Cloud Computing for Beginners Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)

By Idan Gabrieli



CLOUD COMPUTING – TERMINOLOGY OVERVIEW

What, Why, How?



Official Definition

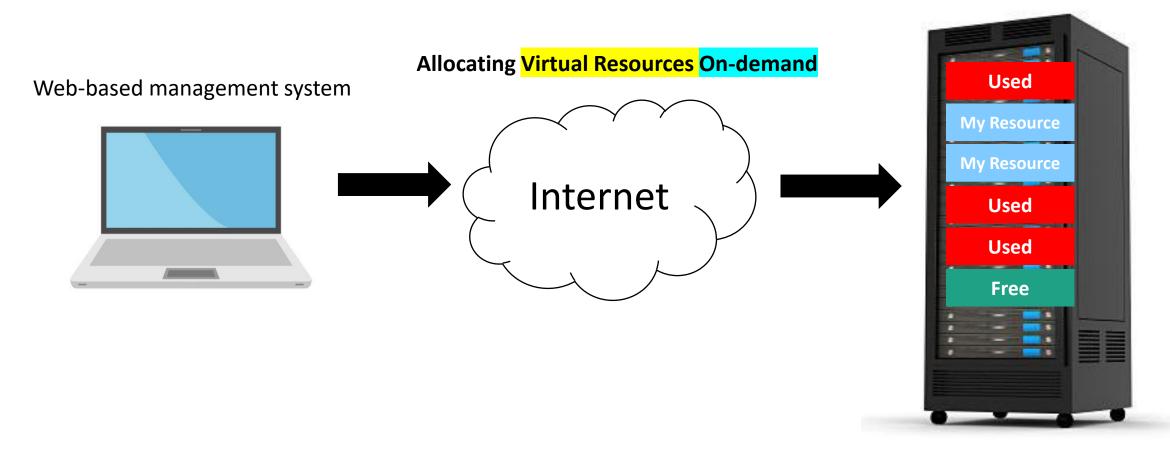
Cloud computing is a model for enabling on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort

pool of available resources

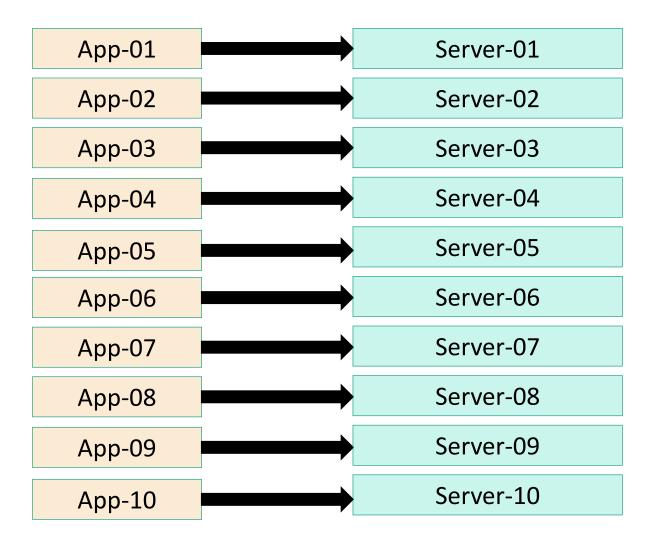


Official Definition

pool of available resources

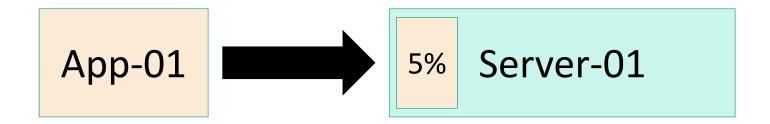


Virtual Resources



Up to 10 Applications

Virtual Resources



Low Server Utilization – 5%

Virtual Resources?

Mini-Server

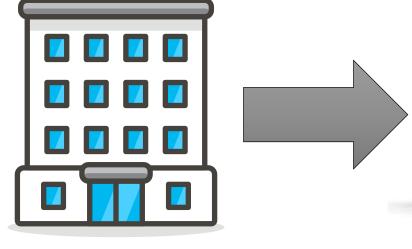
Server

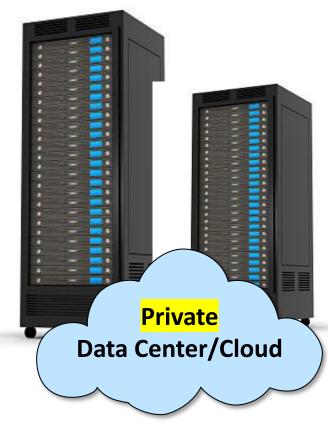
10 Servers X 100 mini-servers = 1,000

Break down physical resources into a pool of smaller virtual resources

Private Cloud

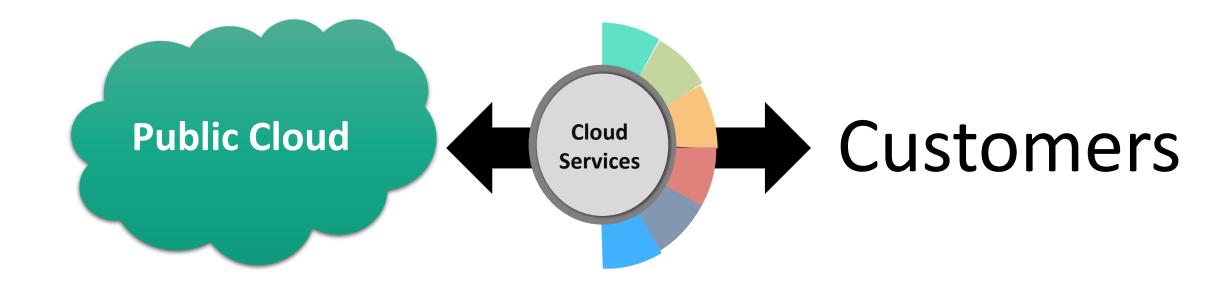
Large/Medium Size Company

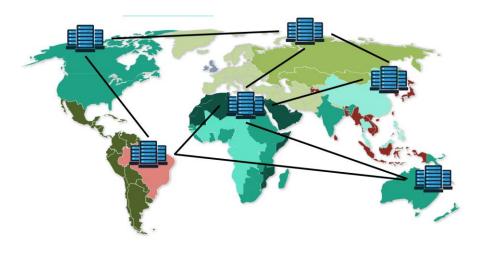




Managed, Controlled and Maintained by the IT department

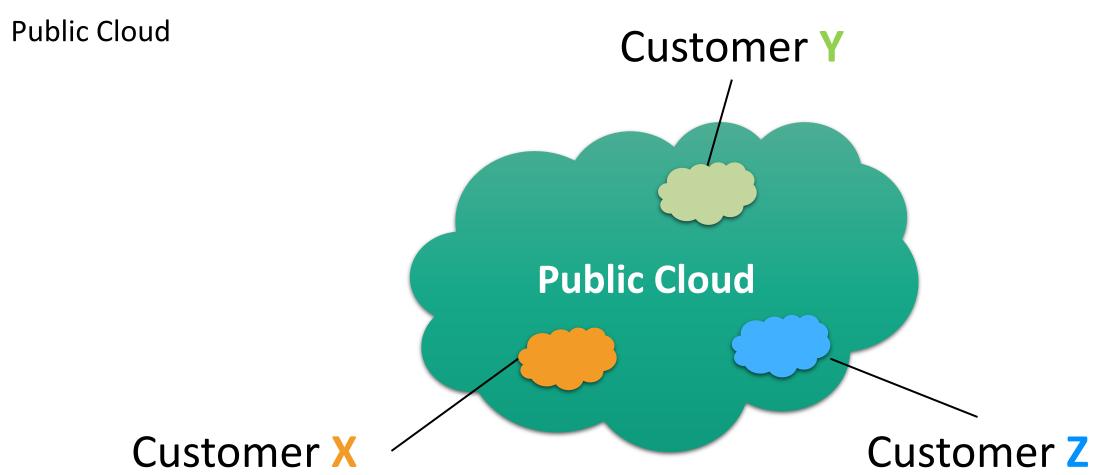
Public Cloud

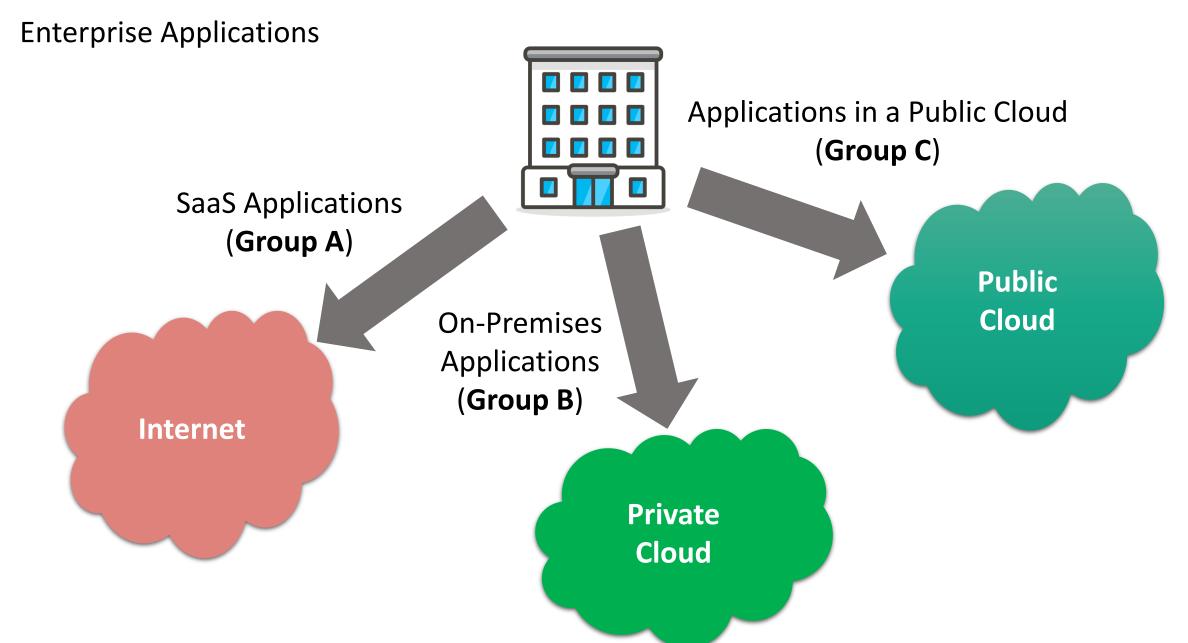




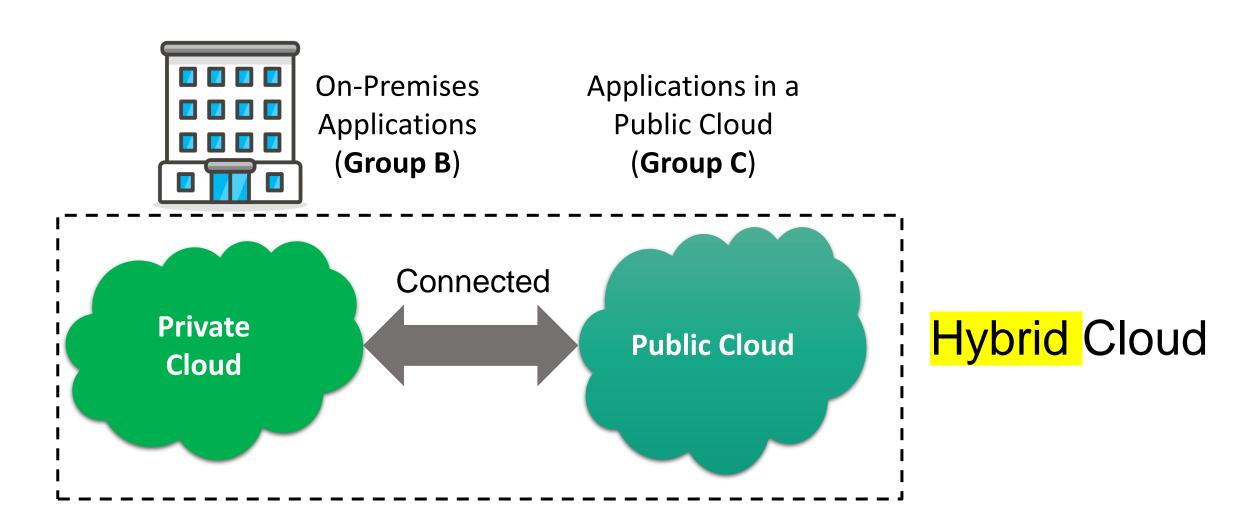
Public Cloud Provider

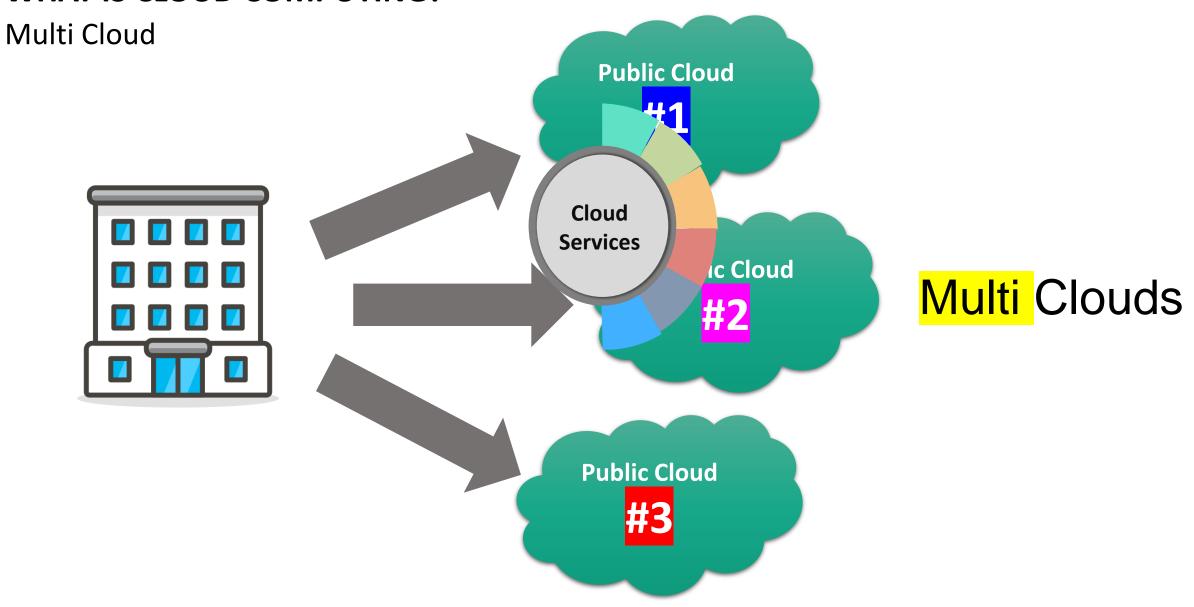
Rent IT resources on-demand



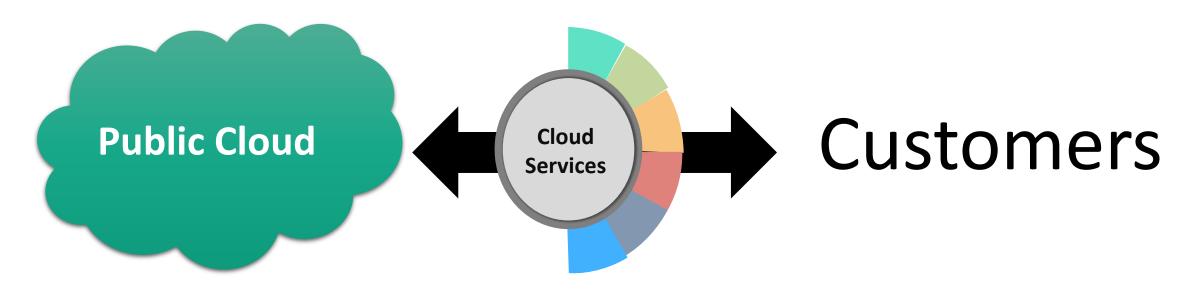


Hybrid Cloud



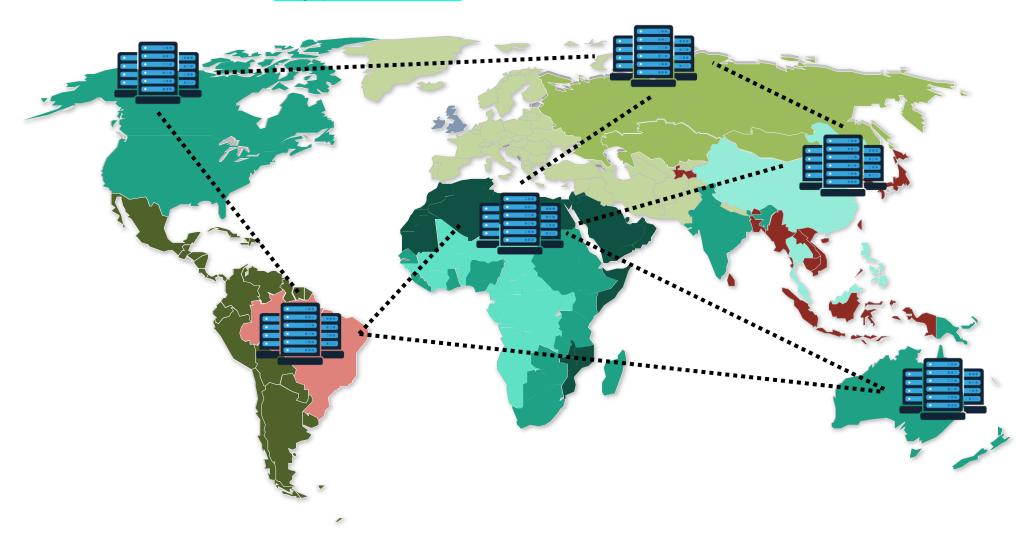


Public Cloud Providers



Pay based on consumption

Hyperscale Public Cloud Providers



Hyperscale Public Cloud Providers







Global Coverage

Almost Unlimited Capacity

Latest **Technologies** Variety of Cloud **Services**

SLAs

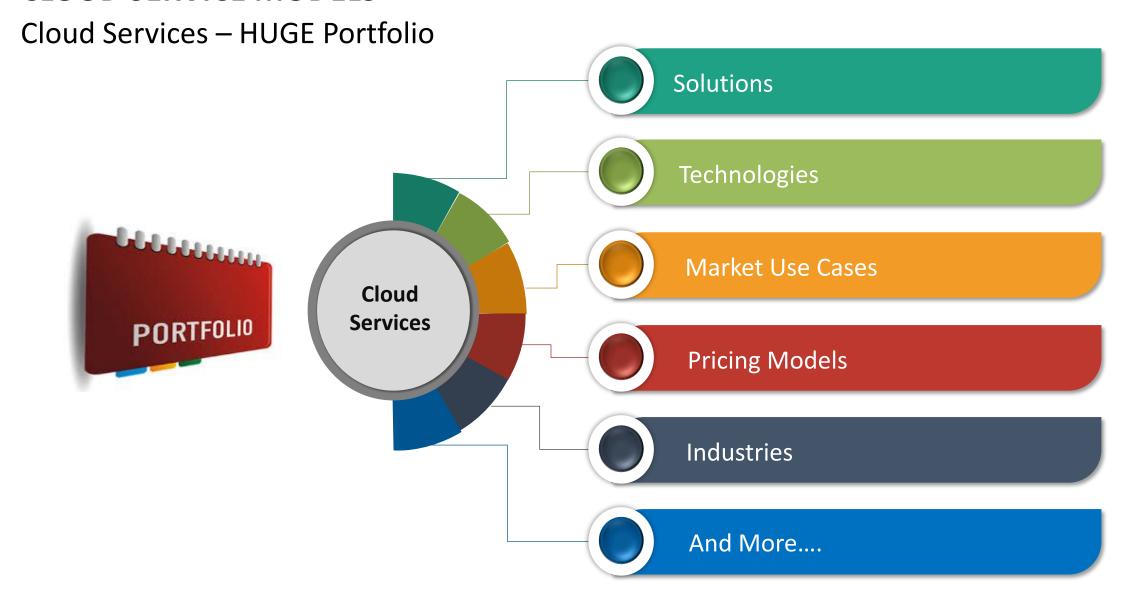
CLOUD SERVICE MODELS

"X as a Service"

A cloud computing service that is managed for you

By a cloud service provider

CLOUD SERVICE MODELS



CLOUD SERVICE MODELS

"X as a Service"

More Responsibility

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Function as a Service (FaaS)

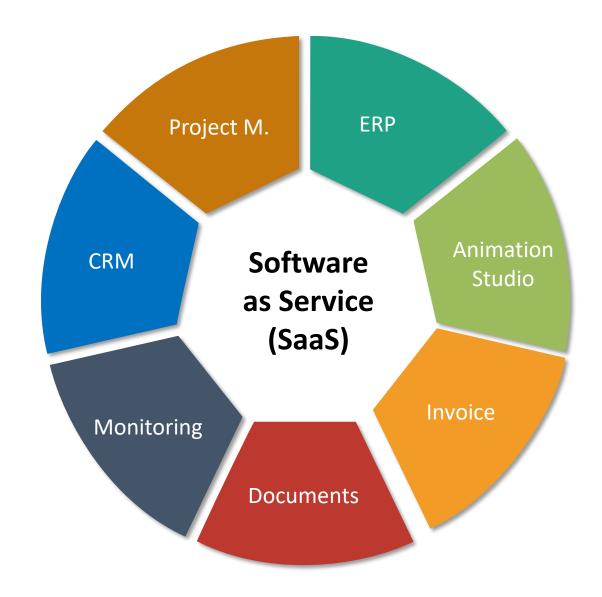
Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)

SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE (SAAS)

Consume Software Features

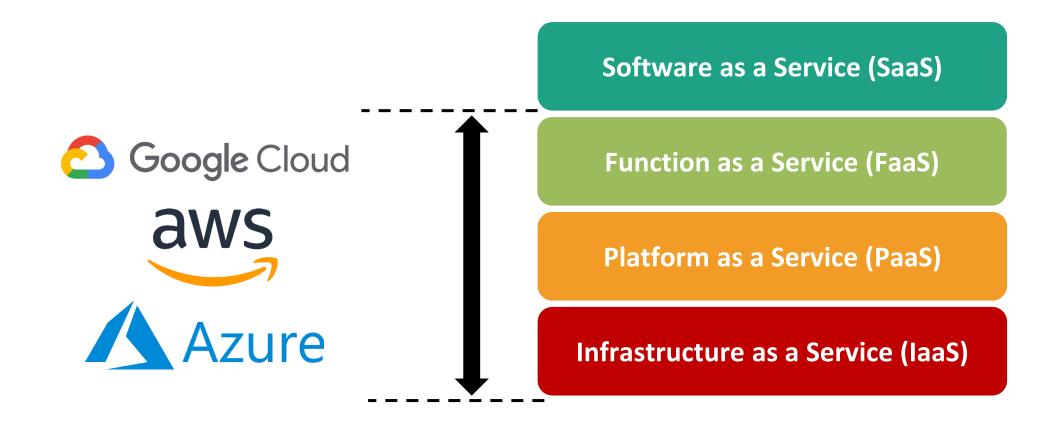
- ✓ Users are gaining access to software features
 with a web browser
- ✓ All back-end infrastructure is managed by the software provider and hosted in the cloud
- ✓ A software service with a subscription period
- ✓ No local software installation
- ✓ Quick release new features for all customers
- Drawbacks
 - Security (data stored outside...)
 - 3rd party service availability (up time)
 - End-user network connectivity



IAAS, PAAS, FAAS

Public Cloud Service Providers

How to develop and deploy an application in a cloud environment?



INFRASTRUCTURE AS A SERVICE (IAAS)

You Build Your Virtual Infrastructure

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Function as a Service (FaaS)

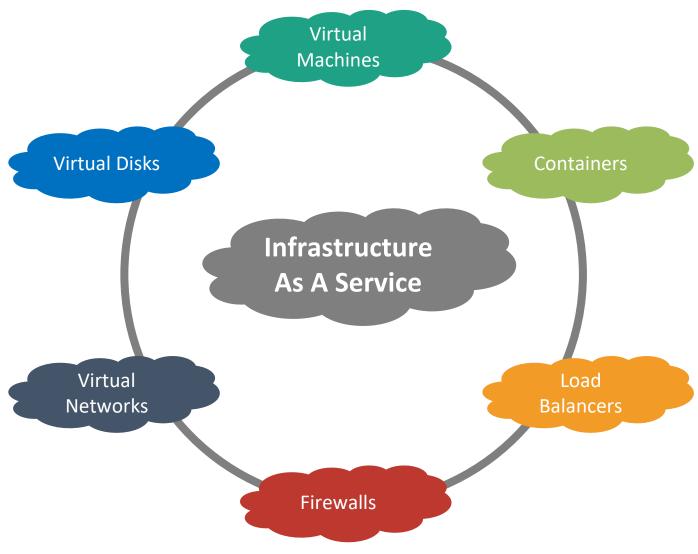
Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)

INFRASTRUCTURE AS A SERVICE (IAAS)

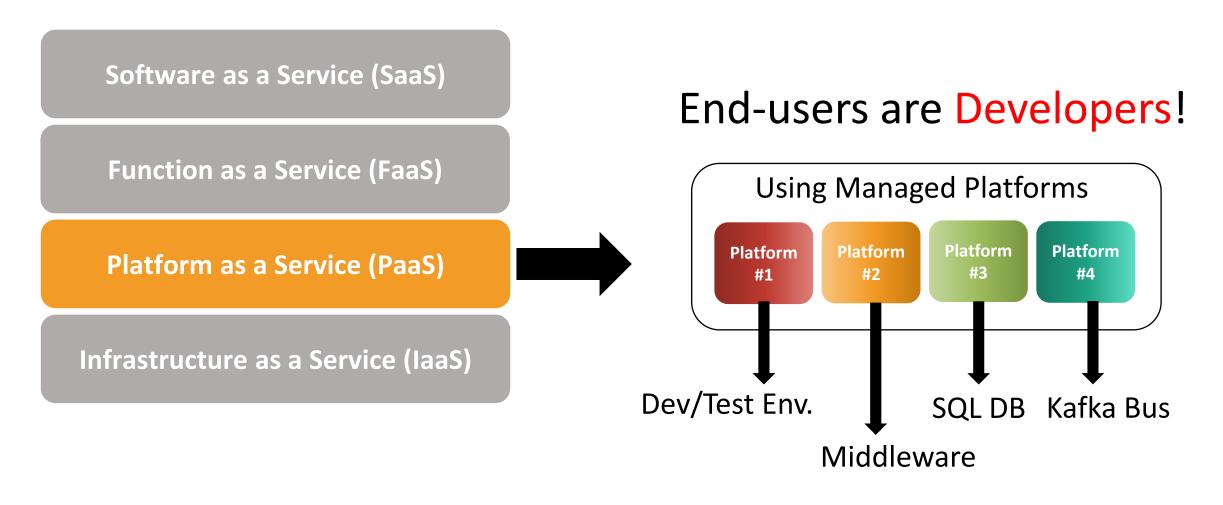
You Build Your Virtual Infrastructure

- ✓ Rent virtual resources to deploy applications
- ✓ Pay based on consumption
- ✓ Build and maintain the virtual infrastructure
- ✓ Cloud provider is handling the underling physical infrastructure
- ✓ The "first generation" of cloud computing
- ✓ Migrate existing applications to the cloud
- ✓ End-users are IT administrators



PLATFORM AS A SERVICE

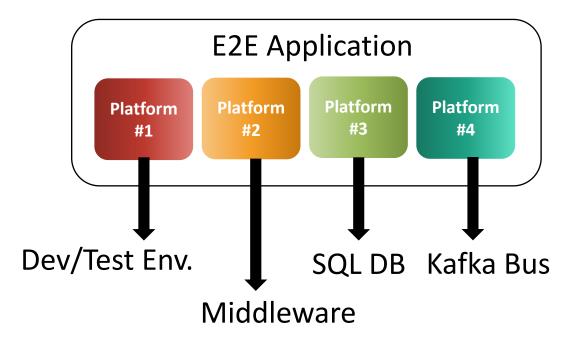
Build Your Application with Managed Platforms as Building Blocks



PLATFORM AS A SERVICE

Build Your Application with Managed Platforms as Building Blocks

- ✓ End-users are developers
- ✓ Use managed cloud services as building blocks for your E2E application
- ✓ The "second generation" of the cloud computing
- ✓ Let's focus on the application and let's the cloud provider handle the "IT overhead"
- ✓ Many types of cloud services are PaaS



FUNCTION AS A SERVICE

Forget about Servers with Serverless Computing

- ✓ End-users are developers
- ✓ "Third generation" of the cloud computing
- ✓ More cloud-native applications
- √ "Serverless" computing
- ✓ Write your application code as small functions
- ✓ A function is a piece of code waiting to be triggered by an event
- ✓ Virtual resources will be created when functions are triggered

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Function as a Service (FaaS)

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)