Presentation Order

Based on a Python-seeded random script (attached in GO EDU).

- 1. Meta Girls
- 2. docker compose down
- 3. Super Laika
- 4. SEverse
- 5. HoneyLemon
- 6. IoTBros
- 7. Shikono
- 8. Skibidi

After Hours

Technically, finished the course (i.e. knowing all development aspects related to Microservices).

This is **Encore**.

Anything that needs clarification? Let us <u>deal with it now</u>.

After Hours

Flexible Releases & Schedule

Slides:

- Week 13 & Week 14 released simultaneously
 ~28 Days to prepare for the final exam (29th Oct Will be there).
- Each slide has only one question as the main objective.
- Each slide has the presentation and/or the mock exam practice as the optional objective.

Submission:

- Possible to speedrun all the main objectives in Week 13. Then, use Week 14 for optional objectives.
- Submitted something each week = attendance record.
- Submit the presentation and/or the mock exam during Week 13 and/or 14
 Formally grade them for you after the class.
 (and still can send an email for the mock exam practice after this.)

After Hours

Flexible In-Class Activities

After finished the main objectives, you may:

Presentation:

 Prepare the slide and/or script in-class & ask for casual feedback.

Mock Exam:

 Do this as individual or a group (up to you), then ask for brief feedback.

You are also allowed to ask any other questions about the course in class (both the first season & the second season).

Additionally, you can arrange for a consultation session (I owed you last week).



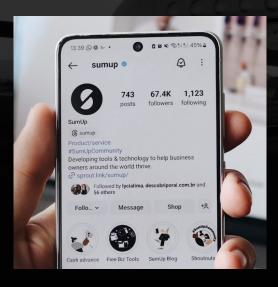
Cloud Service Types: 1. SaaS

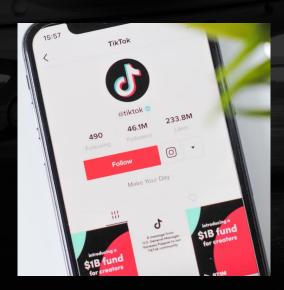
SaaS = Software as a Service.

TL;DR: On-demand Application.

- Can be a product of Microservices.
- Irrelevant to Microservices system development (i.e. cannot develop/deploy microservices on SaaS).

Example:







Cloud Service Types: 2a. PaaS

PaaS = Platform as a Service.

TL;DR: On-demand Dev. Environment.

Notable Providers: Azure App Service, Google App Engine, Heroku

Advantage:

- **Predictable Performance:**Servers are ready *from the* get-go = Requests with
 constant latency.
- Low Complexity: Focus on Software & Code. No Need to worry about infrastructure stuff.
- Stateful-Friendly: As Long as Servers are Up and Running Normally = State Stays.

Disadvantage:

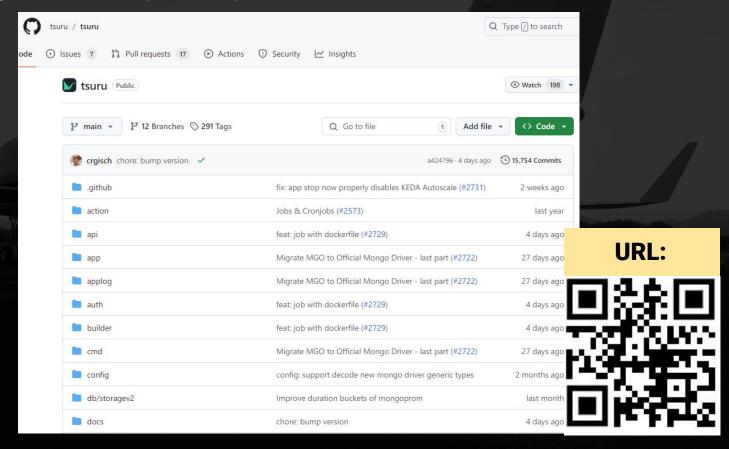
- Pay Per Server: Incur charges even when servers are not in use.
- **Providers' Limitations:**Some providers do not support certain programming languages.
- Limited Hardware-related config: May required fine-tuning for resource-heavy functions.

Cloud Service Types: 2a. PaaS

PaaS = Platform as a Service.

Example (DIY PaaS - Tsuru):

https://github.com/tsuru/tsuru



Cloud Service Types: 2b. FaaS

FaaS = Function as a Service.

TL;DR: On-demand Dev. Environment (/w different pricing). Notable Providers: AWS Lambda, Azure Functions, Google Cloud Functions.

Advantage:

- Pay Per Execution: Do not Incur charges when servers are not in use; the same Cost for paying PaaS can deploy more Servers = more scalable than PaaS.
- Low Complexity: Similar to PaaS, Focus on Software & Code. No Need to Worry about Infrastructure stuff.

Disadvantage

(Same as PaaS, plus the following):

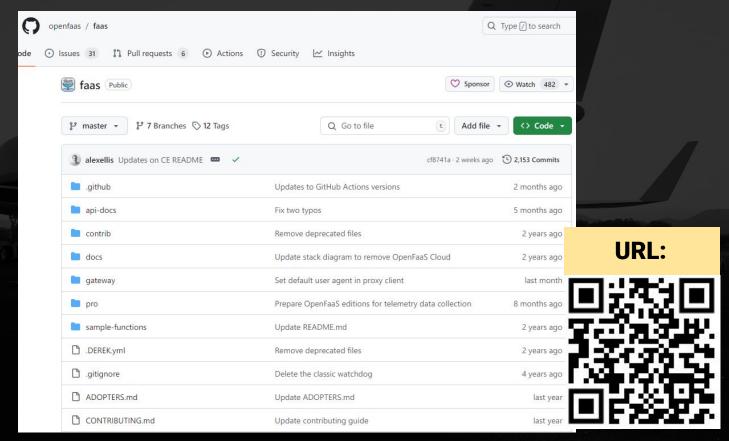
• Stateful-Challenging: Some providers cap the *lifetime of the execution* = the state may be lost when the lifetime expires.

Cloud Service Types: 2b. FaaS

FaaS = Function as a Service.

Example (DIY FaaS - Openfaas):

https://github.com/openfaas/faas



Cloud Service Types: 2b. FaaS

FaaS = Function as a Service.

Serverless Computing: "No server on your premises, we take care of the server and its configuration for you."





Cloud Service Types: 3. laaS

IaaS = Infrastructure as a Service.

TL;DR: On-demand (Virtualised) Computing Resources. Notable Providers: AWS EC2, Azure, Google Compute Engine.

Advantage:

- More customisable than the rest (both on hardware & software config sides).
- Transferred Security Risk: Infrastructural-related Security is Handled by the provider.

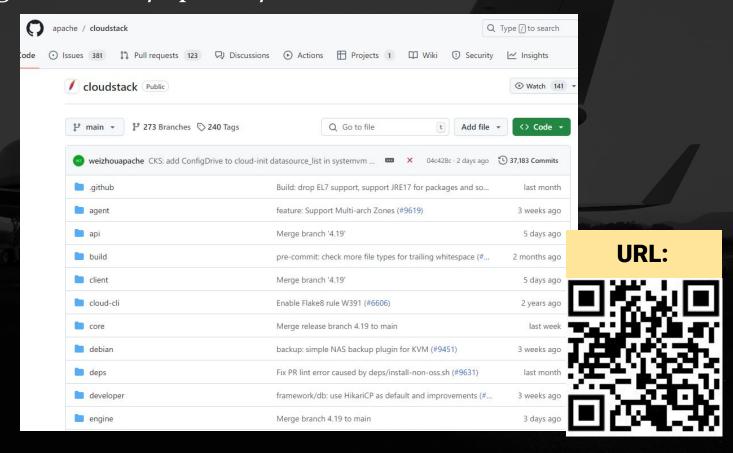
Disadvantage

- Unexpected costs: Peak traffic, which lead to additional costs (in certain pricing).
- Security risk from relying on a vendor: If a vendor config. got a common vulnerability, it may apply to all systems from the provider (e.g. Azure vs. CloudStrike).
- Moving to laaS vendors can be labour-intensive. Require planning ahead (next week).

Cloud Service Types: 3. laaS

IaaS = Infrastructure as a Service.

Example (DIY IaaS - Cloudstack): https://github.com/apache/cloudstack



Group Exercise - Week 13

Main Objective:

Which type of cloud services do you plan to use for your system?
 Why and why not? Is it related to the problem statement requirement(s)?

Optional Objective:

Practice for the presentation and/or the mock exam(s).
 & submit for formal grading.

Submit to: suwichak.fu(at)kmitl.ac.th

Subject:

[6622][Team Name] Group Exercise Submission