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Assignment:- cloud computing

Module:Cloud Computing – System Management And Public Cloud

Module -3

1-Different type of cloud storage

Ans:- There are three main cloud storage types: object storage, file storage, and block storage. Each offers its own advantages and has its own use cases.

2-What is role base access control and identity and access management and MFA

Ans:-Role-based access control (RBAC) is a method of restricting network access based on the roles of individual users within an enterprise. Organizations use RBAC – also called role-based security – to parse levels of access based on an employee's roles and responsibilities.

3-What is physical and virtual host allocation?

Ans:-A physical server is a piece of hardware that can be found in data centers. On the other hand, a virtual server is an isolated instance on the physical machine. A process called virtualization allows hosts to split any physical server into multiple virtual ones and allocate a set amount of system resources

4-How to access resource of cloud computing?

Ans:- You can access cloud computing resources through a variety of methods, including:

Using a web portal, browser, or mobile app

You can access cloud data through an application programming interface (API) using a web portal, browser, or mobile app.

Visiting the cloud service provider's website or mobile application

You can access data stored in the cloud by visiting the website or mobile application of the cloud services provider. Some popular cloud service providers include Google Drive, Apple iCloud, Gmail, and Dropbox.

Using the Google Cloud console

You can view your Google Cloud resources by going to the Google Cloud console Manage resources page

5-Type of backup in cloud?

Ans:-Types of Cloud Backups: Full, Incremental, and Differential. With the increasing volume and critical nature of data, it has become imperative for businesses to adopt effective backup strategies to safeguard against data loss.

6-What is disaster recovery?

Ans:- Disaster recovery (DR) is a set of practices and technologies that an organization uses to restore its IT infrastructure and data after a disaster. The goal of DR is to minimize downtime and data loss, and to ensure that critical business functions are operational as soon as possible.

DR is a subset of business continuity planning, and is important for reducing the impact of disasters on a company's operations. DR plans should include:

Prioritization: Prioritize workloads in order of importance

Testing: Test the DR plan before a disaster occurs

Backup: Back up data regularly

Redundancy: Ensure redundancies in personnel and data

Recovery time: Set recovery time objectives (RTOs)

Recovery point: Set recovery point objectives (RPOs) to determine how long files can be recovered from backup

Examples of disasters that DR plans can help with include: Power outages, Natural disasters like earthquakes, Cyberattacks, and Device failures.

Organizations can also use disaster recovery as a service (DRaaS), which involves hiring a third party to perform some or all of the DR functions.