Microsoft

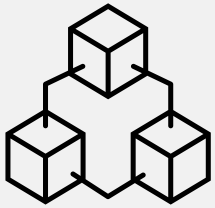
MOD 1: Azure Cloud Concepts

Module 01 - Outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- **Cloud Models**
  - Public, Private, and Hybrid cloud
  - Choosing the best for you
- **Cloud Benefits and Considerations**
  - Benefits of the cloud
  - Cloud considerations
- **Cloud Services**
  - IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS
  - Sharing responsibility

Cloud Models

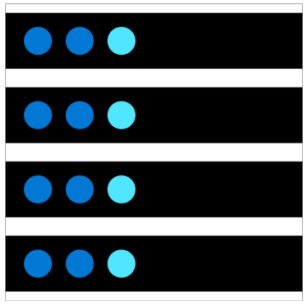


Cloud Models - Objective Domain

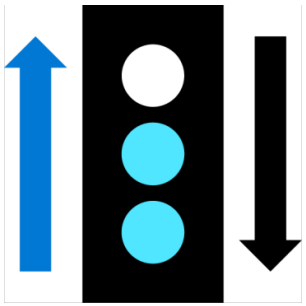
- Define cloud computing
- Describe Public cloud
- Describe Private cloud
- Describe Hybrid cloud
- Compare and contrast the three different cloud models

What is cloud computing?

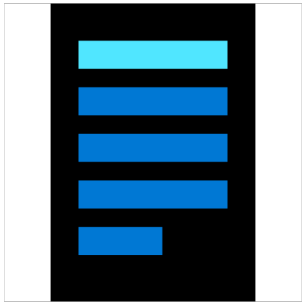
Cloud Computing is the delivery of computing services over the internet, enabling faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale.



Compute



Networking



Storage

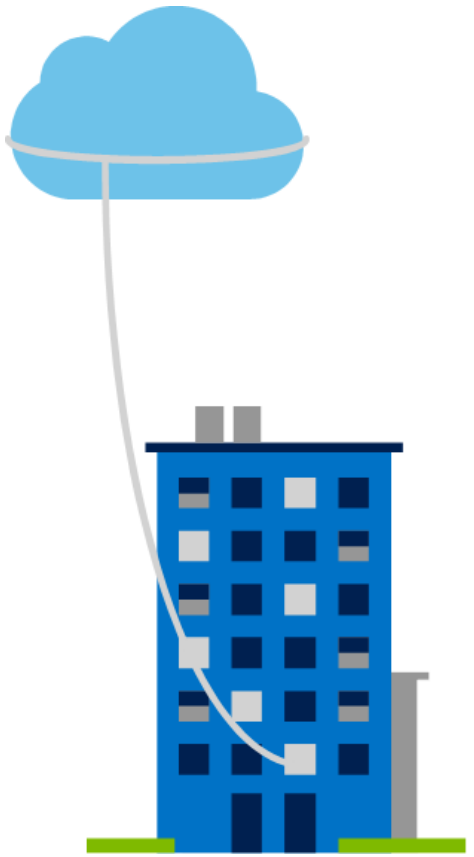
Analytics

Public cloud

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

Private cloud

- Organizations create a cloud environment in their datacenter.
- Organization is responsible for operating the services they provide.
- Does not provide access to users outside of the organization.



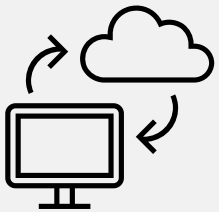
Hybrid cloud

Combines **Public** and **Private** clouds to allow applications to run in the most appropriate location.

Cloud model comparison

Public Cloud	• No capital expenditures to scale up. • Applications can be quickly provisioned and deprovisioned. • Organizations pay only for what they use.
Private Cloud	• Hardware must be purchased for start-up and maintenance. • Organizations have complete control over resources and security. • Organizations are responsible for hardware maintenance and updates.
Hybrid Cloud	• Provides the most flexibility. • Organizations determine where to run their applications. • Organizations control security, compliance, or legal requirements.

Cloud benefits and considerations



Cloud Benefits - Objective Domain

- Identify the benefits of cloud computing such as High Availability, Scalability, Elasticity, Agility, and Disaster Recovery.
- Identify the differences between Capital Expenditure (CapEx) and Operational Expenditure (OpEx).
- Describe the consumption-based model.

Cloud Benefits

- High availability
- Fault tolerance
- Scalability
- Elasticity
- Global reach
- Customer latency capabilities
- Agility
- Predictive cost considerations

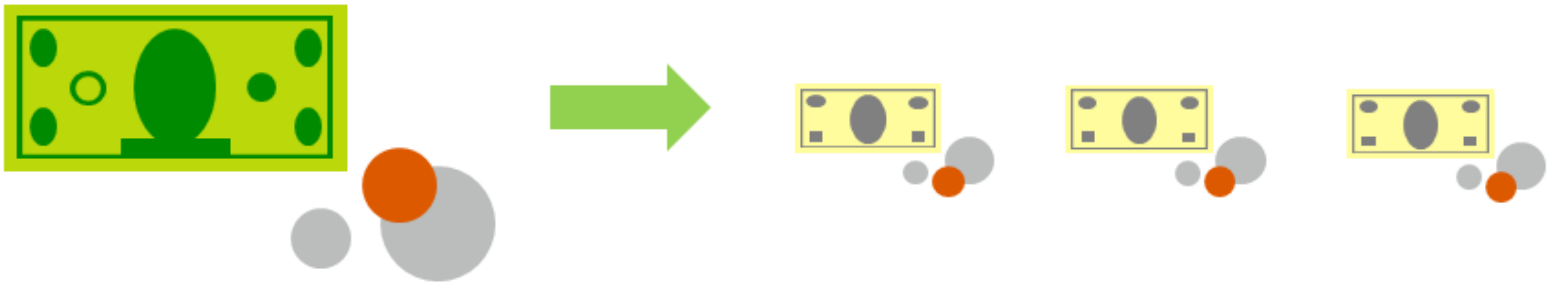
Compare CapEx vs. OpEx

Capital Expenditure (CapEx)

- The up-front spending of money on physical infrastructure.
- Costs from CapEx have a value that reduces over time.

Operational Expenditure (OpEx)

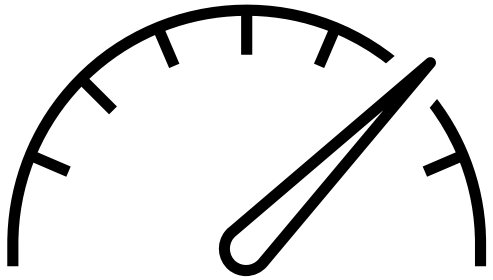
- The spending and billing of services or products as needed.
- Expenses are deducted in the same year.



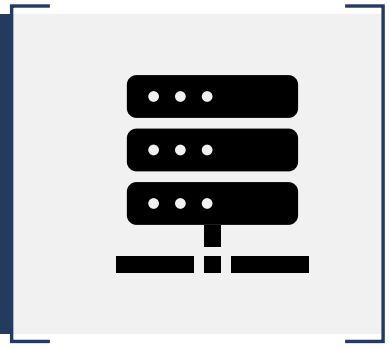
Consumption-based model

Cloud service providers operate on a consumption-based model, which means that end users only pay for the resources that they use. Whatever they use is what they pay for.

- Better cost prediction
- Prices for individual resources and services are provided
- Billing is based on actual usage



Cloud services

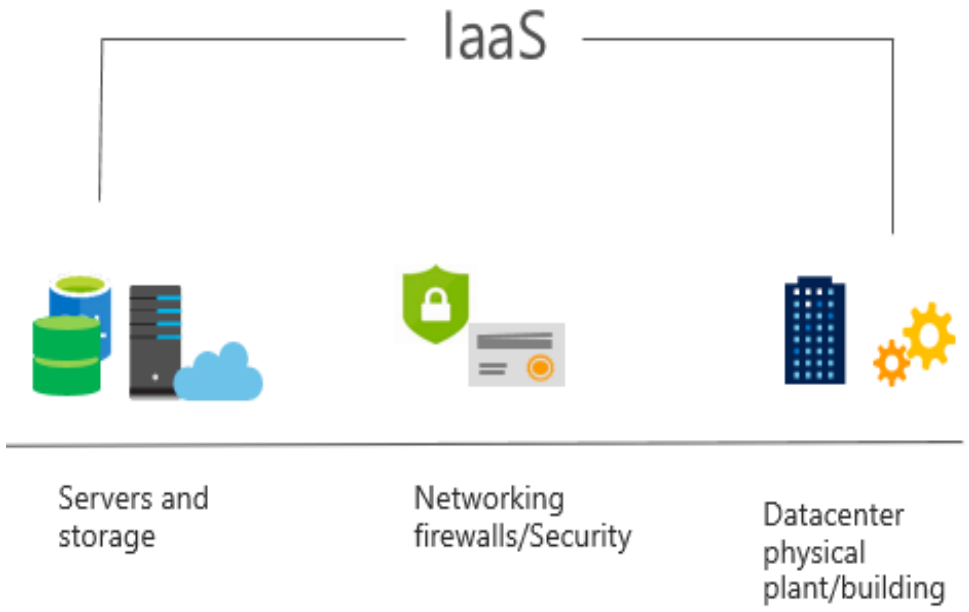


Cloud Services - Objective Domain

- Describe Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)
- Describe Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)
- Describe Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)
- Identify a service type based on a use case
- Describe the shared responsibility model
- Describe serverless computing

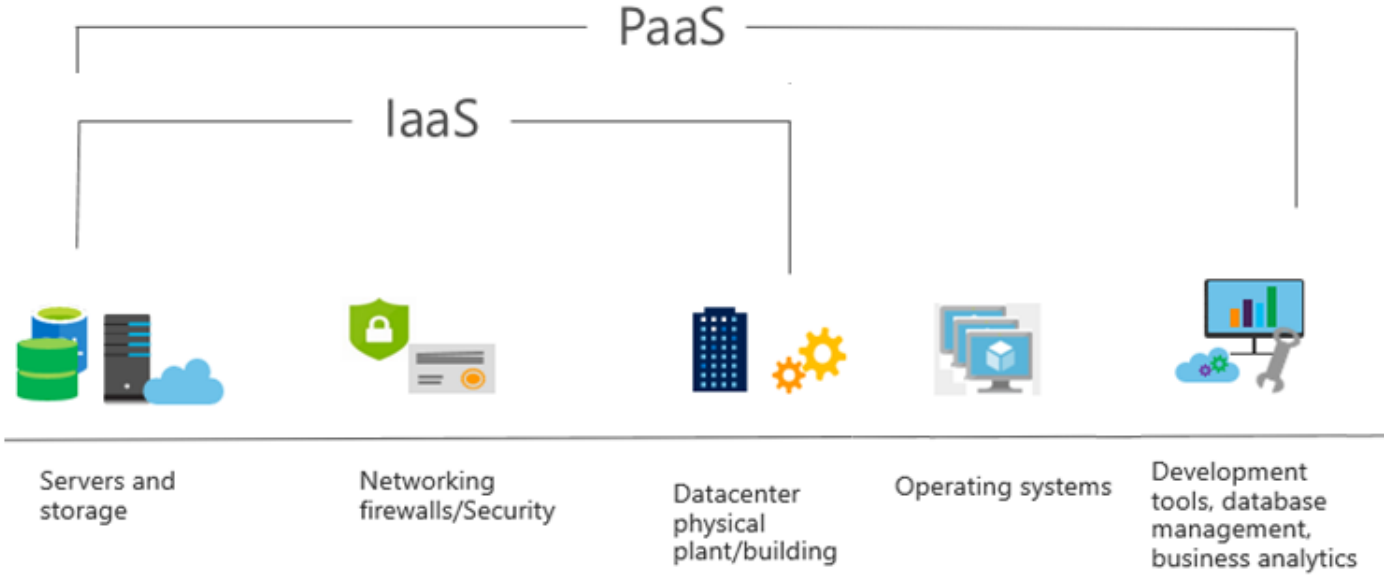
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Build pay-as-you-go IT infrastructure by renting servers, virtual machines, storage, networks, and operating systems from a cloud provider.



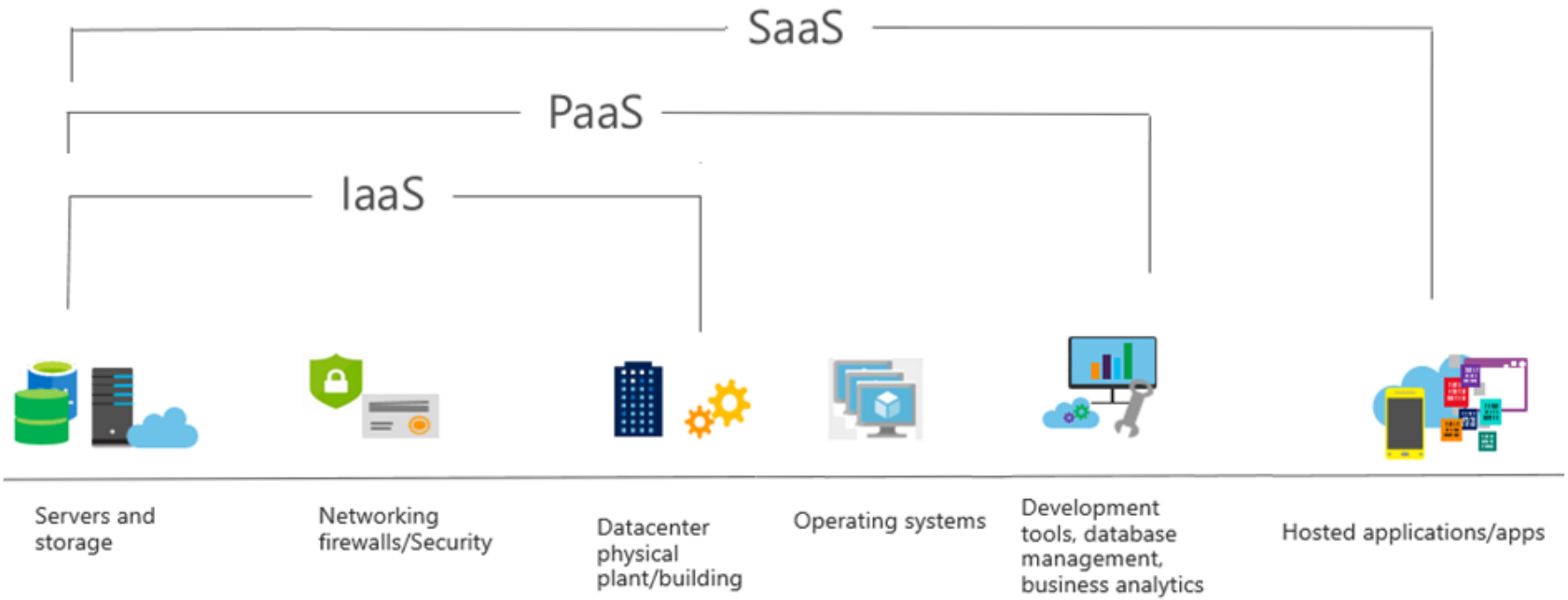
Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Provides environment for building, testing, and deploying software applications; without focusing on managing underlying infrastructure.



Software as a Service (SaaS)

Users connect to and use cloud-based apps over the internet: for example, Microsoft Office 365, email, and calendars



Cloud service comparison

IaaS	PaaS	SaaS
The most flexible cloud service.	Focus on application development.	Pay-as-you-go pricing model.
You configure and manage the hardware for your application.	Platform management is handled by the cloud provider.	Users pay for the software they use on a subscription model.

Shared responsibility model