

Cloud Computing - Definition

Cloud computing is the on-demand **delivery of IT assets over the Internet** with **pay-as-you-go** pricing. Instead of owning, buying, and maintaining physical data centres and servers, you can access technology services, such as compute power, storage and database as per the need from a cloud providers.





PYRAMID

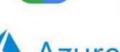
Consulting and IT Learnings

Cloud Computing – Cloud Providers

1. Amazon Web Services (AWS)

amazon

- 2. Microsoft Azure
- 3. Google Cloud
- 4. Alibaba Cloud
- 5. IBM Cloud
- 6. Oracle Cloud
- 7. Salesforce
- 8. SAP
- 9. Rackspace Cloud
- 10. VMWare









salesforce



Cloud Computing - History THE HISTORY OF THE CLOUD 2014 salesforce John McCarthy introduces 2006 mainframe 1999 £103.8bn 1997 timesharing WW launched estimated global £78bn cloud spending** 1969 1970 Amazon Worldwide 1960s launches Public Cloud **Elastic Compute** Services Market* **Cloud Computing** cloud (EC2), is defined by Simple Storage ARPANET Virtualisation ; Prof. Ramnath Service (S3) by software Chellappa J.C.R. Licklider launched



Cloud Computing - Characteristics



On-demand self-service

No human intervention needed to get resources



Broad network access

Access from anywhere



Resource pooling

Provider shares resources to

customers



Rapid elasticity

Get more resources quickly as needed



Measured service

> Pay only for what you consume



Cloud Computing - Advantages



- 1) Flexibility
- 2) Disaster Recovery
- 3) Automatic Software Updates
- 4) Pay As You Go

- 5) Increased Collaboration
- 6) Document Control
- 7) Security
- 8) Location Independence

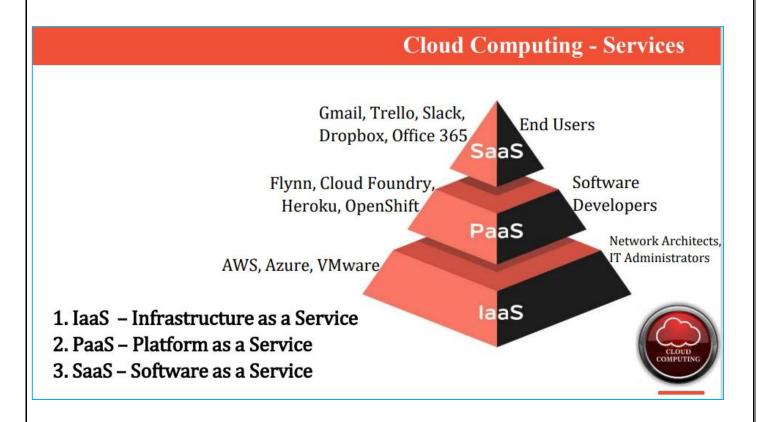




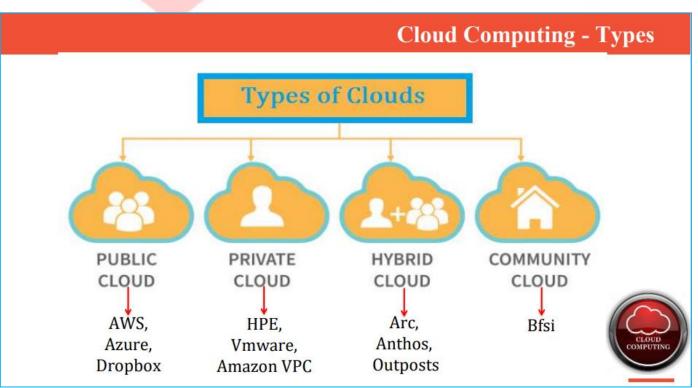
Cloud Computing - Disadvantages

- 1) Internet Connectivity
- 2) Vendor lock-in
- 3) Limited Control
- 4) Security
- 5) Lack of Expertise
- 6) Migration Problems

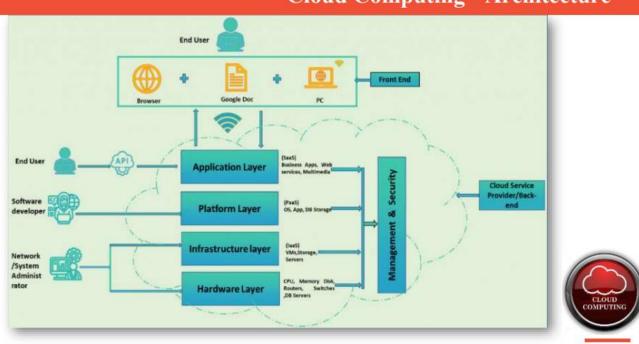








Cloud Computing - Architecture





Cloud Computing - Hypervisor

A **Hypervisor**, also known as a virtual machine monitor or VMM, is software that creates and runs virtual machines (VMs). A hypervisor allows one host computer to support multiple guest VMs by virtually sharing its **resources**, such as memory and processing.

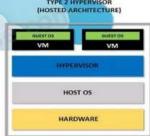
1. Type 1 - Bare Metal - no OS

Ex: Microsoft Hyper-V hypervisor Oracle VM VMware ESXi Citrix XenServer

2. Type 2 - Hosted - OS

VMware Player.

Ex: Parallels Desktop
Windows Virtual PC
VMware Workstation Pro/VMware Fusion
Oracle VM
Virtual Box





AWS Products and Services

Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) Amazon RDS (Relational Database Services) Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service)

Amazon Lambda Amazon Cognito Amazon S3 Glacier

Amazon VPC (Virtual Private Cloud)

Dynamo DB Amazon ElastiCache Amazon Chime AWS Athena CodeCatalyst AWS WAF AWS QuickSight





Azure Products and Services

Azure DevOps
Azure Blob Storage
Azure Virtual Machines
Azure Backup
Azure Cosmos DB

Azure Logic Apps Azure Active Directory

API management

Azure Content Delivery Network

Microsoft Azure

Azure Site Recovery





GCP Products and Services

Google Compute Engine (GCE)

Google App Engine

Google Cloud Storage

Google Container Engine

Google BigQuery

Google Filestore

Google Kubernetes Engine

Google CloudRun

Google Cloud Spanner

Google Bigtable

Goole BigQueryML

Google Cloud Datastore



