CS360 - Introduction to Cloud Computing.

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18BEC035.
Sec :- ECE.

MID - TERM - EXAM.

1. Use of API :-

API (Application programming interface).

It sets the functions that allows applications to access data & interact with external software components, operating system, or micro services. To simplify, an API delivers a users response to a system and sends the systems response back to a user.

Example :-

When we use an application on your mobile phone, the application connects to the internet and sends data to a server. That's where the waiter of API comes in. The waiter is the messanger - that takes your request or order and tells the kitchen - the system what to do.

2. Different layers of Cloud Computing Services :-

Services.	Description.
Services.	Services - Complete business service such as paypal, Open ID, oAuth, Google maps, Alexa.
Application.	Application - Cloud based software that eliminates the need for local installation such as google Apps. Micro soft online.

↳ Application focused

Development. — Development - Software development platforms used to build customs cloud based applications. (PAAS & SAAS) such as sales force.

Platform: — platform - Cloud based platform, typically provided using virtualization, such as Amazon EC2, Sun Grid.

Storage. — storage - Data storage or cloud based NAS such as CTERA, iDisk, cloud NAS.

Hosting. — hosting - physical data centers such as those run by IBM, HP, Navisite etc,...

↳ Infrastructure focused.

⇒ The development layer is cost effective.

3-A. more commonly used cloud service components & application :-

⇒ Cloud clients.

web browsers, mobile app, thin client, terminal emulators.

Saas :- uses cloud software as a service.

Single application, multi-tenacy, network based, one to many delivery of applications, all users have same access to features.

Ex :- salesforce.com, google DOCS, Red hat Network/RHEL.

Paas :- Development cloud a.k.a platform as a Service.

Application developer model, Application deployed to an elastic Service that autoscale, low administrative overhead. No concept of virtual machines or operating system. code it & deploy it.

Examples:- Google app engine, windows Azure etc,....

Iaas :- System cloud Infrastructure as a Service.

Servers and storage are made available in a scalable way over a network.

Examples:- EC2, Rackspace cloud files, openstack, cloudstack, Eucalyptus, Ubuntu etc,.....

4. Scale _____ and Shrink. _____ are consumed as resources when Iaas is selected.

5th) The cloud architecture is different from traditional hosting in many ways.

* In cloud architecture the server hardware is provided & maintenance to it is done by service provider.
* users can draw the service they require over the internet eliminating the need to purchase any new hardware.
* cloud offers better data security and recovery from any natural disasters and human errors as it backs up data over multiple locations.
* cloud hosting is capable of handling workloads seamlessly without any possibility of failure.
* cloud architecture is scalables on demand. users can increase or decrease their resources depending on their business need with just a few clicks.
* It also ensures users do not have to pay resources they don not require and leave them un-utilized.