the ability to rapidly develop, test and launch software applications that drive business growth.



SCALABILITY

- The ability to increase workload size within existing infrastructure without impacting performance.
- Increasing or decreasing services and resources, is a planned event and static.
- It is a strategic resource allocation operation.

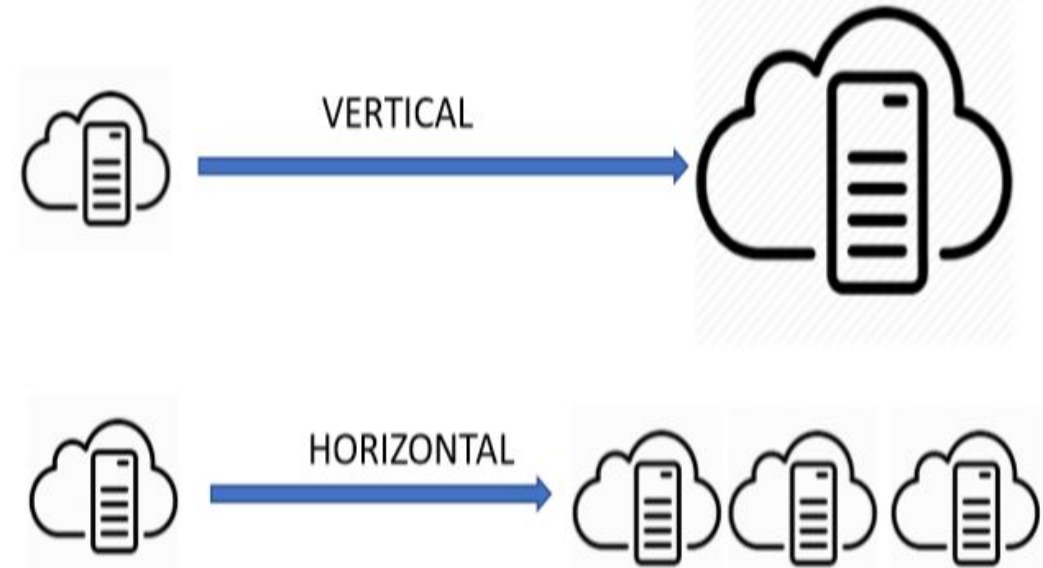
Cloud Scalability: Scale Up vs Scale Out



SCALABILITY STRATEGIES

- **Cloud Vertical Scaling** -refers to adding more CPU, memory, or I/O resources to an existing server, or replacing one server with a more powerful server. Can be accomplished by changing instance sizes, or in a data center by purchasing a new, more powerful appliance and discarding the old one.
- **Cloud Horizontal Scaling**- refers to Horizontal scaling in cloud computing means adding additional instances instead of moving to a larger instance size.

Note- Scaling vertically usually requires making the application unavailable for some amount of time.



SECURITY

Every user services are completely isolated from each other



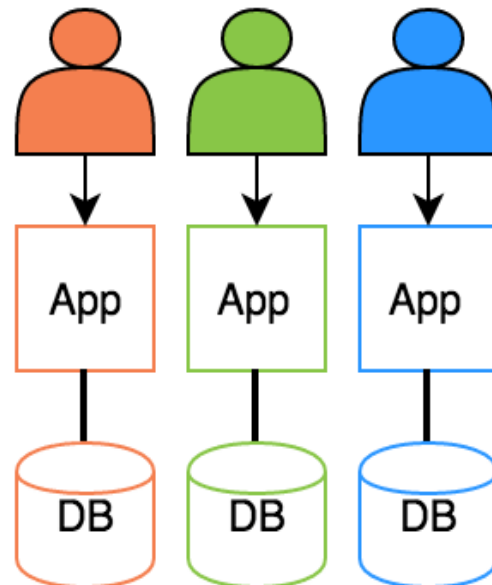
MULTI-TENANCY

Single instance serves heterogeneous user requirements

single instance of software runs on a server and serves multiple tenant eg Cloud Services

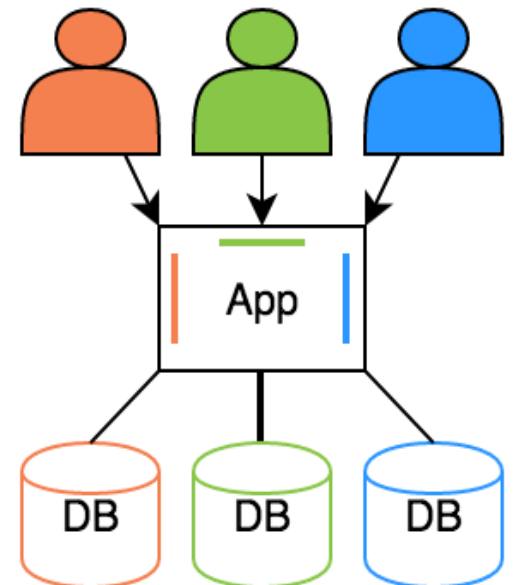
SINGLE TENANT

Seperate Application,
Seperate Database



MULTI TENANT

Same Application,
Seperate Database

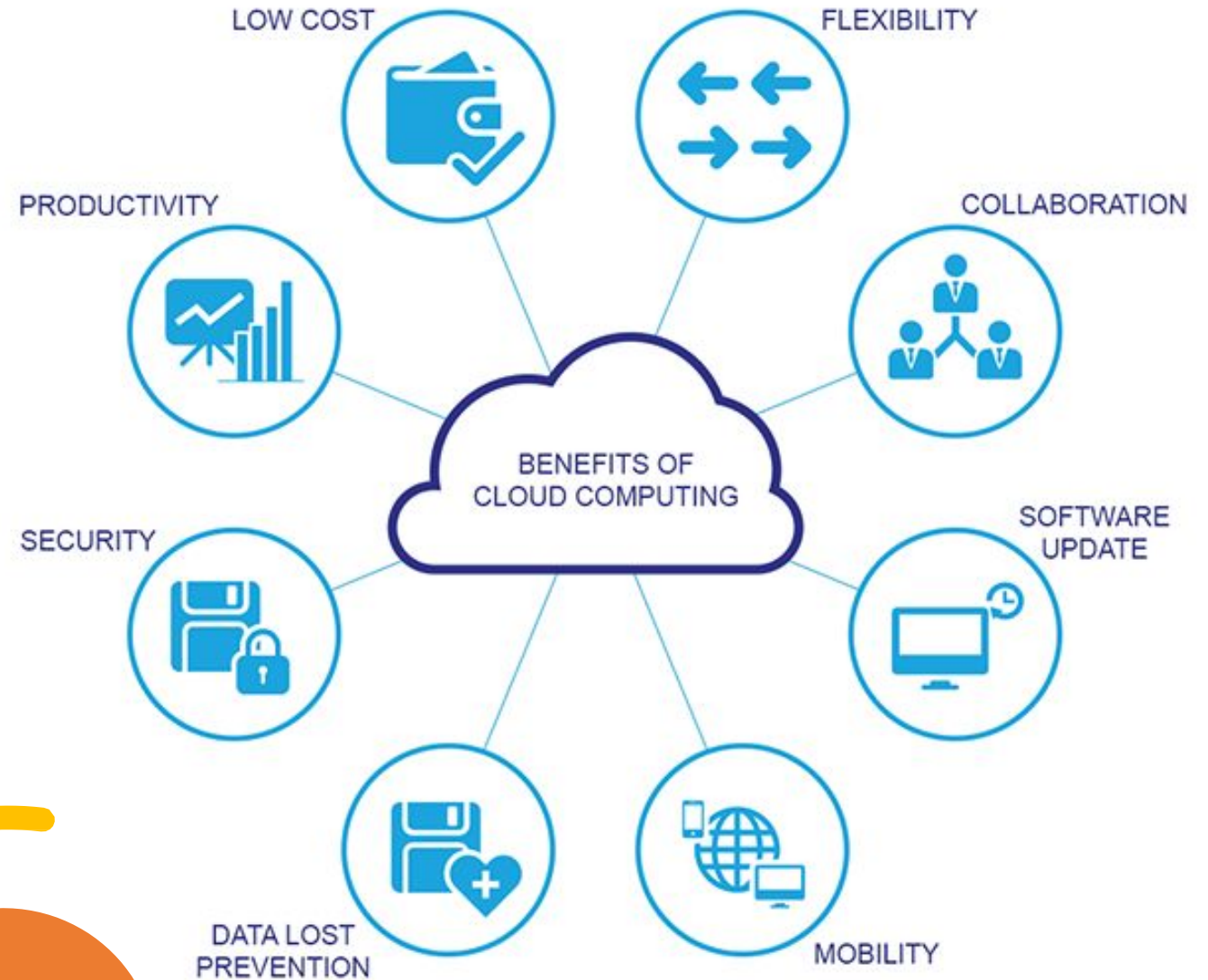


TARIFF FOR METERED USAGE

Only for the resources allocated & utilized
– exclusively for your time of usage



BENEFITS OF CLOUD



BENEFITS OF HOSTING WITH CLOUD

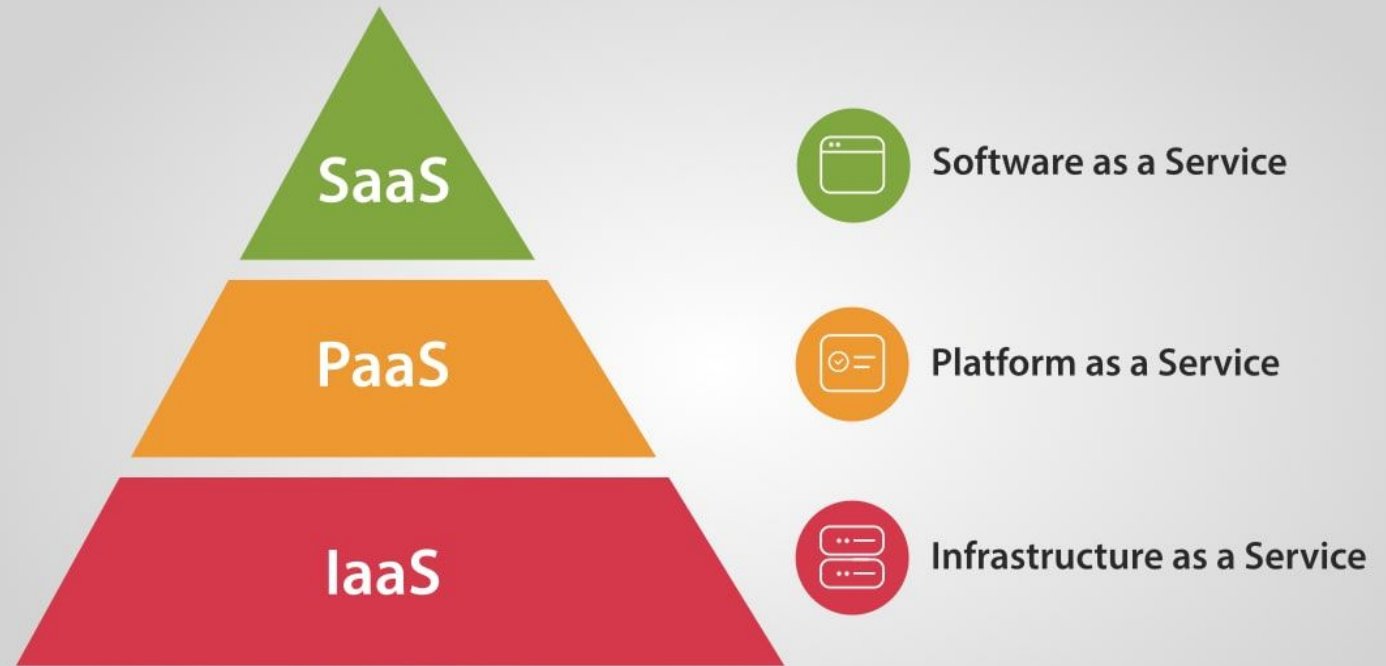
- Cloud hosting offers a level of scalability that traditional hosting can't.
- Instead of paying for a set amount of space on a server, the user pays for what they actually use.
- With cloud hosting, the load is balanced across a cluster of multiple servers. The information and applications contained on those servers are mirrored across the whole cluster hence no single point of failure, loss of information or downtime.
- If an application or website receives more or less traffic, the cloud servers scale up and down automatically (auto-scaling)



Cloud Providers

SERVICE MODELS

- SaaS
- PaaS
- IaaS



Cloud Service Models

The lower service model supports the management, computing power, security of its upper service model

Cloud Clients

Web Browser
Mobile App, Thin Client

Application

Platform

Infrastructure

SaaS

CRM, E-mail
Games, Virtual Desktop

PaaS

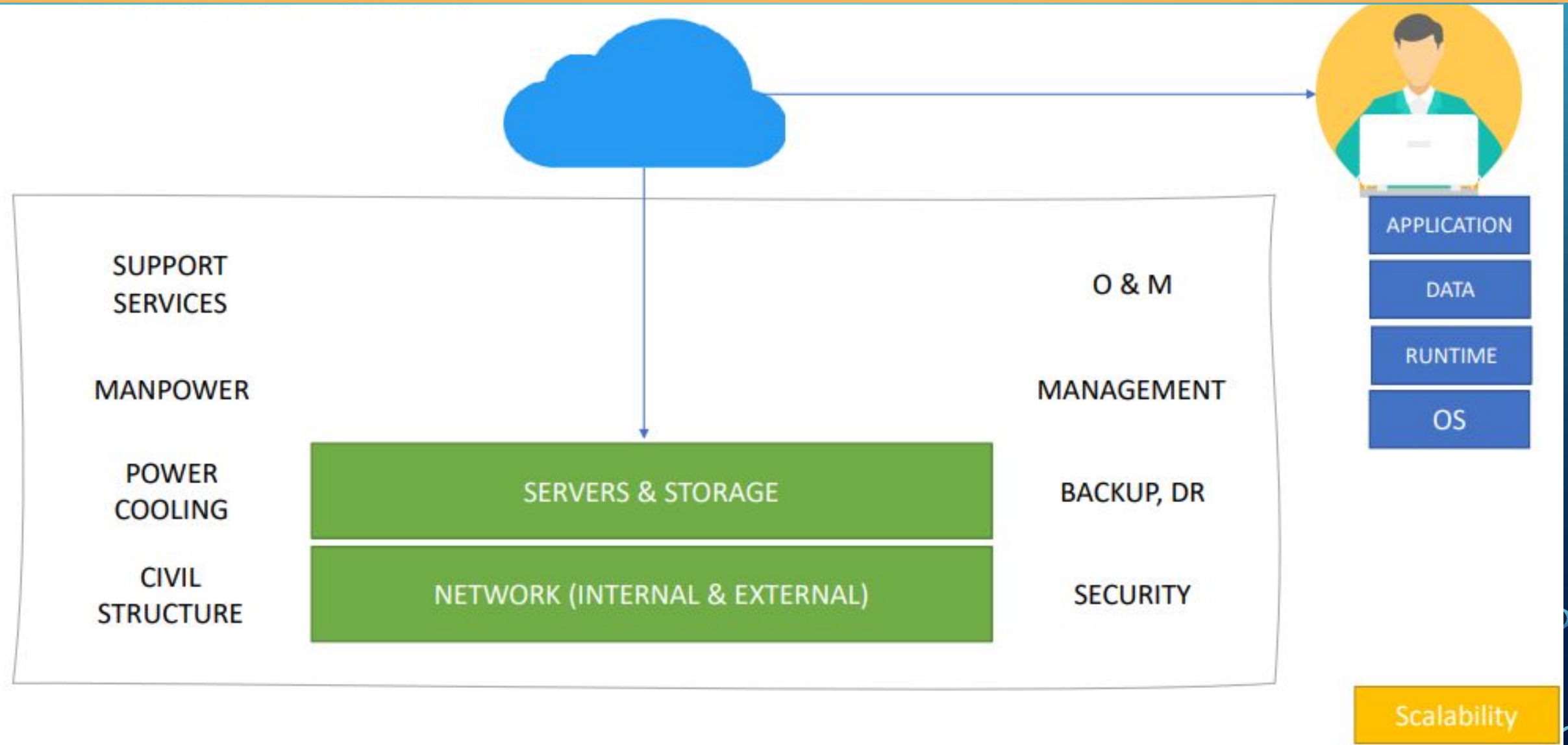
Database, Web Server
Deployment tools

IaaS

Virtual Machines, Servers
Storage, Networks

- **SaaS: Software as a Service**
- **PaaS: Platform as a Service**
- **IaaS: Infrastructure as a Service**

INFRASTRUCTURE AS A SERVICE - IaaS



IAAS

- hardware needs can be outsourced.
- IaaS companies provide off-site server, storage, and networking hardware, which you rent and access over the Internet.
- Users are freed from maintenance costs and wasted office space.
- Providers - Google, Amazon, Rackspace, VMWare and OpenStack
- Examples-Google Compute Engine, Amazon EC2

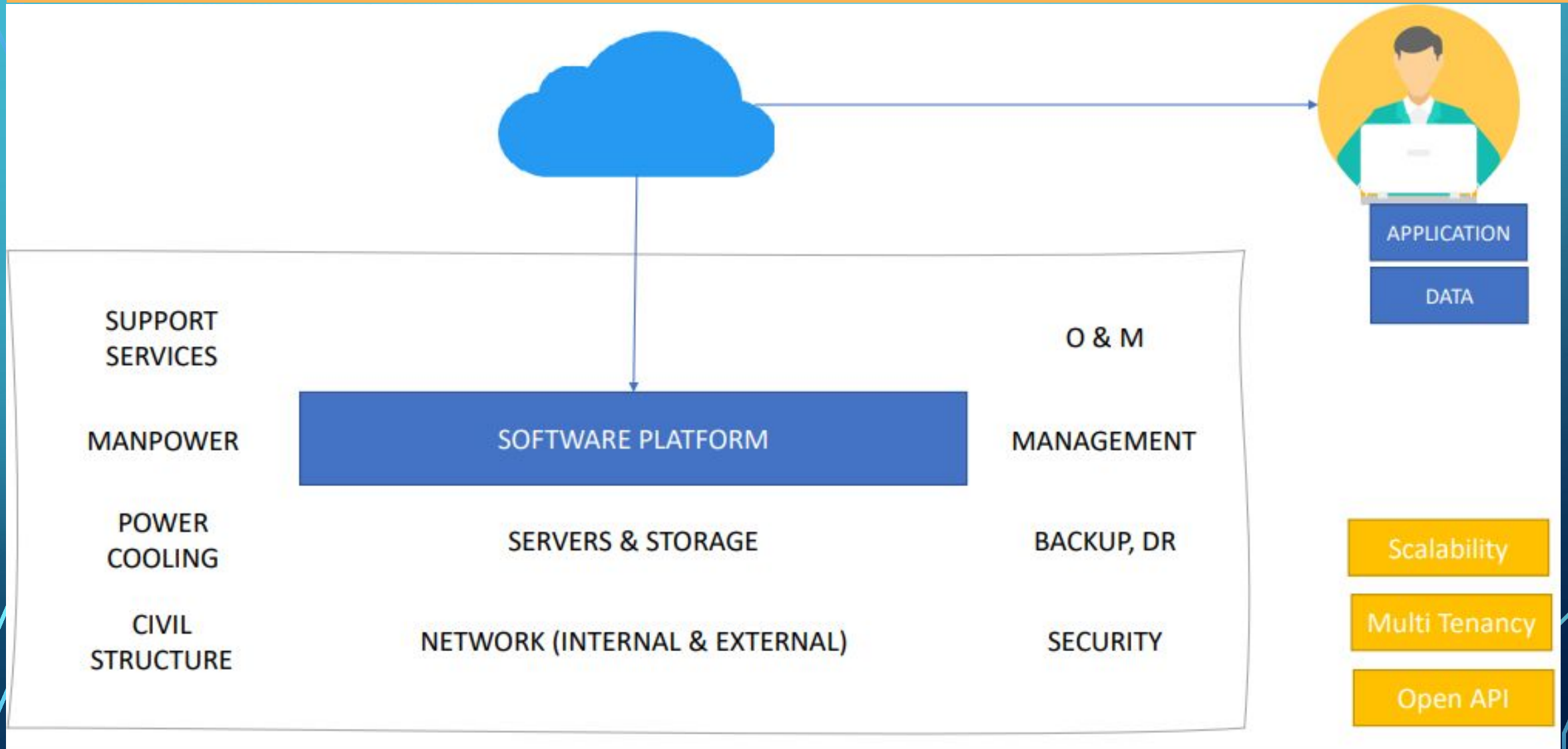


Google
Compute
Engine



Amazon EC2

PLATFORM AS A SERVICE - PaaS



PaaS

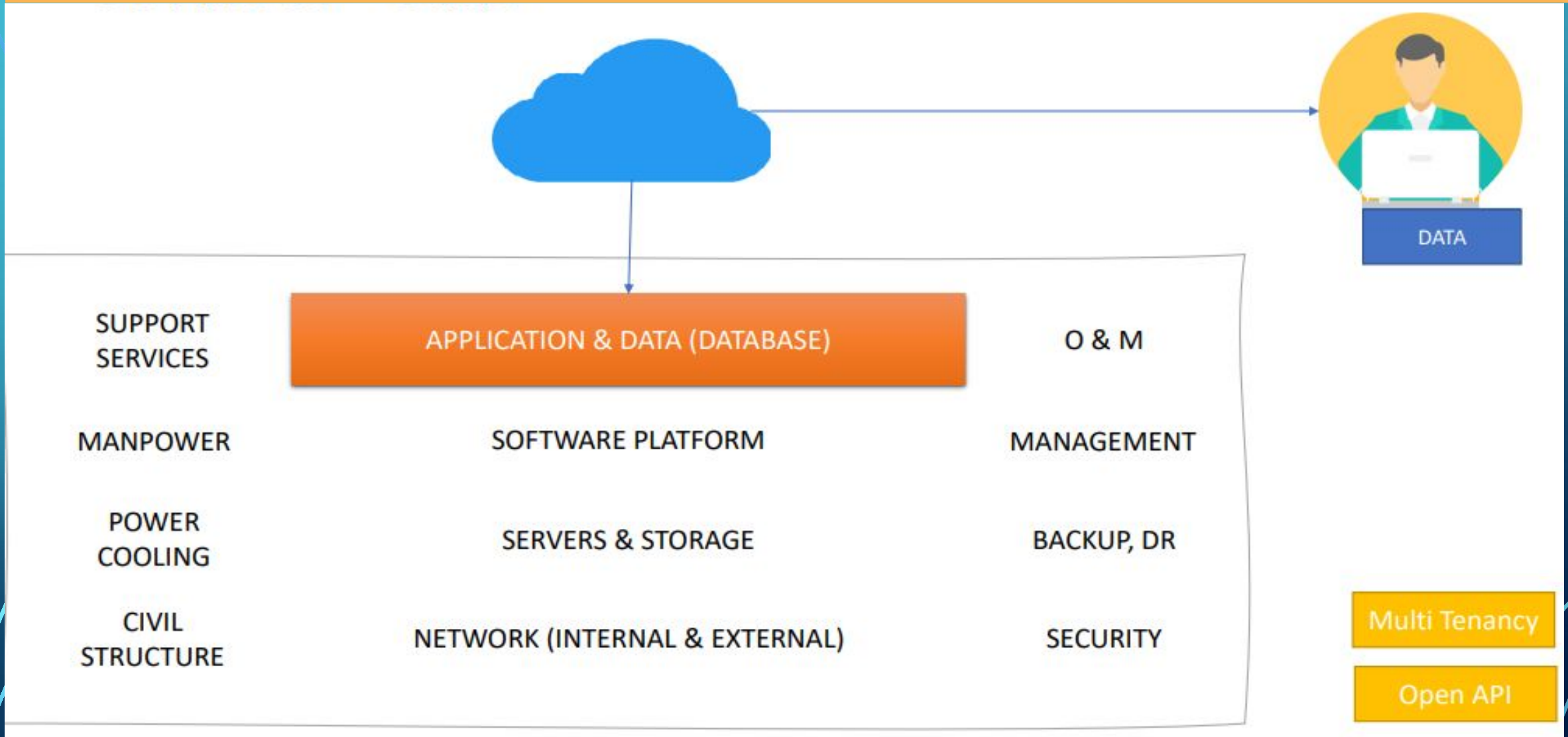
- In PaaS, vendors offer everything necessary for building an application, including development tools, infrastructure, and operating systems, over the Internet.
- User needs to pay for the things they need to build their own applications.
- Web application management, application design, app hosting, storage, security, and app development collaboration tools all fall into this category.
- Providers - Google, Amazon, Microsoft
- Examples - Google App Engine, Amazon



App Engine



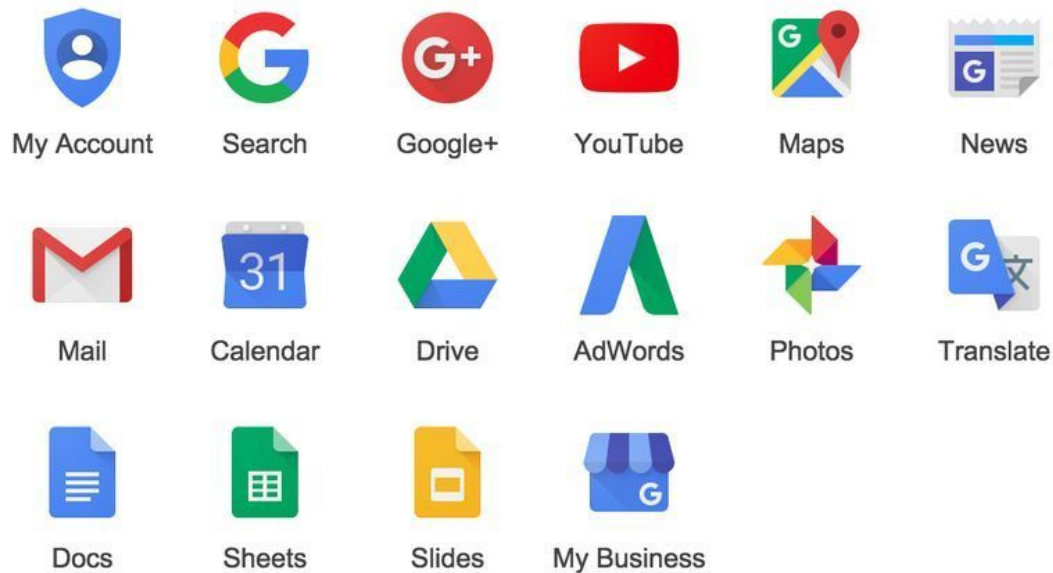
SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE - SaaS



SaaS

- Any application hosted on a remote server that can be accessed over the Internet is considered a SaaS.
- User subscribes to an application and accesses it over the internet.
- Example -Netflix, Google Apps, Dropbox, Cisco's WebEx, facebook.

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DEPLOYMENT MODELS

COMMUNITY CLOUD



ON PREMISES

OFF PREMISES



DEPLOYMENT MODELS

Tips to Choose the Best Cloud Model for Your Business

Public

- . Cost-effective
- . Easy deployments
- . On-demand scalability
- . Reliability
- . Continuous uptime
- . Zero maintenance

VS

Private

- . Higher level of data security and safety
- . Less risky
- . Compliance
- . Reliability
- . Agility
- . Efficiency

VS

Hybrid

- . Secure and safe
- . Cost-effective
- . Flexible and scalable
- . Easy transition

CLOUD USE CASES

Cloud use cases

- Application Hosting
- Backup and Storage
- Content Delivery
- Databases
- e-Commerce, e-Governance Applications
- Enterprise IT
- High Performance Computing
- Media Hosting
- On-Demand Workforce
- Search Engine Applications
- Web Hosting
- Social Media & Mobile Apps



Already on
Cloud

- Gmail services
- Facebook
- Twitter
- LinkedIn

The background features a blue gradient with white circuit-like lines and nodes. These lines are concentrated in the corners, forming a frame around the central text. The lines vary in thickness and direction, some ending in small circles, resembling a stylized electronic circuit board.

THANK YOU