

Dr. Fatma SIALA KALLEL

2021/2022

Dr. FATMA SIALA KALLEL



Nombre d'années d'expérience : 15 ans

Etudes : Mathématiques-Informatique

Université de Tunis El Manar & Université de Poitiers

-Docteur en informatique (IA)

-Enseignante universitaire

-Maître assistante à l'ISAMM (Institut Supérieur des Arts Multimédias de la Manouba)

-Enseignante à l'université de Paris (Master MEDAS) & Esprit

-Consultante en IT

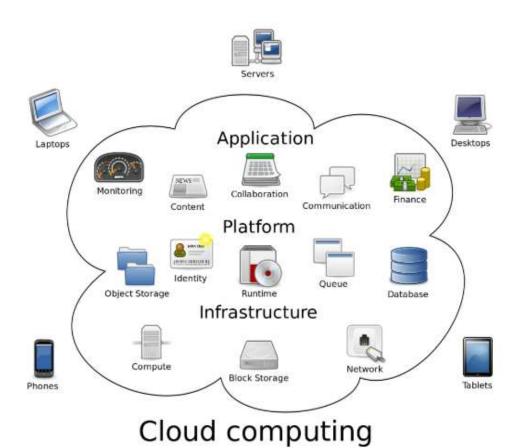
Domaines : Big Data – Cloud – IA - BI

Activités :

 Membre du comité d'organisation d'un congrès international (Paris8) : <u>https://aibigdata20.sciencesconf.org/</u>

- Responsable communication de l'ATIA : http://atia.org.tn/

Introduction au cloud



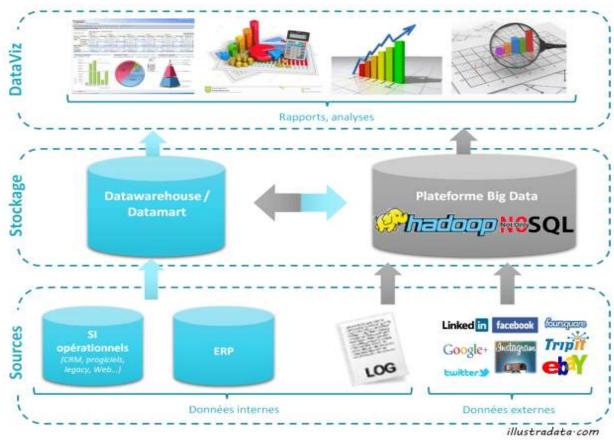




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Analogie Bl & Big Data

BI et Big Data se complètent plus qu'ils ne s'opposent



Ces technologies peuvent s'avérer complémentaires : les SGBDR pour la robustesse et les nouvelles technologies 'Big Data' pour la flexibilité.

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Naissance du cloud

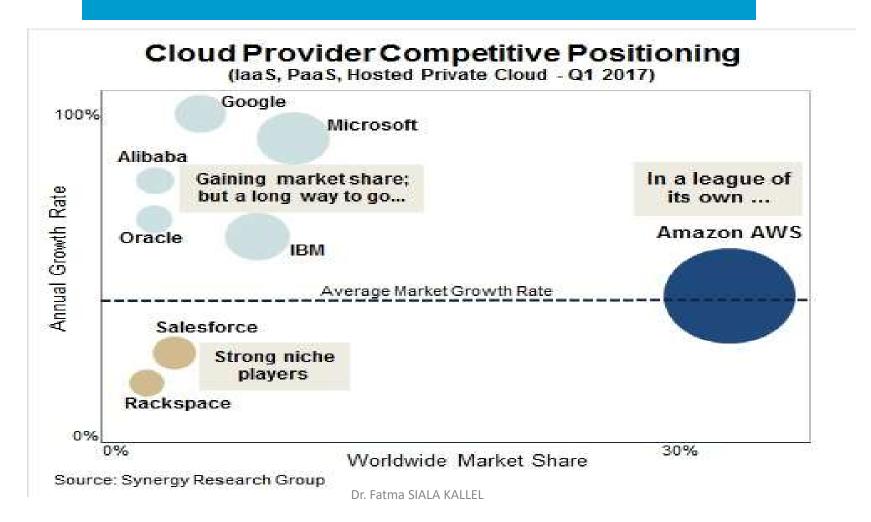
- L'idée du cloud computing a pris naissance en 1990 et surtout en 1991 avec la naissance d'Internet et la mise sur le marché du logiciel CERN qui a été le premier logiciel accessible par le Web
- La popularisation d'Internet grâce aux navigateurs (1994) amena des cadres de Compaq et Sean O'Sullivan (en) à proposer le concept du 'cloud computing', mais l'idée n'a pas rencontré de succès à l'époque.
- July 2002 : Amazon is an online sales site that is a hit.
- Originally a simple book selling site, we can now buy everything: video games, hi-fi equipment, clothes, shoes, etc,
- To evolve and manage more and more customers, Amazon had to build itself a very large technical infrastructure.

Naissance du cloud

- To meet the growing demand of each day, Amazon had to install tens of thousands of servers around the world, themselves distributed in multiple datacenters
- Amazon engineers had the idea of renting them to other web developers. So companies will no longer need to buy tons of servers, just to be ready in the event of a traffic spike



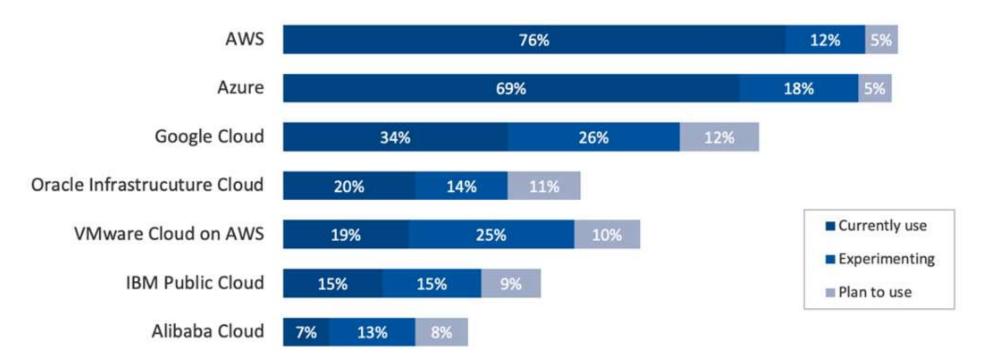
Cloud Provider Competitive Positioning



Cloud Provider Competitive Positioning

Public Cloud Adoption for Enterprises

% of enterprise respondents



V=554

Source: Flexera 2020 State of the Cloud Report

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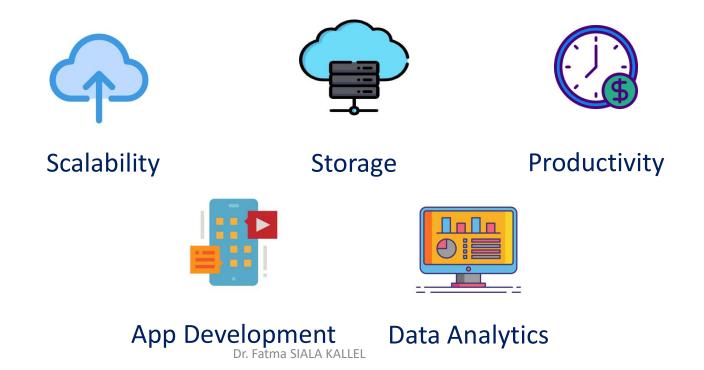
Microsoft Azure vs AWS services

Nom	Amazon DynamoDB X	Microsoft Azure Cosmos DB X1		
La description	Service de base de données hébergé et évolutif par Amazon avec les données stockées dans le cloud Amazons	Service de base de données multimodèle distribué à l'échelle mondiale, évolutif horizontalement		
Modèle de base de données primaire	Magasin de documents Magasin de valeurs-clés	Magasin de documents Graph SGBD Magasin de valeurs-clés Magasin de colonnes étendues		
Classement DB- Engines (1) Tableau de bord	But 69,14 Rang # 17 Global # 2 Magasins de documents # 2 Magasins de valeurs clés	But 32,97 Rang # 25 Global # 3 Magasins de documents # 2 SGBD graphique # 3 Magasins de valeurs clés # 3 Magasins à colonnes larges		
Site Internet	aws.amazon.com/dynamodb	azure.microsoft.com/services/cosmos-db		
Documentation technique	docs.aws.amazon.com/dynamodb	docs.microsoft.com/azure/cosmos-db		
Développeur	Amazone	Microsoft		
Première version	2012	2014		
Licence 0	commercial 🗓	commercial		
Basé sur le cloud uniquement 🗓	Oui	Oui		

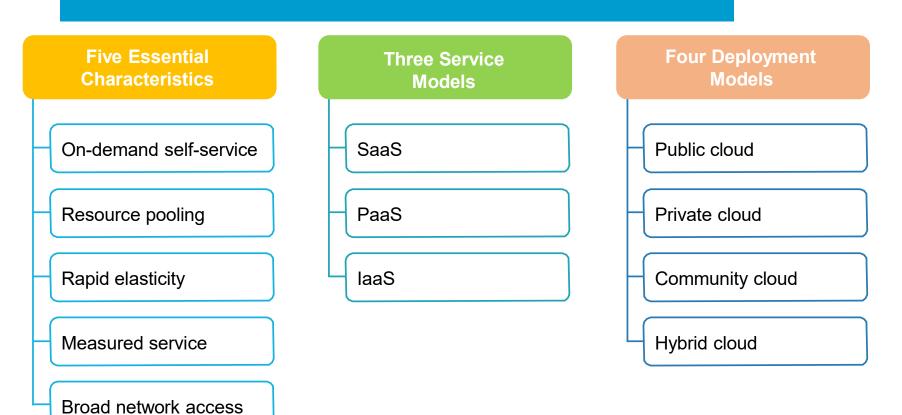
• *https://db-engines.com/en/system/Amazon+DynamoDB%3BMicrosoft+Azure+Cosmos+DB

Cloud computing

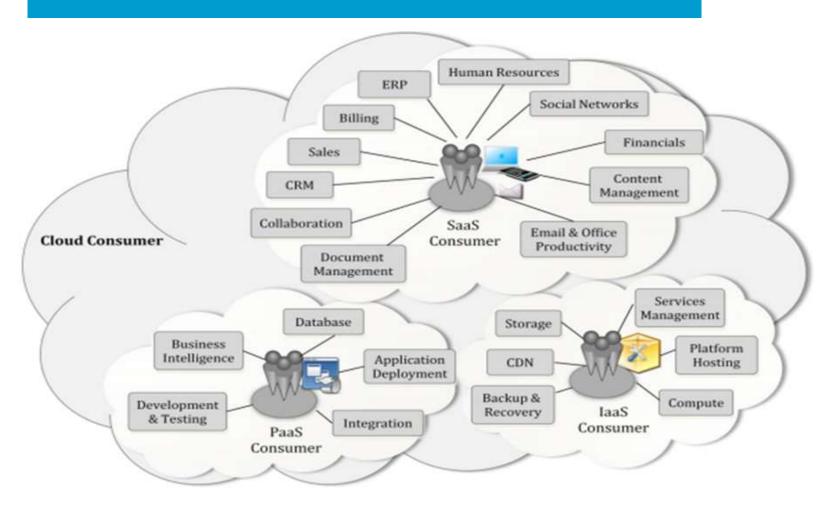
With Amazon Web Services you will find a complete cloud platform ready to use for virtually any workload



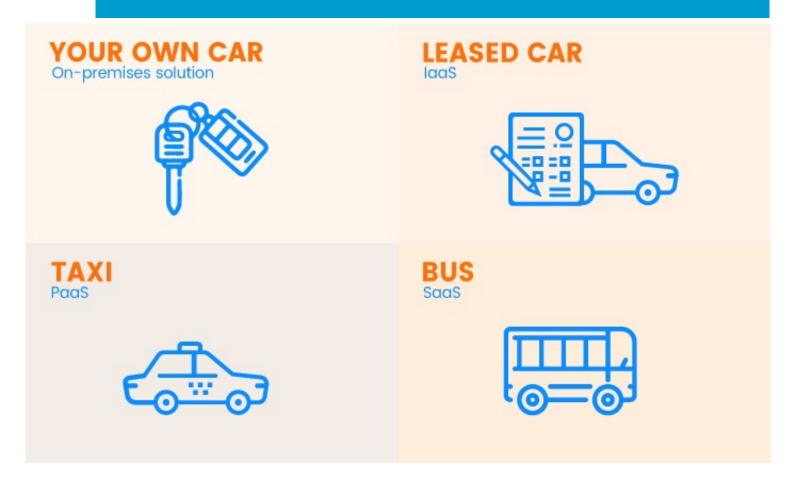
Cloud computing definition



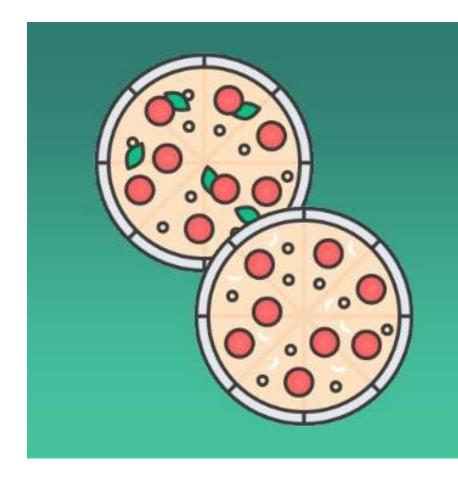
Cloud models



Cloud models

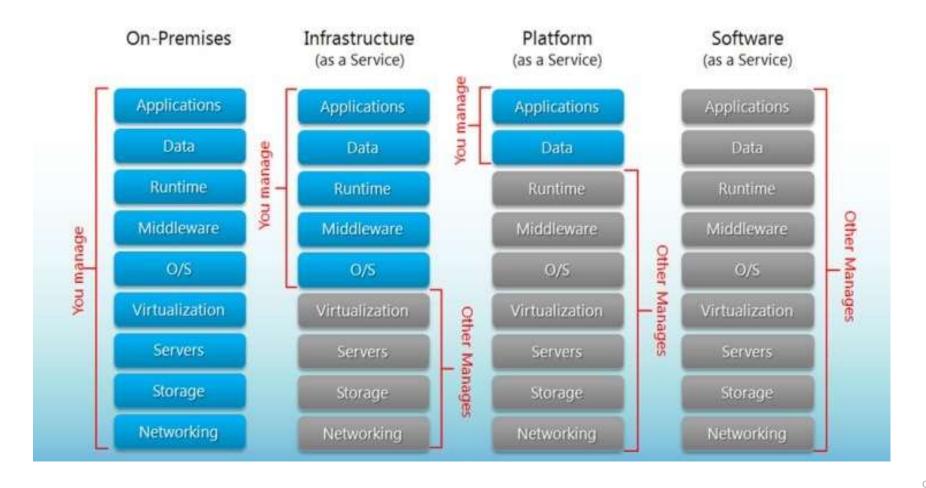


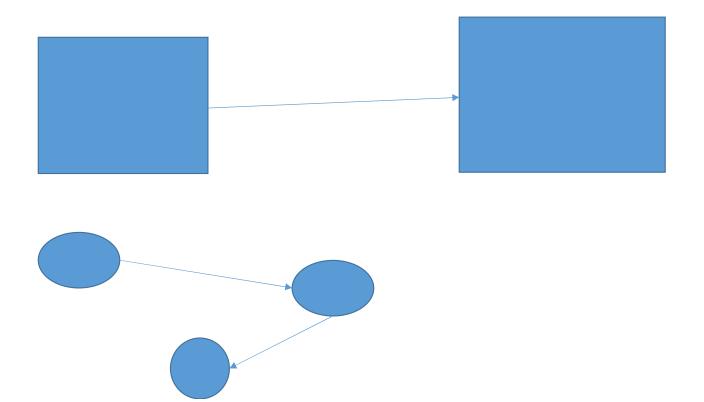
- Vendorlok-in
- SLA
- Broker
- Log
- Gouvernance
- RGPD
- spot
- Cli
- legacy system



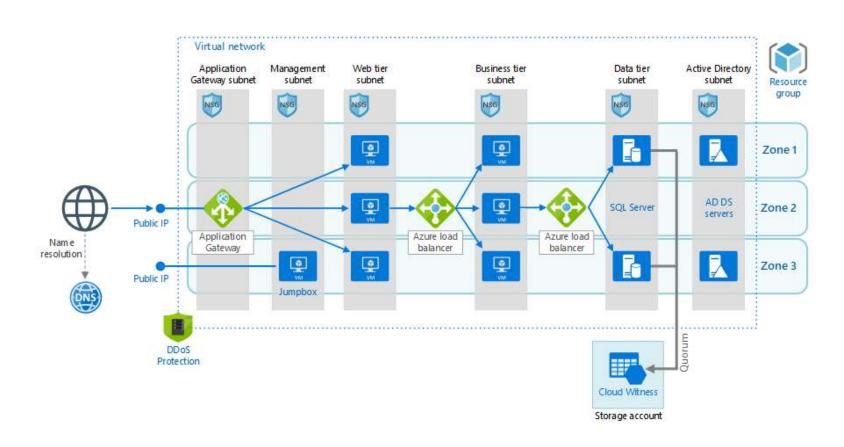
- Two-pizza teams
- Full ownership
- · Full accountability
- Aligned incentives
- "DevOps"



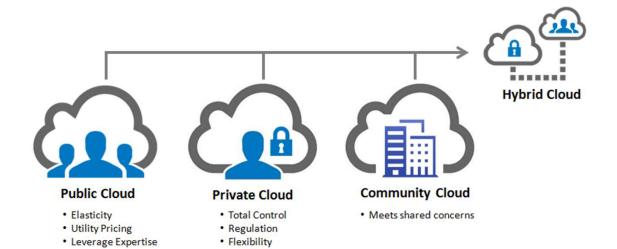




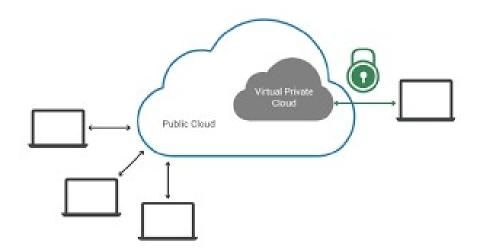
Exemple d'architecture sur Azure



Cloud models



- → Third-party cloud provider hosts a public cloud
- → Most widely deployed cloud model



Private cloud

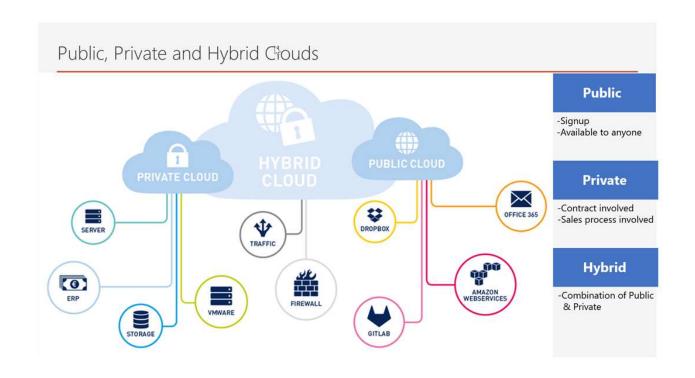
- → A private cloud gives a single Cloud consumer organization the exclusive access to and usage of the infrastructure and computational resources.
- → There are two types of Private Cloud, On-site and Outsourced. It may be managed either by the organization (on-site) or by a third-party provider (outsourced).



On-site Private Cloud

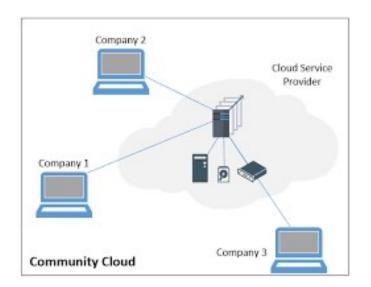
Outsourced Private Cloud

Hybrid cloud



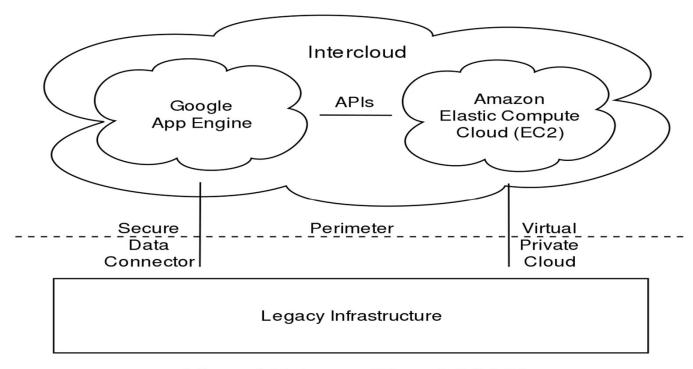
Community cloud

A community cloud serves a group of cloud consumers, rather than serving a single organization such as private cloud. Community cloud have shared concerns, such as on-site and outsourced community cloud as shown in the following figure.



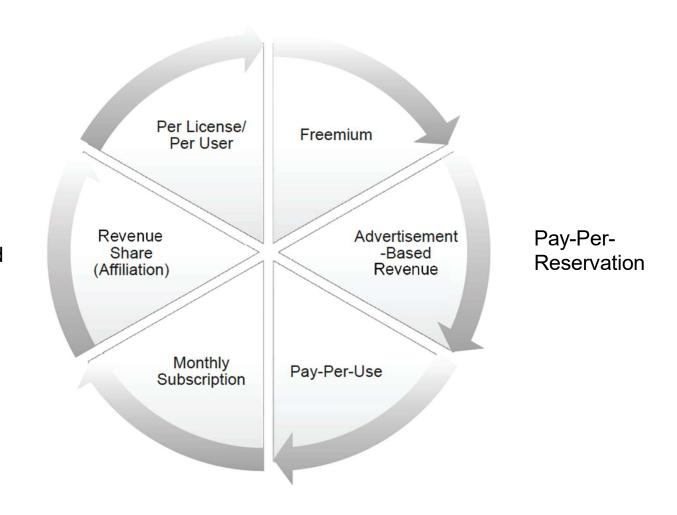
On-site Community Cloud

Outsourced Community Cloud



Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

Pricing Models for Cloud Services



Consumption-Based Charging

Pricing Models for Cloud Services

	426		
	Storage (\$/GB/month)	Upload (\$/GB)	Download (\$/GB)
& BACKBLAZE	\$0.005	Free	\$0.05
amazon \$3	\$0.022+ +440%	Free	\$0.05+
Microsoft Azure	\$0.022+ +440%	Free	\$0.05+
Google Cloud	\$0.020+ +400%	Free	\$0.08+
verizon ⁄	\$0.040 +800%	Free	\$0.08
rackspace	\$0.075+ +1500%	Free	\$0.06+
CenturyLink	\$0.150 +3000%	\$0.05	\$0.05

Lowest cost shown for real-time cloud storage.

Pricing Models for Cloud Services

Discounted Pricing For 1-Year Commitment With No Upfront Cost

Instance Type	AWS	Azure	Google	AWS pricing (per hour)	Azure Pricing (per hour)	Google pricing (per hour)
General purpose	m6g.xlarge	B4MS	e2-standard-4	\$0.0924	\$0.0974	\$0.0137
Compute optimized	c6g.xlarge	F4s v2	c2-standard-4	\$0.0816	\$0.10	\$0.0229
Memory optimized	r6g.xlarge	E4a v4	m1-ultramem-40	\$0.1212	\$0.1482	\$0.0265
Accelerated computing	p2.xlarge	NC4as T4 v3	a2-highcpu-1g	\$0.54	\$0.3367	\$2.419



Thank you