Welcome

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CLOUD COMPUTING

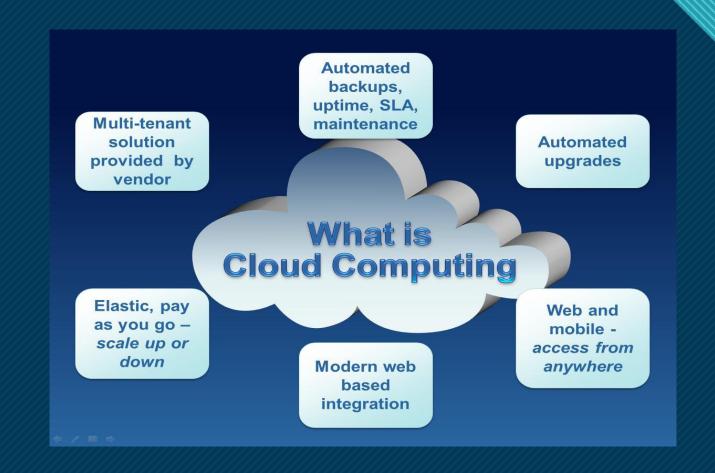
YOUR DIGITAL CONTENT, EVERYWHERE YOU ARE





What Is Cloud Computing?

Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services — servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics & more over the internet; which are available to users on an on demand, pay-as you-go basis.



Characteristic's:

- Elastic resources Scale up or down quickly and easily to meet demand
- Metered service so you only pay for what you use
- Self service All the IT resources you need with selfservice access

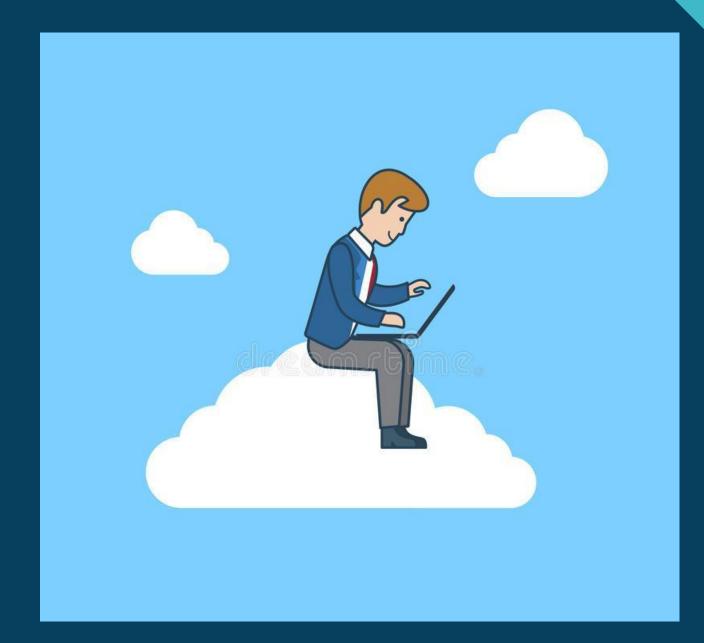


History of Cloud

- 1961 Professor John McCarthy proposes computing be organized as a "Public Utility"
- 1991 The World Wide Web popularizes the internet
- 1997 First use of the term "Cloud Computing"
- 1999 Salesforce.com and VMWare launch
- 2002 Amazon Web Services (AWS) launches and SOA emerges
- 2003 Seminal Google File System (GFS) paper published
- 2006 Hadoop launched, shortly followed by Amazon S3 and Amazon EC2
 - 2008 Google App Engine launches
 - 2009 Microsoft Azure launches
 - 2010 GSA's apps.gov launches (and federal Cloud-first policy)









51% OF PEOPLE THINK STORMY WEATHER AFFECTS CLOUD COMPUTING.



Types of Cloud Services:

Infrastructu re as a service (laaS)

Platform as a service (PaaS)



Software as a service (SaaS)





Details of Cloud Services:

- IAAS is an instant computing infrastructure, provisioned and managed over the Internet and you pay only for what you use.
- SAAS provides software. It is a program available within the Cloud, rather than a computer's hard drive it's the most developed and largest one.
- PASS is a model in which a third party provider hosts application development platforms and tools on its own infrastructure.

Cloud Services

On Premises

Applications

Data

Runtime

Middleware

O/S

Virtualization

Servers

Storage

Networking

Infrastructure (as a Service)

Applications

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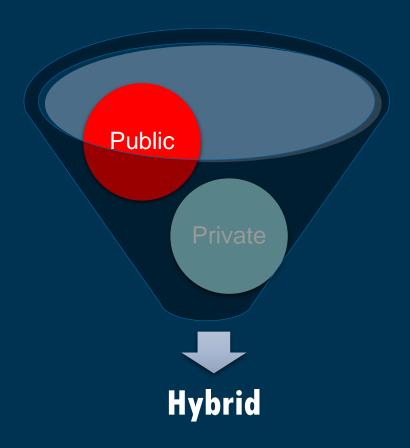
Storage

Networking

You Manage

Vendor Manages

Types of Cloud Deployments :





Public Cloud:

Public clouds are owned and operated by companies that offer rapid access over a public network to affordable computing resources. With public cloud services, hardware, software, or supporting infrastructure are owned and managed by providers.

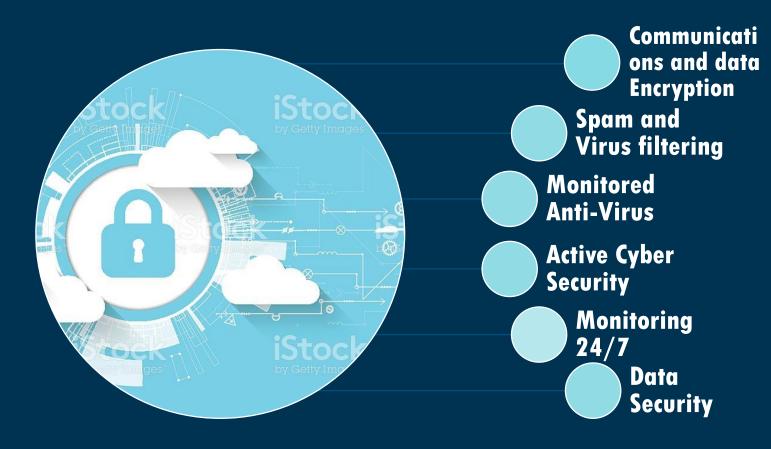
Private Cloud:

A private cloud refers to cloud computing resources used exclusively by a single business or organization. A private cloud can be physically located on the company's on-site datacenter. A private cloud is one in which the services and infrastructure are maintained on a private network.

Hybrid Cloud:

Hybrid clouds combine public and private clouds, bound together by technology that allows data and applications to be shared between them.

Security & Privacy:



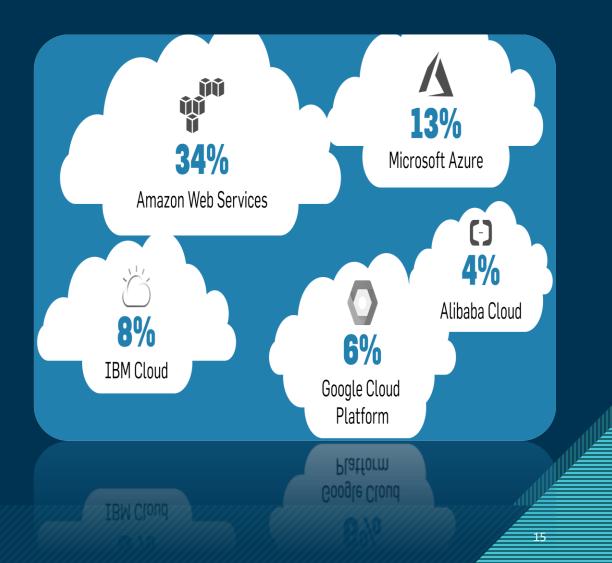




Cloud Providers:

Companies offering these computing services are called cloud providers -

- Amazon
- Google
- Microsoft
- IBM
- Oracle
- Alibaba





Amazon Cloud Drive:

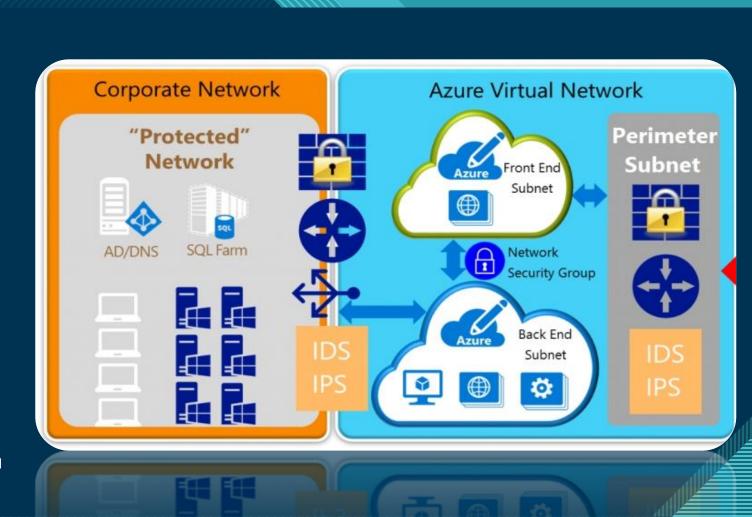
- 1. A suite of cloud based infrastructure services
- Provides unlimited storage for files; photos & videos with prime
- 3. Continues to add thousands of new services & features
- 4. Globally recognized & superior to every other cloud providers
- 5. Excellent data centre & network security





MICROSOFT AZURE:

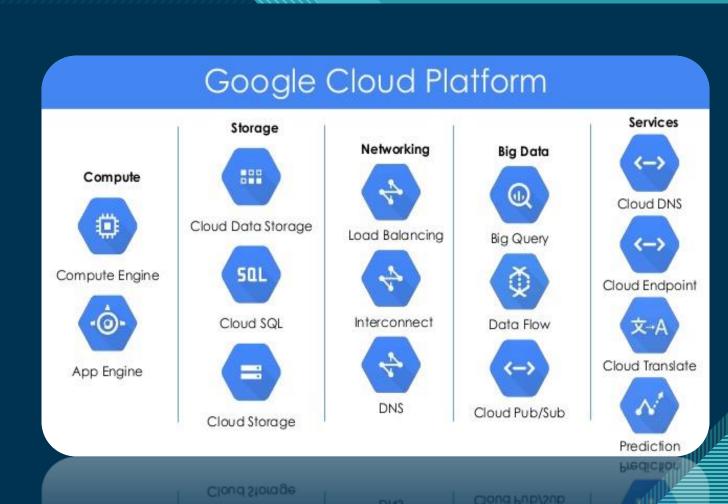
- 1. A platform of a collection of various cloud computing services
- 2. Brought the innovation of cloud computing to build & deploy hybrid cloud applications
- 3. Ease of transition for organizations looking to migrate from other Microsoft products
- 4. Has a wider reach in developing markets compared to AWS & Google Cloud Services
- 5. Billing structure is based on resource consumption not reserved capacity





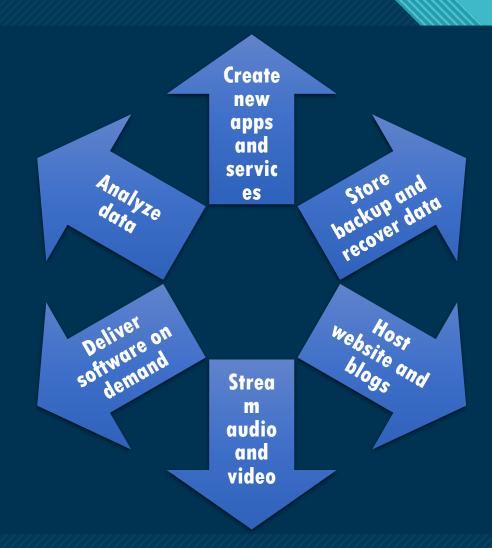
Google Cloud:

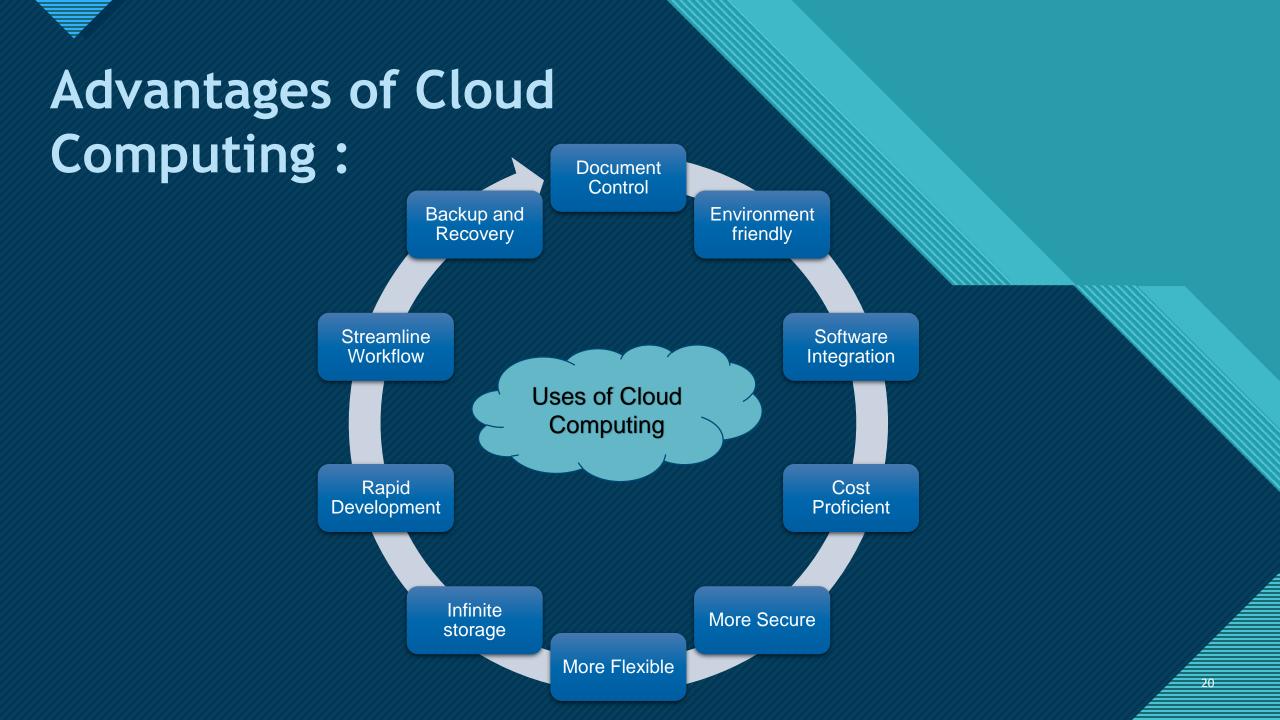
- 1. A web service for storing and accessing data on Google Cloud Platform infrastructure
- 2. Suitable for companies that need to access data frequently
- 3. Provides a resumable data transfer feature
- 4. Interoperable with other cloud storage tools that work with services such as Amazon S3
- Stores data regionally which reduce network charges





Uses of Cloud Computing:







Drawbacks:

- Down time
 - Security & Privacy
 - Vulnerability to attack
 - Limited control & Flexibility
 - Vendor Lock-in
 - Costs



Cloud is about how you do computing, not where you do computing.

- PAUL MARITZ, CEO of VMware -



Be On Cloud Be On Cloud 9

Thank You.