

EXPLORE || DIGITAL SKILLS

Cloud Computing with AWS Introduction

Overview of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing can simply be summarised as the **remote delivery of computing services over the internet to clients.**

Clients typically pay a monthly or annual service fee to providers, to gain access to systems that deliver:

- **software as a service,**
- **platforms as a service, and**
- **infrastructure as a service** to subscribers.

Typical Cloud Computing Services



Servers, Storage & Databases



Networking



Analytics



Intelligence

Traditional Computing Model vs Cloud Computing Model

Traditional Computing Model

The **traditional computing model** consists of **various pieces of hardware** connected to a network via a remote server(s). This server (or servers) is **usually installed on the premises** and gives all employees access to **business specific data and software**.

When the business running on this computing model wants to **scale its operations, additional hardware and software needs to be purchased/** procured and installed.

Traditional IT infrastructures are considered to **be one of the most secure data** hosting solutions and allows you to maintain full control of your company's applications and data.

Cloud Computing Model

Cloud computing is the delivery of storage, computational resources, analytics and intelligent services **over the internet**.

This delivery model **enables for rapid innovation** by means of **compressing the time spent on the conceptual design, detail design and implementation phases of a project**. It does so by **reducing the bottleneck between ideation**, detail design, hardware and software procurement, set-up, integration and deployment.

In a sense the cloud allows for a **one click deployment as soon as the solution is properly architected in the cloud**.

The main difference between traditional and cloud computing models is in the decentralised flexibility and scalability of cloud computing

IaaS, PaaS and SaaS Cont.

- Managed By Your Company
- Managed By Cloud Vendor

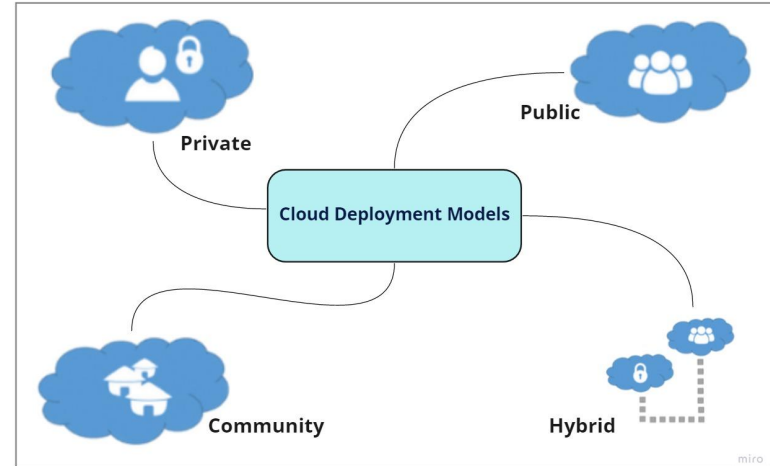
Comparison between vendor managed services and internally managed services for various computing models

| Traditional IT | IaaS | PaaS | SaaS |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Applications | Applications | Applications | Applications |
| Runtimes | Runtimes | Runtimes | Runtimes |
| Security & Integration | Security & Integration | Security & Integration | Security & Integration |
| Databases | Databases | Databases | Databases |
| Servers | Servers | Servers | Servers |
| Visualisations | Visualisations | Visualisations | Visualisations |
| Servers HW | Servers HW | Servers HW | Servers HW |
| Storage | Storage | Storage | Storage |
| Networking | Networking | Networking | Networking |

Types of Cloud Computing Delivery Model

Defining a cloud deployment model.

A **cloud delivery model** represents a specific type of cloud environment, primarily distinguished by ownership, storage size, infrastructure and accessibility. There are four main cloud deployment models.



In the next few slides we will EXPLORE each of the four delivery models in cloud computing

Why use cloud services instead of traditional infrastructure?

The trade-off between using cloud computing and local IT infrastructure

Prior to the advent of cloud services, companies could only think of their computing infrastructure in terms of *fixed hardware installations* which, amongst other things, were:

- **Static** - Hardware stacks have fixed storage, compute, and networking capacity. They also have to be bought upfront as a capital expense, which can be a considerable cost!
- **Difficult to maintain** - Managing onsite infrastructure requires many specialised roles including facility management, system administration, network engineering, and system technicians.
- **Inefficient** - Unless coordinated perfectly, onsite hardware is either under or over utilised at any time during the day; wasting productivity during peak traffic periods or financial resources during activity lulls.



AWS Accounts

This module includes **optional** practical walk-throughs that require a personal AWS account. They make use of AWS's free services, but you might get **charged if you use anything outside of these free services**.



AWS CCP Exam

Exam: AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner (CLF-C01)

Exam Fee: \$100

Duration: 90 minutes

Structure: 65 multiple choice questions

Pass Mark: 70%

Location: Testing Center or Online (Recommended)

Please Note: Taking the exam is optional (and at your own expense).

*Certificate valid for 3 years



▸ Module 10 - Auto Scaling and Monitoring

▾ Sandbox



Sandbox Environment

Useful resources

▾ Certification Resources



Certification Resources



Certification Discussion

AWS Certifications

Professional

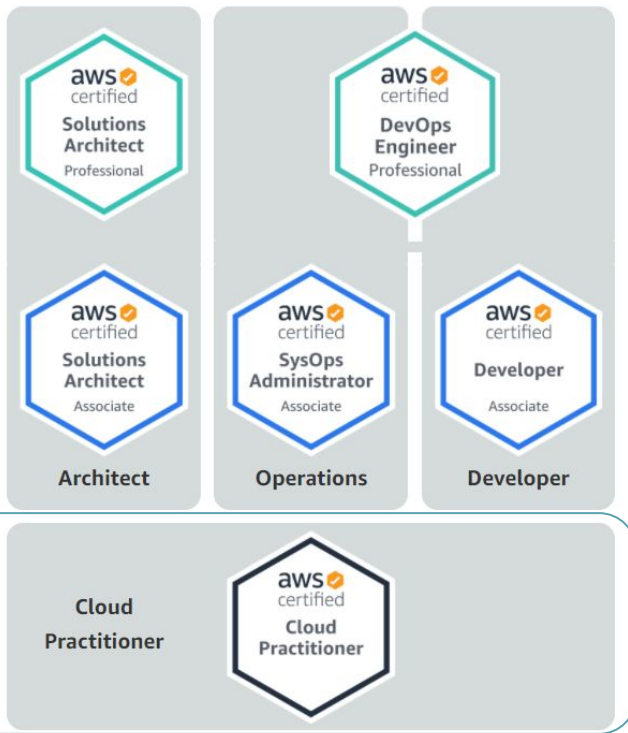
Two years of comprehensive experience designing, operating, and troubleshooting solutions using the AWS Cloud

Associate

One year of experience solving problems and implementing solutions using the AWS Cloud

Foundational

Six months of fundamental AWS Cloud and industry knowledge



Specialty

Technical AWS Cloud experience in the Specialty domain as specified in the **exam guide**



Source: <https://aws.amazon.com/certification/>

EXPLORE

Helpful Resources (Optional)

FREE

[Free Amazon AWS Certification Exams | ExamTopics](#)

[\[Course\]Study Material for AWS Cloud Practitioner Exam](#)

[Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Exam Practice Questions](#)

<https://www.exam-answer.com/amazon/clf-c01>

https://github.com/BobZAnnapolis/aws_cert_course_2020/tree/master/04_Exam_Cram

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