Laporan Cloud azure fundamentals

Buka web skill.com dengan account yang sudah dibuat, gunakan akun masing masing agar yang lain bisa menagkses. Keuntungan dari buku online ini adalah, buku yang kita buat tidak akan hilang.

Pada masa ini kita harus mempersiapkan keterampilan kerja. Kinerja kerja yang akan datang.

Bila kita menggunakan lab online, kita akan memiliki akese virtual, kita juga dapat berinteraksi satu sama lain. Hal ini memudahkan kita dalam masa pandemic ini. Dengan bagitu interaksi kita dapat terus berjalan dengan lacar namun kita juga tetap mematuhi protocol kesehatan yang dianjurkan oleh pemerintah.

Bila mengunakan lab ini, kita memulurkan ijin admin, untuk saat ini kita hanya memiliki 1 komputer, hanya ada 1 akses untuk akun ini. Ada banyak tools atau fiture pada akun ini. Untuk memudahkan kita dalam mengunakan web ini. Pada tampilannya juga bisa memilihat password kita.

Adapun interuksi tertullis yang dapat kita lihat. Penjelasannya cukup detail, sehinggal para pemula juga dapat mengikuti dengan cukup mudah.

Define cloud computing

1. Compute
2. Storage
3. Networking
4. Analytics

Cloud termasuk pada Microsoft, amazon dan google

Menurut Wikipedia Nested RAID adalah sebagai berikut :

Nested RAID levels, also known as hybrid RAID, combine two or more of the standart   (where "RAID" stands for "redundant array of independent disks") to gain performance, additional redundancy or both, as a result of combining properties of different standard RAID layouts.

Nested RAID levels are usually numbered using a series of numbers, where the most commonly used levels use two numbers. The first number in the numeric designation denotes the lowest RAID level in the "stack", while the rightmost one denotes the highest layered RAID level; for example, RAID 50 layers the data striping of RAID 0 on top of the distributed parity of RAID 5. Nested RAID levels include RAID 01, RAID 10, RAID 100, RAID 50 and RAID 60, which all combine data striping with other RAID techniques; as a result of the layering scheme, RAID 01 and RAID 10 represent significantly different nested RAID levels.

**RAID 10**, also called **RAID 1+0** and sometimes **RAID 1&0**, is similar to RAID 01 with an exception that the two used standard RAID levels are layered in the opposite order; thus, RAID 10 is a stripe of mirrors

RAID 10, as recognized by the storage industry association and as generally implemented by RAID controllers, is a RAID 0 array of mirrors, which may be two- or three-way mirrors and requires a minimum of four drives. However, a nonstandard definition of "RAID 10" was created for the Linux my drive; Linux "RAID 10" can be implemented with as few as two disks. Implementations supporting two disks such as Linux RAID 10 offer a choice of layouts Arrays of more than four disks are also possible.

According to manufacturer specifications and official independent benchmarks, in most cases RAID 10 provides better throughput and latency than all other RAID levels except RAID 0 (which wins in throughput) Thus, it is the preferable RAID level for I/O-intensive applications such as database, email, and web servers, as well as for any other use requiring high disk performance

**RAID 50**, also called **RAID 5+0**, combines the straight block-level striping of RAID 0 with the distributed parity of RAID 5. s a RAID 0 array striped across RAID 5 elements, minimal RAID 50 configuration requires six drives. On the right is an example where three collections of 120 GB RAID 5s are striped together to make 720 GB of total storage space.

One drive from each of the RAID 5 sets could fail without loss of data; for example, a RAID 50 configuration including three RAID 5 sets can tolerate three maximum potential simultaneous drive failures (but only one per RAID 5 set). Because the reliability of the system depends on quick replacement of the bad drive so the array can rebuild, it is common to include hot spares that can immediately start rebuilding the array upon failure. However, this does not address the issue that the array is put under maximum strain reading every bit to rebuild the array at the time when it is most vulnerable.

Explore key cloud concepts

* High availability
* Fault tolerance
* Scalability
* Elasticity
* Global reach
* Customer latency capabilities
* Agility
* Predictive cost considerations
* Disaster recovery
* Security

Define public cloud

1. Owned by cloud services or hosting provider.
2. Provides resources and services to multiple organizations and users.
3. .Accessed via secure network connection (typically over the internet).

Compare cloud models

Public cloud:

1. No capital expenditures to scale up.
2. Applications can be quickly provisioned and deprovisioned.
3. Organizations pay only for what they use.

Private cloud:

1. Organizations have complete control over resources.
2. Organizations have complete control over security.

Hybrid cloud:

1. Most flexibility.
2. Organizations determine where to run their applications.
3. Organizations control security, compliance, or legal requirements.

Compare cloud services

laas

* The most flexible cloud service.
* You configure and
* manage the hardware for your application.

PaaS

* Focus on application development.
* Platform management is handled by the cloud. provider.

SaaS

* Pay-as-you-go pricing model.
* Users pay for the software they use on a subscription model.

Knowledge Check

Populate with instructions to use the polling tool of your choice

Module:

Discuss why cloud services 1 Use your Smartphones or Mobile Devices 2. Go to fuseet pelling upp link of your choice) Enter Code: 123-45-678 Please participate in the quiz for this section

Kita juga dapat membuat resource groups, groups ini memudahkan kita dalam berinteraksi dengan anggota dari grup ini. Langkah langkah yang harus di lakukan juga sederhan. Selain membuat grups, kita juga dapat membuat jaringan atau network untuk masuk kedalam clouds.

Biaya yang harus dibayar juga rendah, sehingga kita dapat menghemat pengularan kita pada masa pandemic ini.

Selain itu adanyak keuntungan lainnya yang dapat memudahkan kita dalam melakukan pekerjaan secara mobile. Selain dari segitu keuangan yang murah, cepatnya akses yang dapat kita miliki juga menjadi salah satunya.

Kerahasiaan juga menjadi salah satu system yang sangat dijaga. Could dapat meminimalisir tercurinya sebuah data. Penyimpanan pada cloud juga mampu menampung semua pekerjaan kita serta menjaga agar tidak hilang.

Ada banyak fiture yang dapat kita manfaatkan, cara mengaksesnya pun juga dapat dioprasikan oleh tiap orang. Sehingga sangat membantu kita dalam melakukan pekerjaan.

Dokumentasi Kegiatana

