

Google Cloud

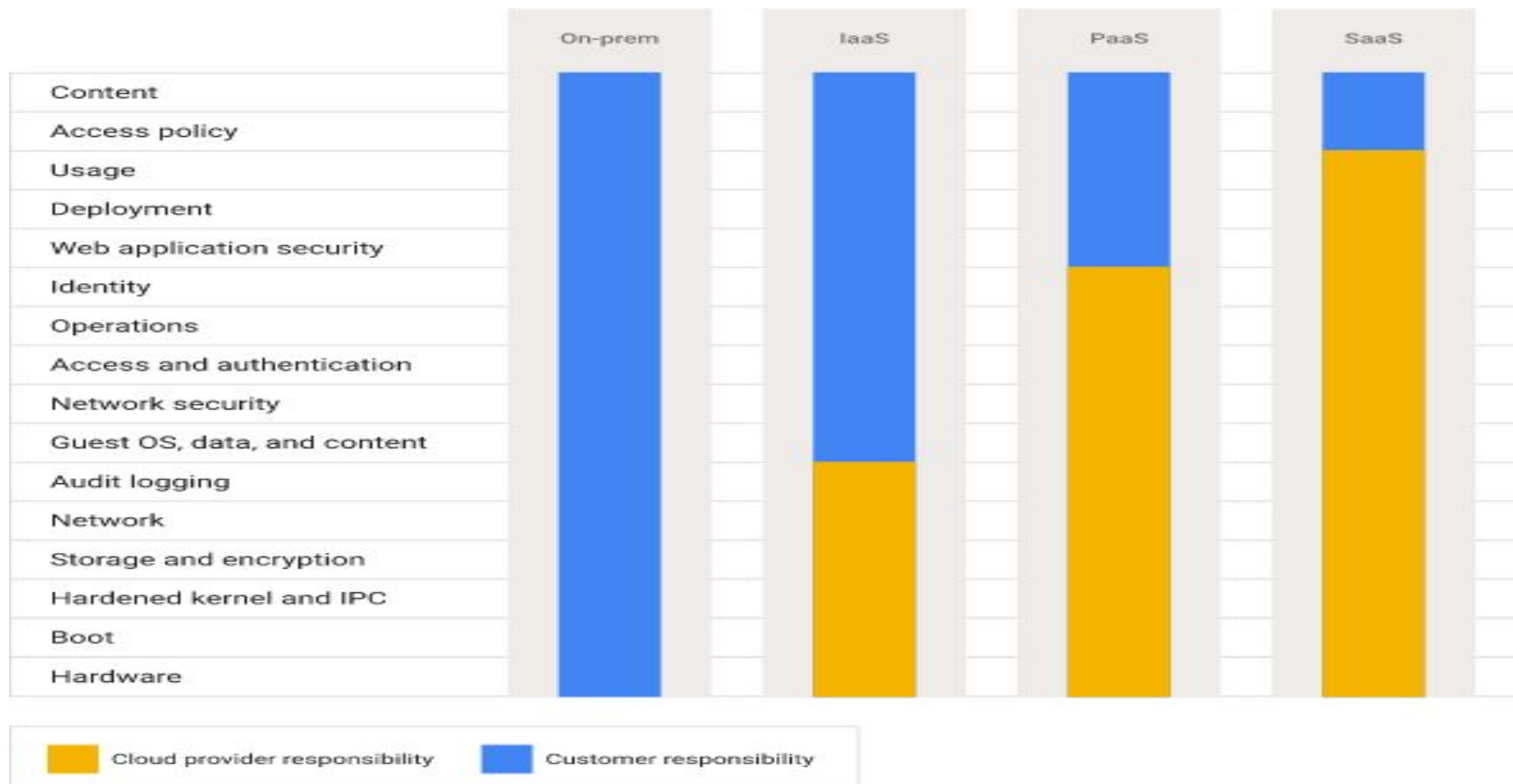
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Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computing resources as services over the internet. It eliminates the need for enterprises to procure, configure, or manage resources themselves, and they only pay for what they use.

Cloud computing service models are based on the concept of sharing on-demand computing resources, software, and information over the internet. Companies or individuals pay to access a virtual pool of shared resources, including compute, storage, and networking services, which are located on remote servers that are owned and managed by service providers.

Shared Security Responsibilities



Google Cloud products

Browse over 100 products. New customers get [\\$300 in free credits](#) to run, test, and deploy workloads. All customers can use [25+ products for free](#), up to monthly usage limits.

<https://cloud.google.com/docs/get-started/aws-azure-gcp-service-comparison>
<https://cloud.google.com/docs/overview>

Google Cloud resources

Google Cloud consists of a set of physical assets, such as computers and hard disk drives, and virtual resources, such as virtual machines (VMs), that are contained in [Google's data centers](#) around the globe. Each data center location is in a *region*. Regions are available in Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America. Each region is a collection of *zones*, which are isolated from each other within the region. Each zone is identified by a name that combines a letter identifier with the name of the region. For example, zone **a** in the East Asia region is named **asia-east1-a**.

Geography and Regions















Google Cloud products are served from [specific regional failure domains](#) and are fully supported by [Service Level Agreements](#) to ensure you are designing your application architecture within the structure of Google Cloud.

Google Cloud infrastructure services are available in locations across North America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Australia. These locations are divided into *regions* and *zones*. You can choose where to locate your applications to meet your latency, availability, and durability requirements.









Compute

- Cloud Functions: Event-driven serverless functions  
- App Engine: Managed app platform  
- Cloud Run: Serverless for containerized applications  
- Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE): Managed Kubernetes/containers  
- Compute Engine: VMs, GPUs, TPUs, Disks  
- Bare Metal Solution: Hardware for specialized workloads 
- Preemptible VMs: Short-lived compute instances  
- Shielded VMs: Hardened VMs  
- Sole-tenant Nodes: Dedicated physical servers  
- VMware Engine: VMware as a service  
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Database

- Cloud Bigtable: Petabyte-scale, low-latency, non-relational  
- Cloud Firestore: Serverless NoSQL document database  
- Cloud Memorystore: Managed Redis and Memcached  
- Cloud Spanner: Horizontally scalable relational database  
- Cloud SQL: Managed MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQL Server  
- Database Migration Service: Migrate to Cloud SQL  
- Cloud SQL Insights: SQL Inspector  

Storage

- Cloud Filestore: Managed NFS server  
- Cloud Storage: Multi-class multi-region object storage  
- Persistent Disk: Block storage for VMs  
- Local SSD: VM locally attached SSDs  
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Shared responsibility model

#GCPsketchnote
@PVERGADIA
THECLOUDGIRL.DEV
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Wait... what is Cloud again?

