CLOUD COMPUTING LAB

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1.Describe IaaS

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a cloud computing service model that provides virtualized computing resources over the internet. With IaaS, organizations can access and manage scalable infrastructure components such as virtual machines, storage, and networking services without needing to invest in or maintain physical hardware. IaaS enables businesses to outsource their entire IT infrastructure to a cloud service provider, allowing them to configure, deploy, and manage computing resources on demand. This flexibility permits organizations to scale their infrastructure up or down based on varying demands, pay only for the resources they use, and avoid the costs and complexities associated with traditional on-premises infrastructure.

Here's a concise paraphrased version of how IaaS typically operates:

- 1. **On-Demand Access:** IaaS allows users to quickly access and deploy computing resources as needed.
- 2. **Self-Service Provisioning:** Users can independently manage system resources through self-service interfaces like web portals or APIs.
- 3. **Scalability:** IaaS offers horizontal scalability, enabling users to adjust resources up or down based on demand, ensuring optimal performance without downtime.
- 4. **Pay-Per-Use Billing:** Users are billed based on actual resource usage, providing cost efficiency by paying only for what they consume, rather than investing in excess capacity.
- 2. Compute and storage services available in AWS and GCP

AWS (Amazon Web Services)

The following are the Compute Services:

• Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud): Scalable virtual servers in the cloud.

- **AWS Lambda**: Serverless compute service that runs code in response to events.
- Amazon ECS (Elastic Container Service): Container management service to run and scale containerized applications.
- Amazon EKS (Elastic Kubernetes Service): Managed Kubernetes service.
- AWS Fargate: Serverless compute engine for containers.
- AWS Batch: Managed service for batch computing workloads.
- **AWS Elastic Beanstalk**: Platform as a Service (PaaS) to deploy and manage applications.
- **AWS Outposts**: Extend AWS infrastructure and services to on-premises data centers.
- **AWS Lightsail**: Simple virtual private servers (VPS) for smaller applications.

The following are the storage services:

- Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service): Scalable object storage.
- Amazon EBS (Elastic Block Store): Block storage for use with EC2 instances.
- Amazon EFS (Elastic File System): Scalable file storage for use with EC2.
- Amazon FSx: Managed file storage for Windows and Lustre.
 - 1. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
 - 2. Amazon FSx for Lustre
- **AWS Storage Gateway**: Hybrid storage service to connect on-premises environments with AWS cloud storage.
- Amazon Glacier: Low-cost archive storage.
- **AWS Backup**: Centralized backup service to manage and automate backups across AWS services.

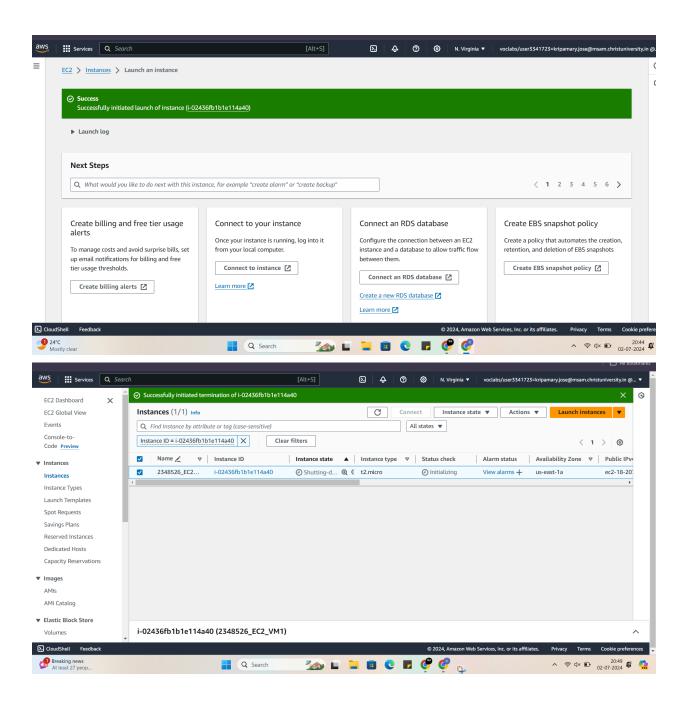
GCP (Google Cloud Platform)

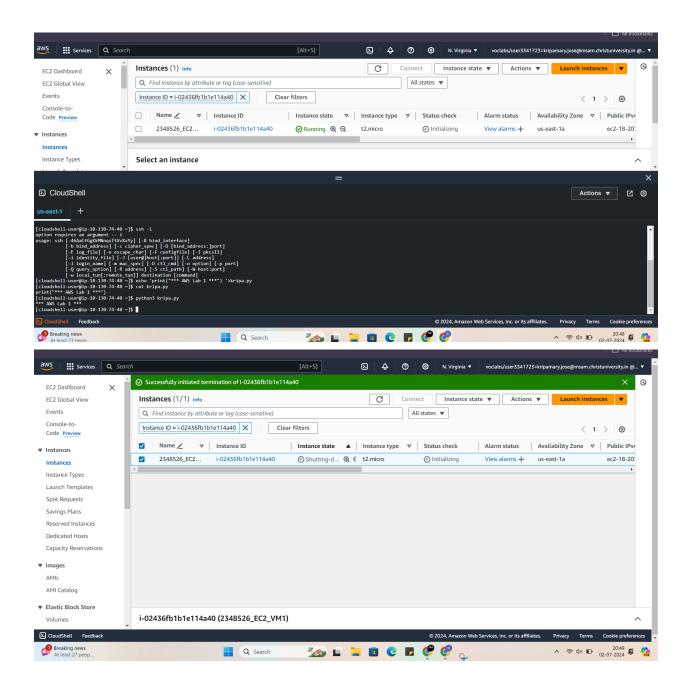
The following are the Compute Services:

- Google Compute Engine: Scalable virtual machines.
- Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE): Managed Kubernetes service.
- Google App Engine: Platform as a Service (PaaS) to build and deploy applications.
- **Google Cloud Functions**: Serverless compute service for event-driven functions.
- Google Cloud Run: Managed compute platform for containerized applications.
- Google Cloud VMware Engine: Run VMware workloads natively on Google Cloud.

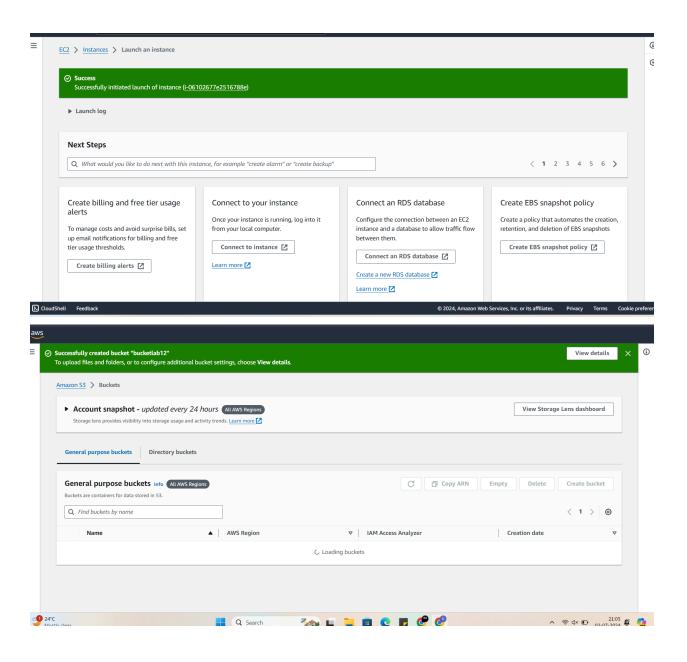
The following are the storage services:

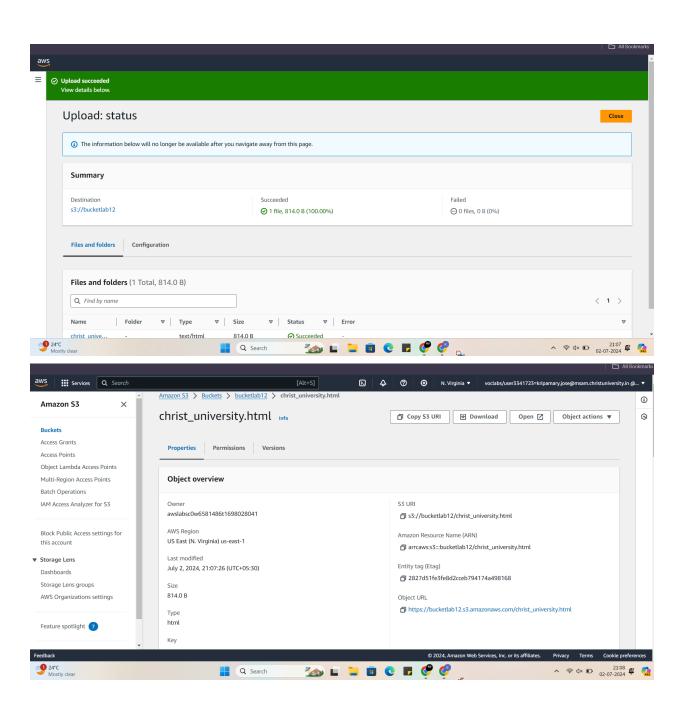
- Google Cloud Storage: Scalable object storage.
- Persistent Disk: Block storage for use with Compute Engine.
- Filestore: Managed file storage service.
- Cloud SQL: Managed relational database service.
- **Cloud Spanner**: Horizontally scalable, strongly consistent relational database service.
- **Cloud Bigtable**: Scalable NoSQL database service for large analytical and operational workloads.
- **Firestore**: NoSQL document database built for automatic scaling, high performance, and ease of application development.
- Cloud Storage Transfer Service: Transfer data from other cloud storage providers or on-premises to Google Cloud Storage.
- Google Cloud Backup and DR: Managed backup and disaster recovery service.
- 3. Create 2 Identical AWS EC2 Instances (Instance Name: Regno_EC2_VM1, Regno_EC2_VM2) and install the necessary packages to execute a program of your choice in 'Regno_EC2_VM1'.

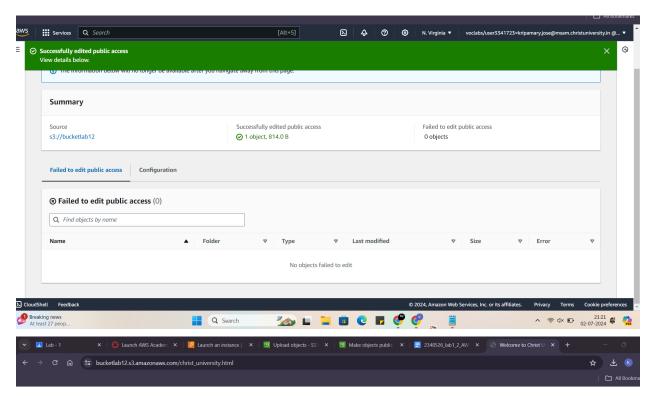




4. Configure a Webserver on 'Regno_EC2_VM2' Instance and host your organization's website (Static Website) and provide access only to your machine.







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