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CAC-1 Fog and Cloud Computing

PART-B

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⑦ → The US govt. is a major consumer of computer service and therefore, one of the major users of cloud computing networks.

→ The NIST (National Institute Standards & Technology) model originally did not require a cloud to use virtualization to pool ~~res~~ resources, nor did it ~~absolutely~~ require that a cloud support multi-tenancy in the earliest definitions.

→ The NIST architectural Framework. (NIST Model)

Deployment Model

Community

Hybrid

Private

Public

Service model

IaaS

PaaS

SaaS

Service attributes

Resource pooling

Broad network access

Measured service

On-demand self-service

Rapid elasticity

- Because cloud computing is moving toward a set of modular interacting components based on std. such as the SOA
- The NIST cloud model doesn't address a no. of intermediary services such as transaction / service brokers, provisioning, integration & interoperability services that form the basis for many cloud computing paradigms.

⑨ → Web Services are open std. (XML, SOAP, HTTP etc.) based web applications that interact with other web applications for the purpose of exchanging data.

→ They can convert ^{your} application into a web application which can publish its funcn / message to the rest of the world.

→ The basic web service platform is XML + HTTP.

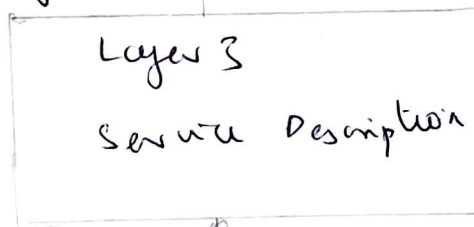
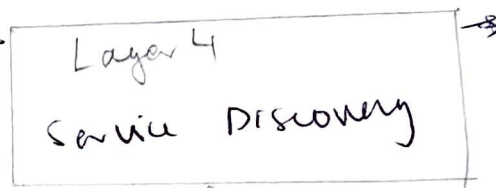
→ An app which runs on web and provides generic services.

The following are the roles of web services:-

- (i) Service provider: Provider of the web service and implements the service and makes it available on internet
- (ii) Service Requestor: Any consumer of the web service.
- (iii) Service Category:- Logically centralized directory

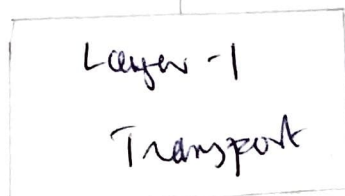
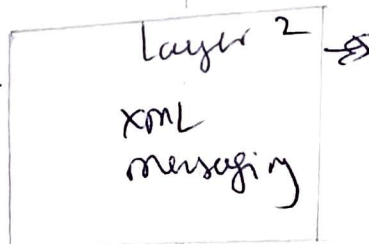
of ~~ser~~ services.

Responsible for
describing the
public interface
services into
common registry.

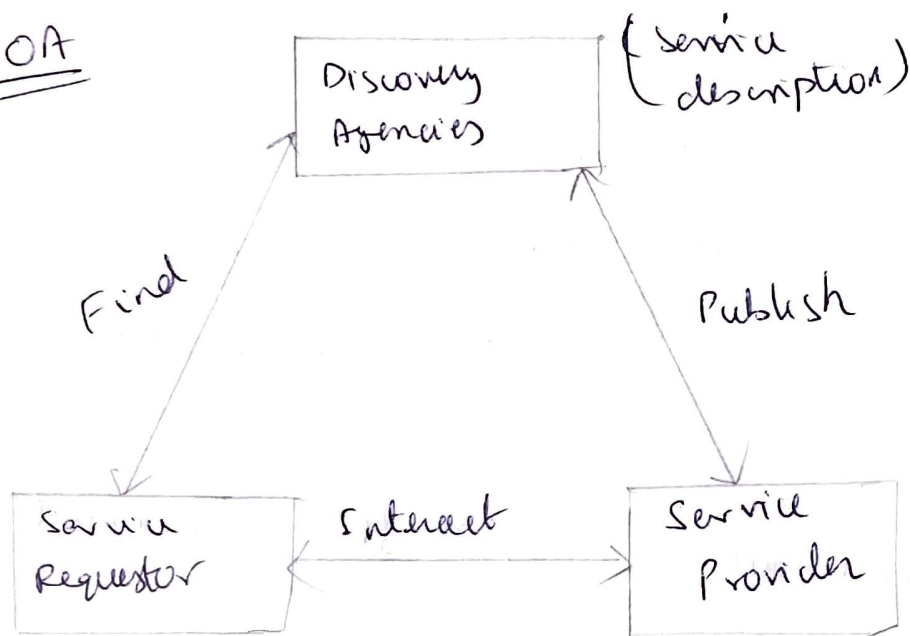


Responsible for describing
the Public Interface to a
specific web service

Responsible for
encoding messages
in a common XML
format



Responsible for transporting
messages

SOAPART - A

- ① Cloud Computing is the technology that uses the internet and central remote servers to maintain data and applications.
- ② The following are the service based models:
 - ① Infrastructure as a Service
 - ② Platform as a Service
 - ③ SaaS as a service
 - ④ Identity as a service
 - ⑤ Compliance as a service.

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③	Public cloud	Private cloud	Hybrid cloud	Community cloud
①	Allows systems to be easily accessible to the gen. public	Allows systems & services to be accessible within an organization	Mixture of public & private	Allows systems and services be accessible by group of organisations
①②	less secure	Highly secure	critical activities are performed using public private and non-critical using public	less secure due to easy access by a group of organisations

④ cloud computing

web 2.0

<p>① More specific & definite</p> <p>② Way of send searching thro data</p> <p>③ About computers</p> <p>④ Internet as a computing platform</p>	<p>Programming and business model</p> <p>Sharing entire piece of data b/w diff. websites</p> <p>About people</p> <p>Attempt to explore and explain the business rules of that platform.</p>
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- ⑤ They allow ~~that~~ the users to interact with S/W
over the internet cloud services that store the
data, secure, etc.