



# Exam Guide – Content Outline

**No Domain  
Weighting**



- ? Cloud Concepts
- ? OCI Infrastructure
- ? OCI Core Services
- ? Security
- ? Billing and Pricing



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# What Is Cloud Computing?

## cloud com·put·ing

*noun*

the practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the Internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or a personal computer.



### On-Premise

- You own the servers
- You hire the IT people
- You pay or rent the real-estate
- You take all the risk

### Cloud Providers

- Someone else owns the servers
- Someone else hires the IT people
- Someone else pays or rents the real-estate
- You are responsible for your configuring cloud services and code, someone else takes care of the rest.



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# What is Cloud Computing?



## Dedicated Server

**One physical machine** dedicated **to single a business**.

Runs a single web-app/site.

**Very Expensive, High Maintenance, High Security\***

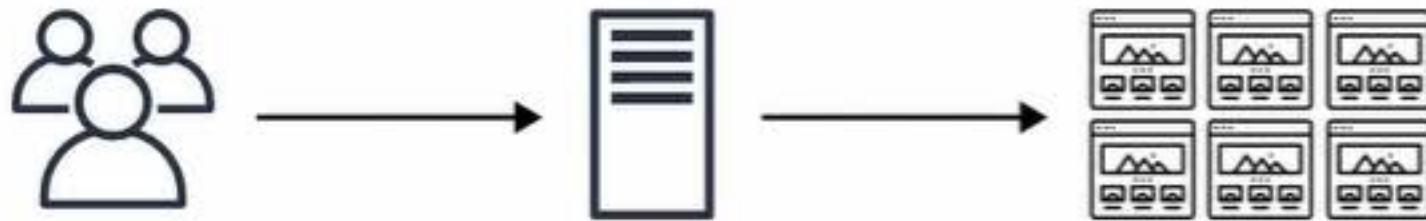


## Virtual Private Server

**One physical machine** dedicated **to a single business**.

The physical machine is virtualized **into sub-machines**

Runs multiple web-apps/sites



## Shared Hosting

**One physical machine**, shared by **hundred of businesses**

Relies on most tenants under-utilizing their resources.

**Very Cheap, Very Limited.**



## Cloud Hosting

**Multiple physical machines** that act as one system.

The system is abstracted into multiple **cloud services**

**Flexible, Scalable, Secure, Cost-Effective, High Configurability**





# What is Oracle?



An American multinational computer technology corporation headquartered **in Redwood Shores, California.**

Oracle was **the second-largest** software company by revenue and market capitalization (2019)

Oracle has been around since the late 1970s and is well known for their **databases.**



16:38 / 2:47:05



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# What is Oracle Cloud Infrastructure?

Oracle calls their cloud service provider

## Oracle Cloud Infrastructure

Commonly referred to as **OCI** or **Oracle Cloud**

**ORACLE®**

Cloud Infrastructure

just so you don't get confused and that  
is what we're focused

**ORACLE®**

**CLOUD**



17:36 / 2:47:05



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# Types of Cloud Computing

## **SaaS** Software as a Service **For Customers**

A product that is run and managed by the service provider  
*Don't worry about how the service is maintained.  
It just works and remains available.*



## **PaaS** Platform as a Service **For Developers**

Focus on the deployment and management of your apps.  
*Don't worry about, provisioning, configuring or  
understanding the hardware or OS.*



## **IaaS** Infrastructure as a Service **For Admins**

The basic building blocks for cloud IT. Provides access to networking features, computers and data storage space.  
*Don't worry about IT staff, data centers and hardware.*



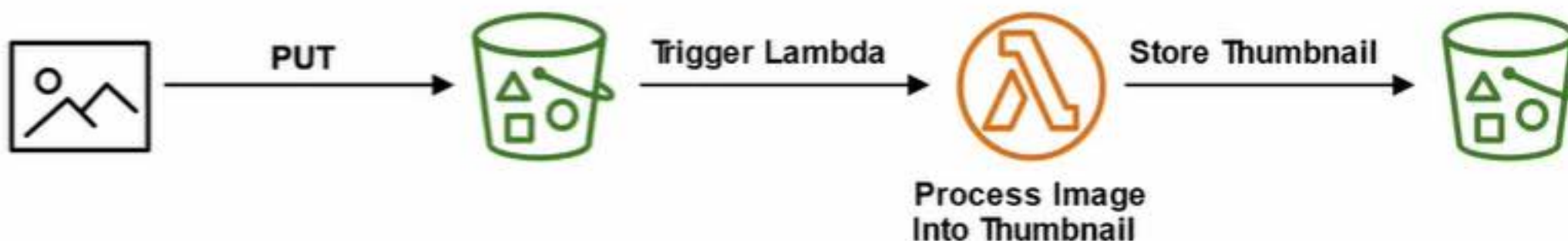




# Cloud Deployment Models

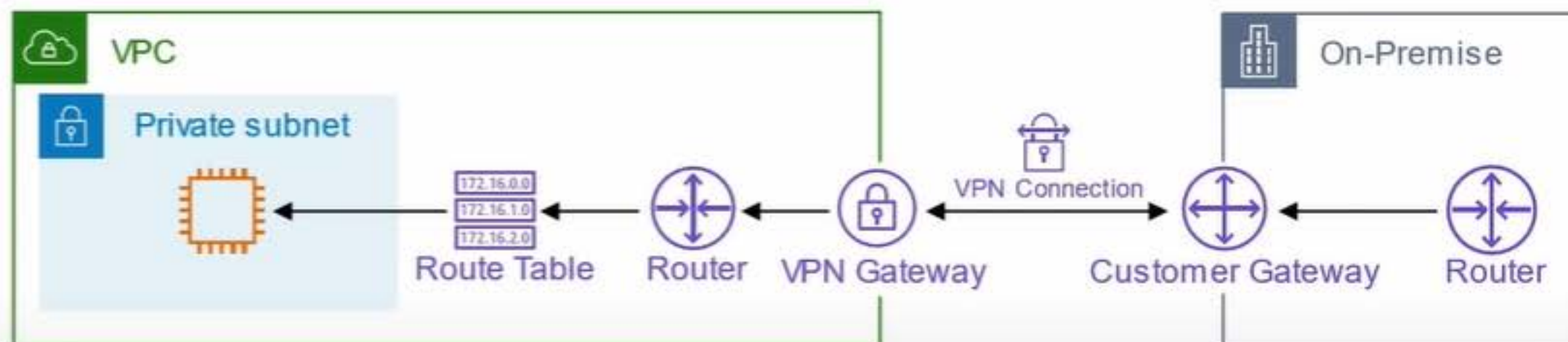
## Cloud-Native

**Everything** built on the Cloud



## Hybrid-Architecture

Using both **On-Premise** and the **Cloud**



## Cross-Cloud

Using **Multiple Cloud Providers**

Aka multi-cloud, hybrid-cloud



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# Cloud Architecture Terminologies

Availability - The ability for a service (web-application) remains available  
**Highly Available (HA)**

Scalability – The ability to grow rapidly or unimpeded

Elasticity – The ability or shrink and grow to meet the demand

Fault Tolerance – The ability to prevent a failure

Disaster Recovery - The ability to recover from a failure  
**Highly Durable (DR)**



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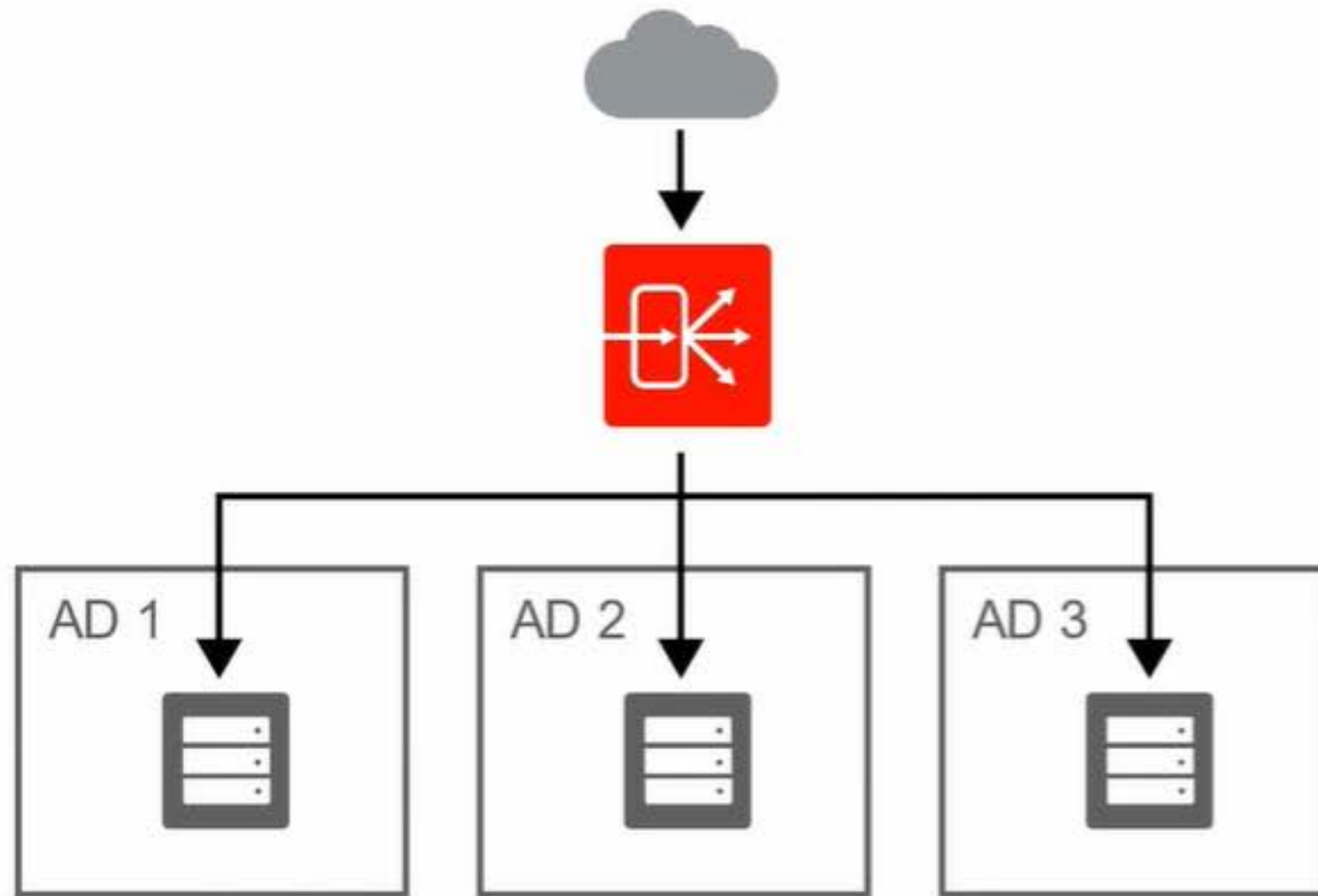
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# High Availability

Your ability for your service to **remain available** by ensuring there is **\*no single point of failure** and/or ensure a certain level of performance



## Oracle Load Balancer

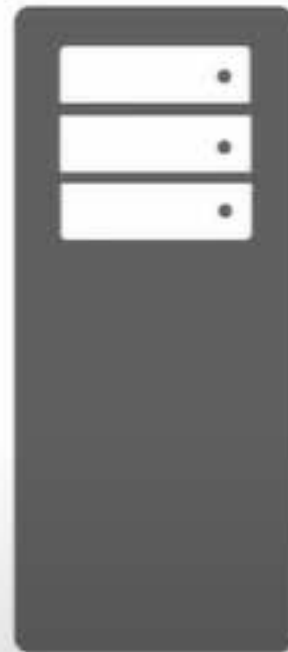
A load balancer allows you to evenly distribute traffic to multiple servers in one or multiple datacenters. If a datacenter or server becomes unavailable (unhealthy) the load balancer would route the traffic to only healthy datacenters and servers.

Running your workload across multiple **Availability Domains** ensures that if 1 or 2 **ADs** become unavailable your service / applications remains available.



# High Scalability

Your ability to **increase your capacity** based on the increasing demand of traffic, memory and computing power



**Vertical Scaling**  
Scaling **Up**

Upgrade to a bigger server



**Horizontal Scaling**  
Scaling **Out**

Add more servers of the same size



28:36 / 2:47:05



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# High Elasticity

Your ability to **automatically** increase or decrease your capacity based on the current demand of traffic, memory and computing power



## AutoScaling Configuration

IN OCI you can configure scaling rules for your Instances with Oracle AutoScaling Configuration

## Horizontal Scaling

Scaling **Out** — Add more servers of the size

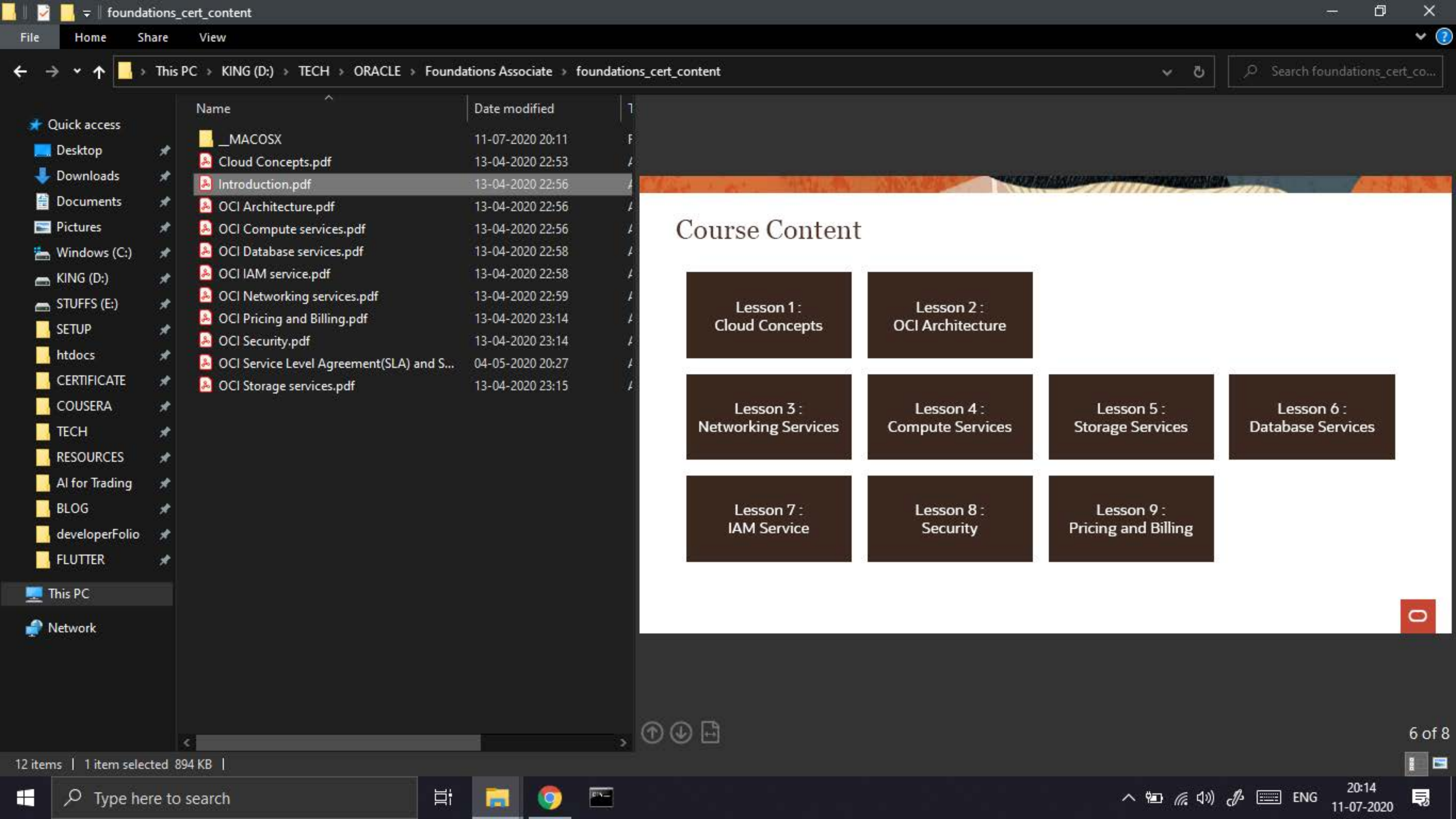
Scaling **In** — Removing more servers of the same size

Vertical Scaling is generally hard for traditional architecture so you'll usually  
Only see horizontal scaling described with Elasticity.



29:58 / 2:47:05





- Quick access
- Desktop
- Downloads
- Documents
- Pictures
- Windows (C:)
- KING (D:)
- STUFFS (E:)
- SETUP
- htdocs
- CERTIFICATE
- COUSERA
- TECH
- RESOURCES
- AI for Trading
- BLOG
- developerFolio
- FLUTTER

Name	Date modified
_MACOSX	11-07-2020 20:11
Cloud Concepts.pdf	13-04-2020 22:53
Introduction.pdf	13-04-2020 22:56
OCI Architecture.pdf	13-04-2020 22:56
OCI Compute services.pdf	13-04-2020 22:56
OCI Database services.pdf	13-04-2020 22:58
OCI IAM service.pdf	13-04-2020 22:58
OCI Networking services.pdf	13-04-2020 22:59
OCI Pricing and Billing.pdf	13-04-2020 23:14
OCI Security.pdf	13-04-2020 23:14
OCI Service Level Agreement(SLA) and S...	04-05-2020 20:27
OCI Storage services.pdf	13-04-2020 23:15

## Course Content

Lesson 1 : Cloud Concepts

Lesson 2 : OCI Architecture

Lesson 3 : Networking Services

Lesson 4 : Compute Services

Lesson 5 : Storage Services

Lesson 6 : Database Services

Lesson 7 : IAM Service

Lesson 8 : Security

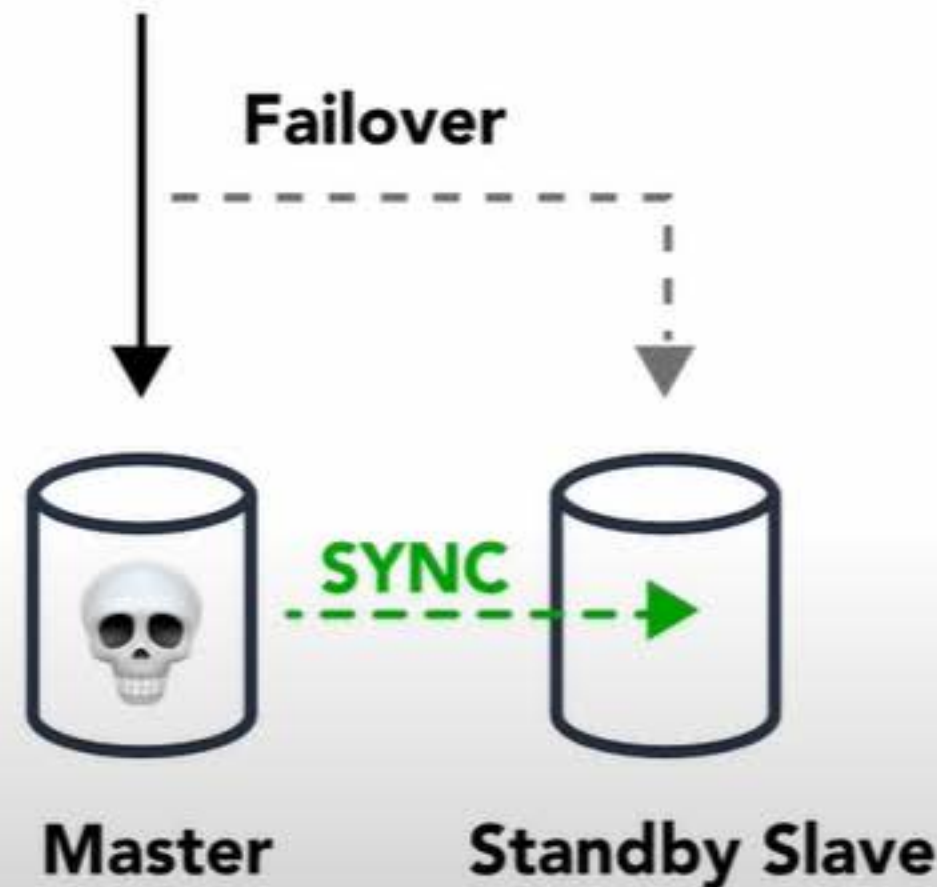
Lesson 9 : Pricing and Billing





# Highly Fault Tolerant

Your ability for your service to ensure there is no **no single point of failure. Preventing** the chance of failure



**Fail-overs** is when you have a plan to shift traffic to a redundant system in case the primary system fails

A common example is having a copy (slave) of your database where all ongoing changes are synced. The Slave is not in-use until a fail over occurs and it becomes the primary database.



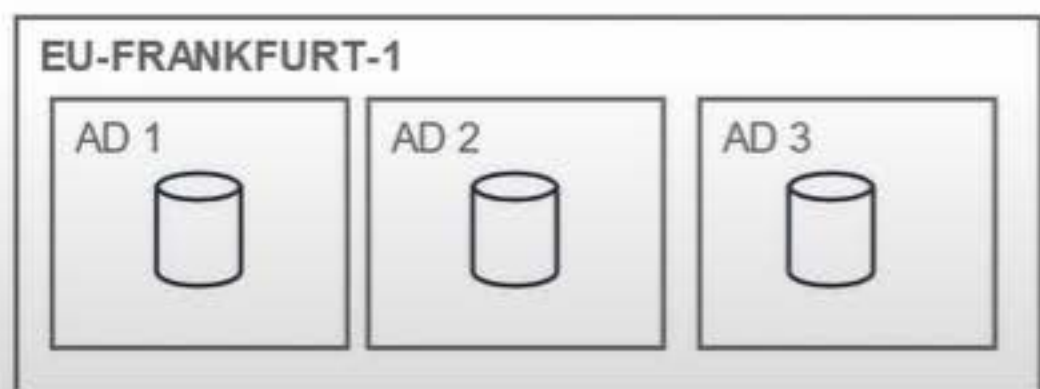
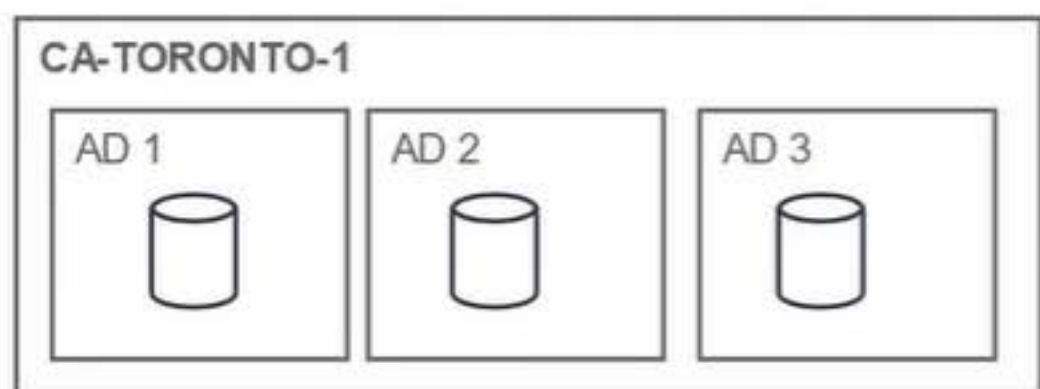
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# High Durability

Your ability to **recover** from a disaster and to prevent **the loss** of data  
Solutions that recover from a disaster is known as **Disaster Recovery (DR)**



Do you have a backup?  
How fast can you restore that backup?  
Does your backup still work?  
How do you ensure current live data is not corrupt?



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# Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)

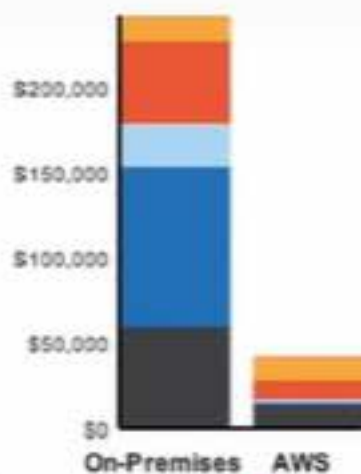
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## On-Premise

Software license Fees



- Implementation
- Configuration
- Training
- **Physical Security**
- **Hardware**
- **IT Personal**
- **Maintenance**



**75% Savings**

OPEX

## OCI

Subscription Fees



- Implementation
- Configuration
- Training



35:21 / 2:47:05

