




# GIST: Cloud Computing

SGA07\_DATASCI

17th March 2020



# Module Overview

- Overview of Cloud Computing
- Micro-Service Architecture for PaaS
- Servers, Database and AI SaaS
- Web Technologies



# Book Keeping

- Group task: Reviews by 27th March 2020
- Review of effectiveness of last Thursday live session?



# Supercomputing

- Breakthrough in personal computers
- Increasing demand for computation-intensive applications
- Architecture
  - Homogenous
  - Heterogenous
- Types
  - Cluster Computing
  - Grid Computing
  - Cloud Computing



# Cloud Computing (Def.)

- **Agility:** Reuse and repurpose hardware resources rapidly
- **Elasticity:** Scalable resources to match on-going demand
- **Speed:** Quick delivery of applications from concept to production
- **Utility:** Cost-effectiveness with on-demand pricing

“

Cloud Computing enables ubiquitous computing, where computing is made to appear anytime and everywhere, using any device, in any location and in any format.

”



# Cloud Service Models



## IaaS

IaaS cloud service models, a set of physical assets, such as servers, network devices and storage disks are offered as dedicated and privately accessible to consumers



## PaaS

PaaS cloud service models, in which application framework and runtime is a self-service, shared, virtualised entity with the goal to focus on agile application development

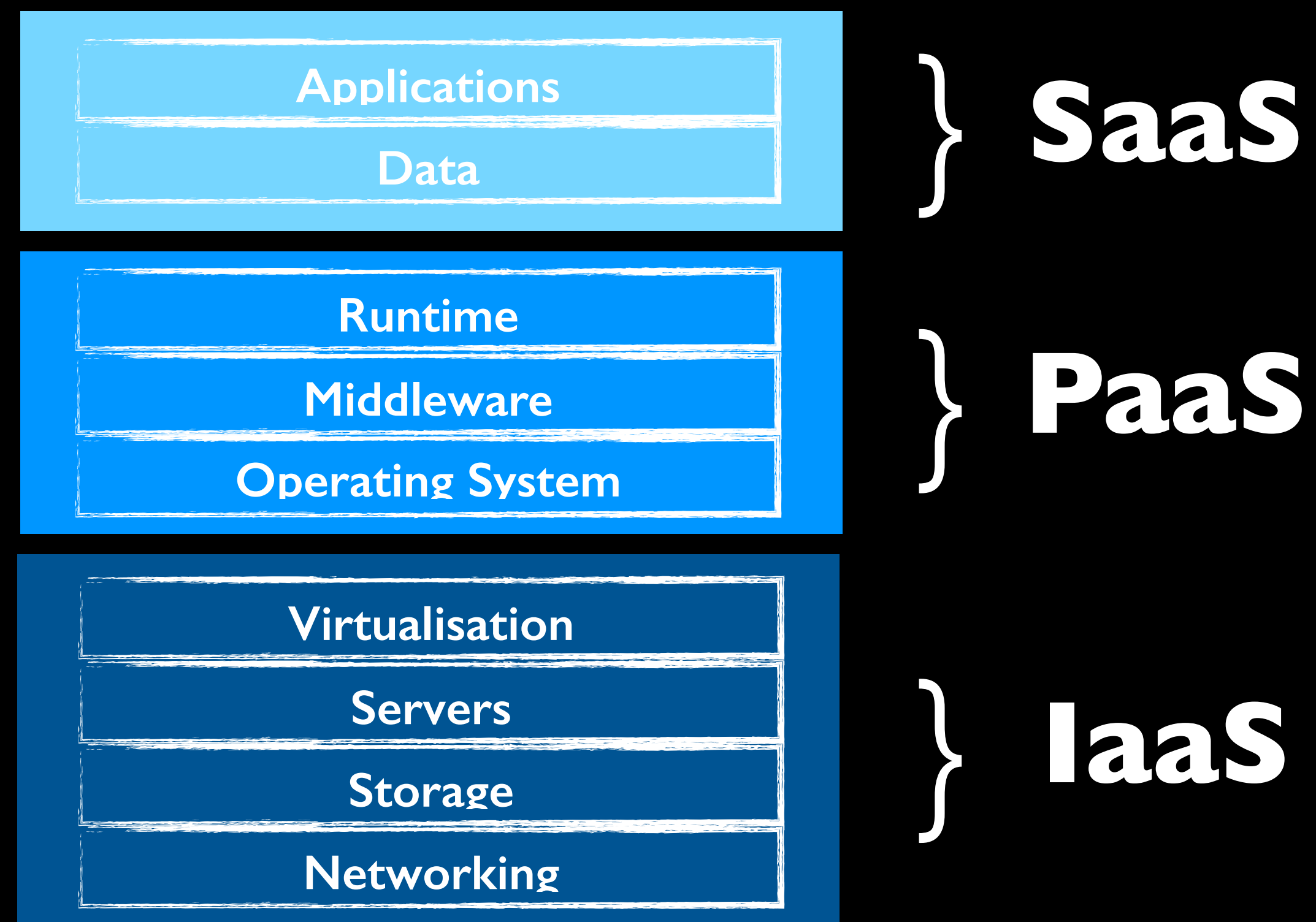


## SaaS

SaaS cloud service models, on-demand software applications delivered to user over the internet as opposed to desktop applications.  
Ex: Google, Facebook & Uber

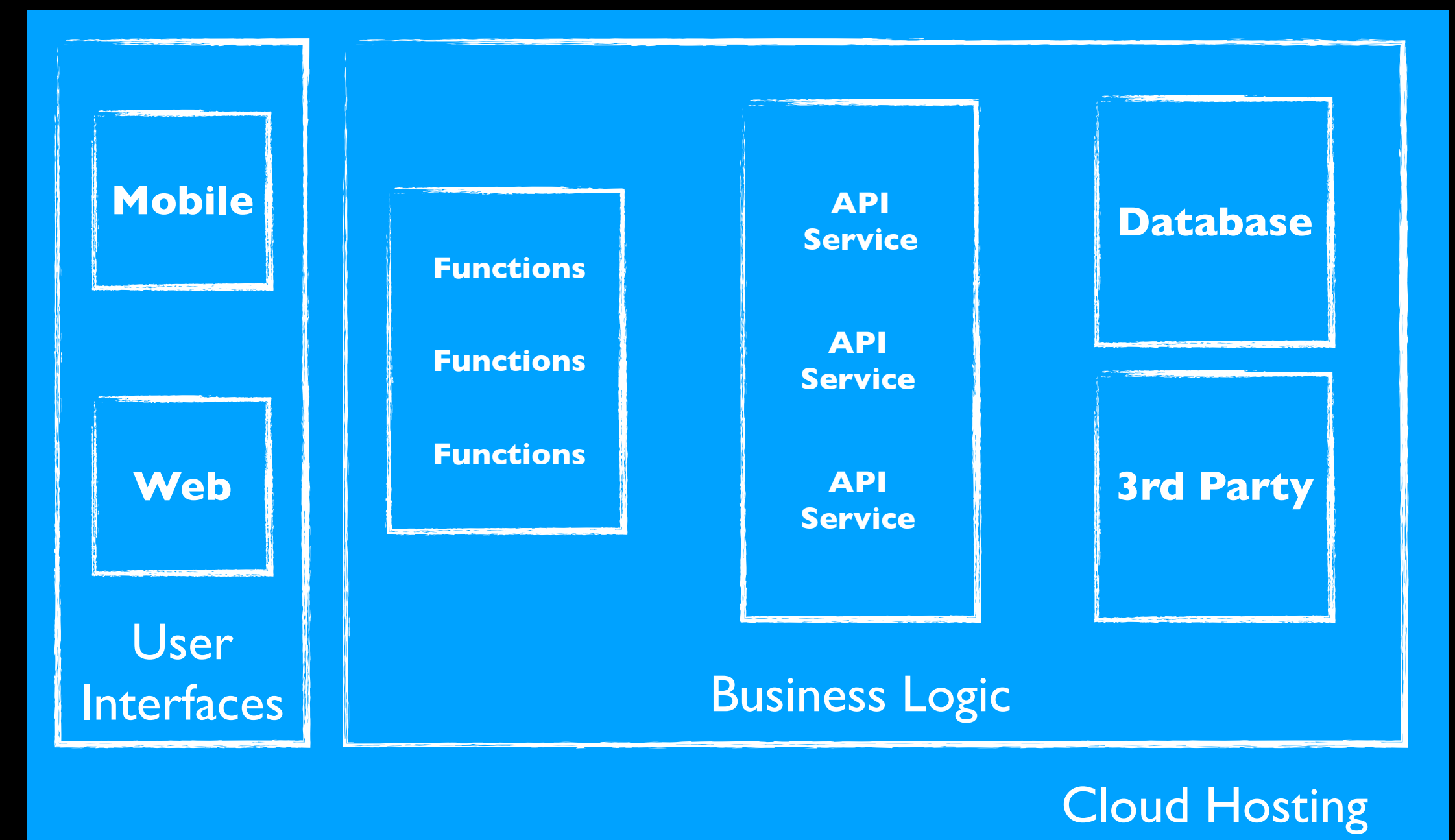


# Technology Stack



# Micro-Service Architecture

- Scalability
- Availability
- Resiliency
- Flexibility
- Independence, autonomous
- Decentralised governance
- Failure isolation
- Auto-provisioning
- Continuous delivery through DevOps





# Monolithic vs Micro-Service

	Monolithic	Micro-Service
<b>Size</b>	Single self-contained unit	Very small function-oriented independent services
<b>Granularity</b>	Tightly coupled with low cohesion	Loosely coupled with high cohesion
<b>Ease of Deployment</b>	Requires recreating and redeploying entire application	Each service can be built and deployed independently
<b>Remote Call Overhead</b>	Low/None	High communication overhead due to increase in remote calls
<b>Speed of Deployment</b>	Very slow deployment speeds	Rapid and continuous deployment
<b>Persistence</b>	All services in a monolithic application share data storage	Each service is free to choose its own data storage
<b>Ease of Onboarding</b>	Can be difficult to on-board new developers	Easy to on-board new developers
<b>Polyglot Programming</b>	Utilize a single technology stack	Can utilize a different technology stack per service
<b>Communication Method</b>	Language-level or procedure calls	Communicates via API layer with lightweight protocols like REST
<b>Scalability</b>	Horizontally scalable, can be very challenging to scale as application becomes larger	Vertically and horizontally scalable through use of containers and the cloud



# IBM Cloud Catalogue



**Cloud  
Foundry**



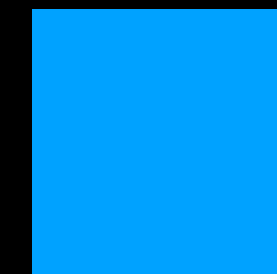
**Load  
Balancers**



**Watson  
Assistant**



**Cloud  
Functions**



**Cloudfant**



**APP  
ID**



**Virtual  
Servers**



**Kubernetes  
Containers**



**Object  
Storage**



**Knowledge  
Catalogue**



**DB2**



**Text to  
Speech**



**Blockchain**



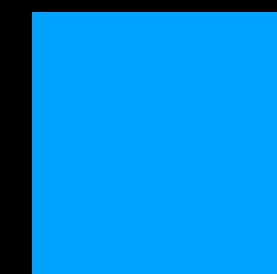
**IoT  
Platform**



**Twilio**



**Internet  
Services**



**API  
Connect**



# Web Technologies (Def.)

- Internet and WWW
- Client-server architecture
- Dynamic interactions
- Web & Mobile applications

“

The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to link several billion devices worldwide.

”



# HTML

- Hyper-Text Markup Language
- Prototyped by physicist Tim Berners-Lee
- The essence of HTML programming are tags
  - `<head></head>`
  - `<h1></h1>`
  - `<hr>`





# CSS

- Cascading Style Sheet
- Presentation layer of the user interface
- Application on inheritance (parent-child relationship)
- Using style sheets
  - External
  - Embedded
  - Inline



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# JavaScript

- JS is a lightweight interpreted language
- Developed by Brendan Eich at Netscape in 1994
- Supports multiple programming styles
  - Object-oriented
  - Imperative
  - Functional
- Used for both client and server-side scripting





# Web Technologies Frameworks



**NodeJS**



**Python  
Flask**



**ReactJS**



**Bootstrap**



**D3JS**



**ExpressJS**



**MapBox**



# Practice Lab

Build a web application that collects new car data information, uses a proprietary model you have developed and provides visualisation on some key trends of the mtcars dataset.





# Recap/Summary

At the end of this Module, you should understand;

- Evolution of cloud computing
- Various types of cloud service models
- Overview of IBM cloud catalogue
- Overview of web technologies



# Suggested Material

- <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/overview/what-is-cloud-computing/#benefits>
- <https://aws.amazon.com/what-is-cloud-computing/>
- <https://www.tiempodev.com/blog/monolithic-vs-microservices-architecture/>
- [https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Introduction\\_to\\_Information\\_Technology/  
Web\\_Technologies](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Introduction_to_Information_Technology/Web_Technologies)