## Experiment-6

NAME: Ronak Surve

ROLL NO: 64 YEAR : 2023

SUBJECT NAME AND CODE: CSL605 Cloud Computing

Learning Objective:	To study and Implement Storage as a Service using Own Cloud/ AWS S3,Glaciers/ Azure Storage.
Learning Outcome:	Students will be able to to understand the concept of Cloud storage and to demonstrate the different types of storages like object storage, block level storages etc.
Course Outcome:	CSL605.2
Program Outcome:	<ol> <li>Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.</li> <li>Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.</li> <li>Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.</li> <li>Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.</li> <li>Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.</li> </ol>
Bloom's Taxonomy Level:	Analysis
Theory:	<ul> <li>What is Storage as Service? Explain different features.</li> <li>Storage as a Service (SaaS) is a cloud computing model that provides users with on-demand storage capacity over the internet. Rather than owning and maintaining physical storage infrastructure, users can pay for the amount of storage they need and access it from any location with an internet connection.</li> <li>1. Scalability: One of the key features of SaaS is its ability to scale up or down depending on the storage needs of a user. This means that users can easily adjust their storage requirements to match their current needs without having to worry about hardware limitations.</li> </ul>

	<ol> <li>Accessibility: SaaS enables users to access their data from anywhere with an internet connection. This feature is particularly useful for businesses with remote workers, as it allows them to access and share data without the need for a physical office.</li> <li>Data Backup and Recovery: SaaS providers usually offer backup and recovery services as part of their package. This means that users can rest assured that their data is safe and can be recovered in the event of a disaster.</li> <li>Security: SaaS providers implement robust security measures to protect their users' data. These measures may include encryption, access controls, and monitoring for suspicious activity.</li> <li>Cost Savings: SaaS eliminates the need for users to purchase and maintain their own storage infrastructure, which can be expensive. Instead, they pay for only the storage they need, which can result in significant cost savings.</li> <li>Service Level Agreements (SLAs): SaaS providers typically offer SLAs that guarantee a certain level of uptime, performance, and data availability. These SLAs ensure that users receive a reliable and consistent service.</li> </ol>
Procedure	Demonstrate the different types of storages like object storage, block level storages etc. supported by Cloud Platforms like Own Cloud/ AWS S3, Glaciers/ Azure Storage.
Steps	<ol> <li>Create an AWS account: If you don't already have one, create an AWS account. You will need to provide a credit card to create an account, but AWS has a free tier that you can use for 12 months.</li> <li>Create an S3 bucket: Once you have an AWS account, go to the S3 console and create a new bucket. A bucket is like a folder where you can store files. Give the bucket a name and select the region you want it to be in. You can also configure options such as versioning and encryption.</li> <li>Configure bucket permissions: By default, your bucket is private, meaning that only you can access it. You can add permissions to allow other AWS accounts or users to access your bucket, either with or without authentication.</li> <li>Upload files to your bucket: You can upload files to your bucket using the S3 console, the AWS CLI, or an SDK. You can also configure lifecycle policies to automatically delete or move files after a certain period of time.</li> <li>Access your bucket: Once you have uploaded files to your bucket, you can access them via a URL or programmatically using the AWS SDK or API. You can also configure CloudFront, AWS's content delivery network, to serve your files faster and more efficiently.</li> </ol>
Outcome:	

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