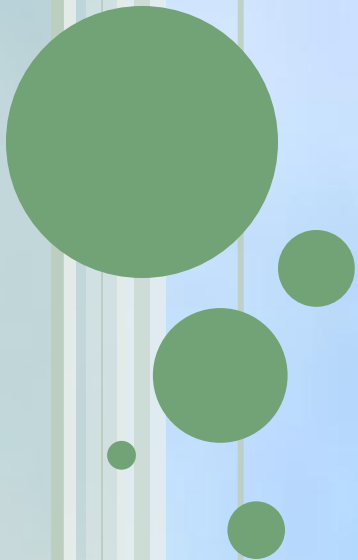


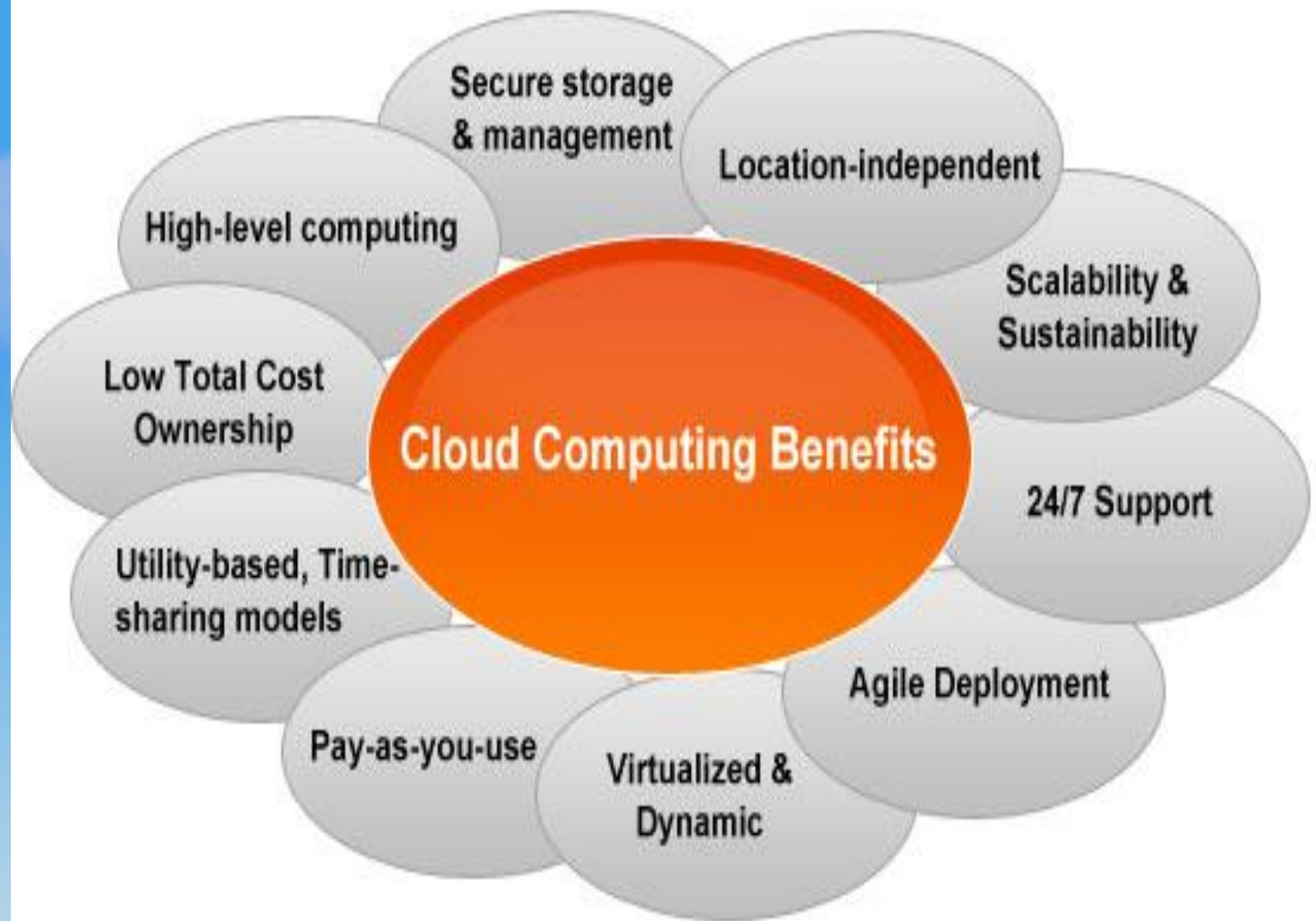
# INTRODUCTION TO CLOUD COMPUTING



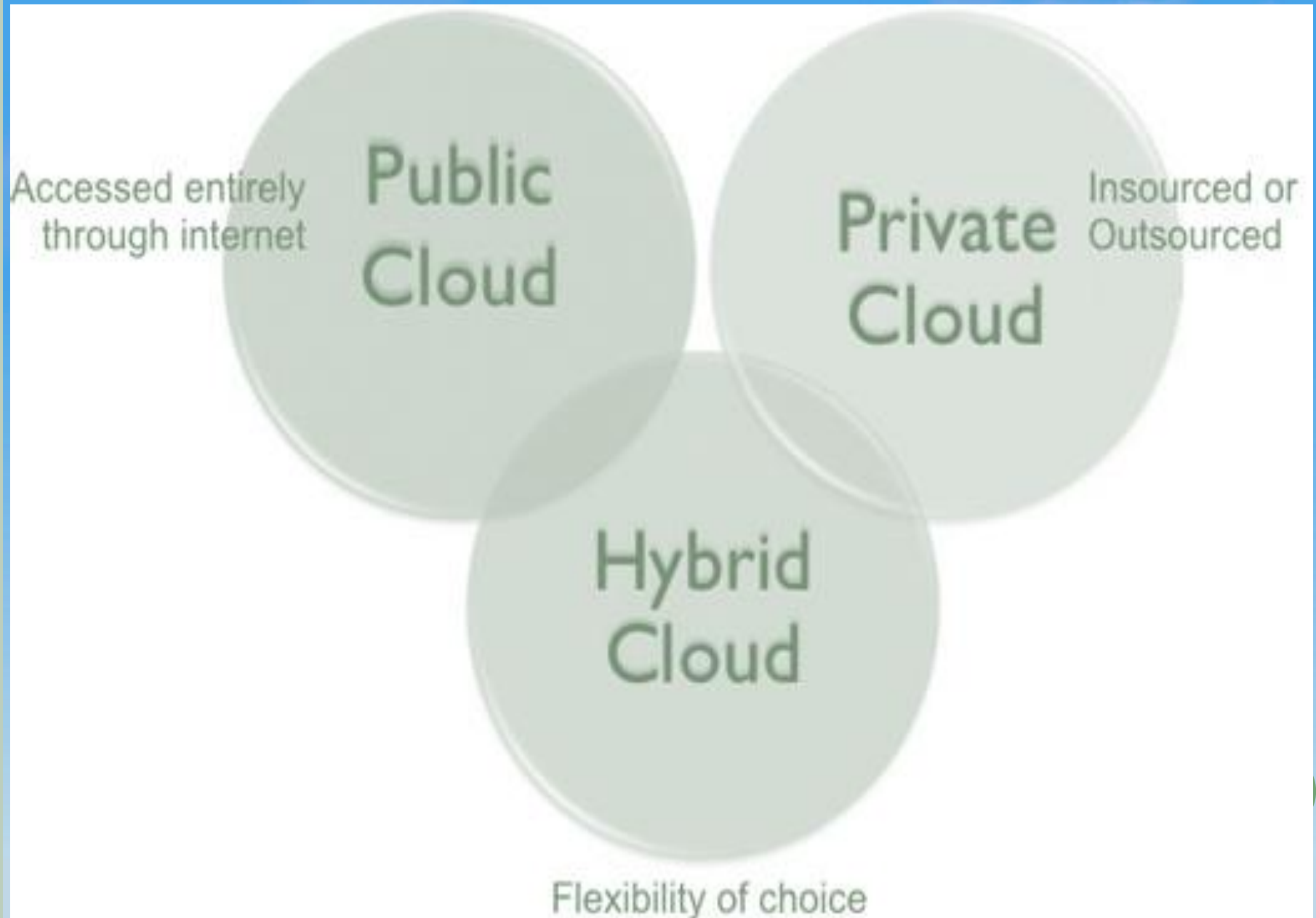
# INTRODUCTION

## What is Cloud Computing?

- Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.
- Cloud computing is a collection of computing resources, networking devices, storage management solutions, and virtualization applications which are available on demand, and delivered economically.



# TYPES OF CLOUDS



# CLOUD SERVICE MODELS

- **Infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS)**
- **Platform-as-a-service(PaaS)**
- **Software-as-a-service (SaaS)**

# INFRASTRUCTURE-AS-A-SERVICE (IAAS)

- **Infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS)**, can be defined as the use of servers, storage, network ,operating systems and virtualization to enable utility like services for users.
- IaaS enables on-demand provisioning of computational resources in the form of virtual machines in cloud data center.
- E.g.Rackspace,AWS,Windows Azure etc.

# PLATFORM-AS-A-SERVICE(PAAS)

- **Platform-as-a-service(PaaS)**, can be defined as a computing platform that allows the creation of web applications quickly and easily and without the complexity of buying,installing and maintaining the software and infrastructure underneath it
- E.g.Googleapp Engine, Windows Azure etc.

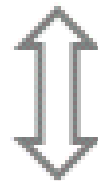
# SOFTWARE-AS-A-SERVICE(SAAS)

- **Software-as-a-service (SaaS)** provides on demand Application delivery using cloud infrastructure to the user without any installation
- Software-as-a-Service gives subscribed or pay-per-use users access to software or services that reside in the cloud and not on the user's device.
- E.g. Googledocs, Salesforce, Gmail etc.



# Cloud Clients

Web browser, mobile app, thin client, terminal emulator, ...



Application

## SaaS

CRM, Email, virtual desktop, communication, games, ...

Platform

## PaaS

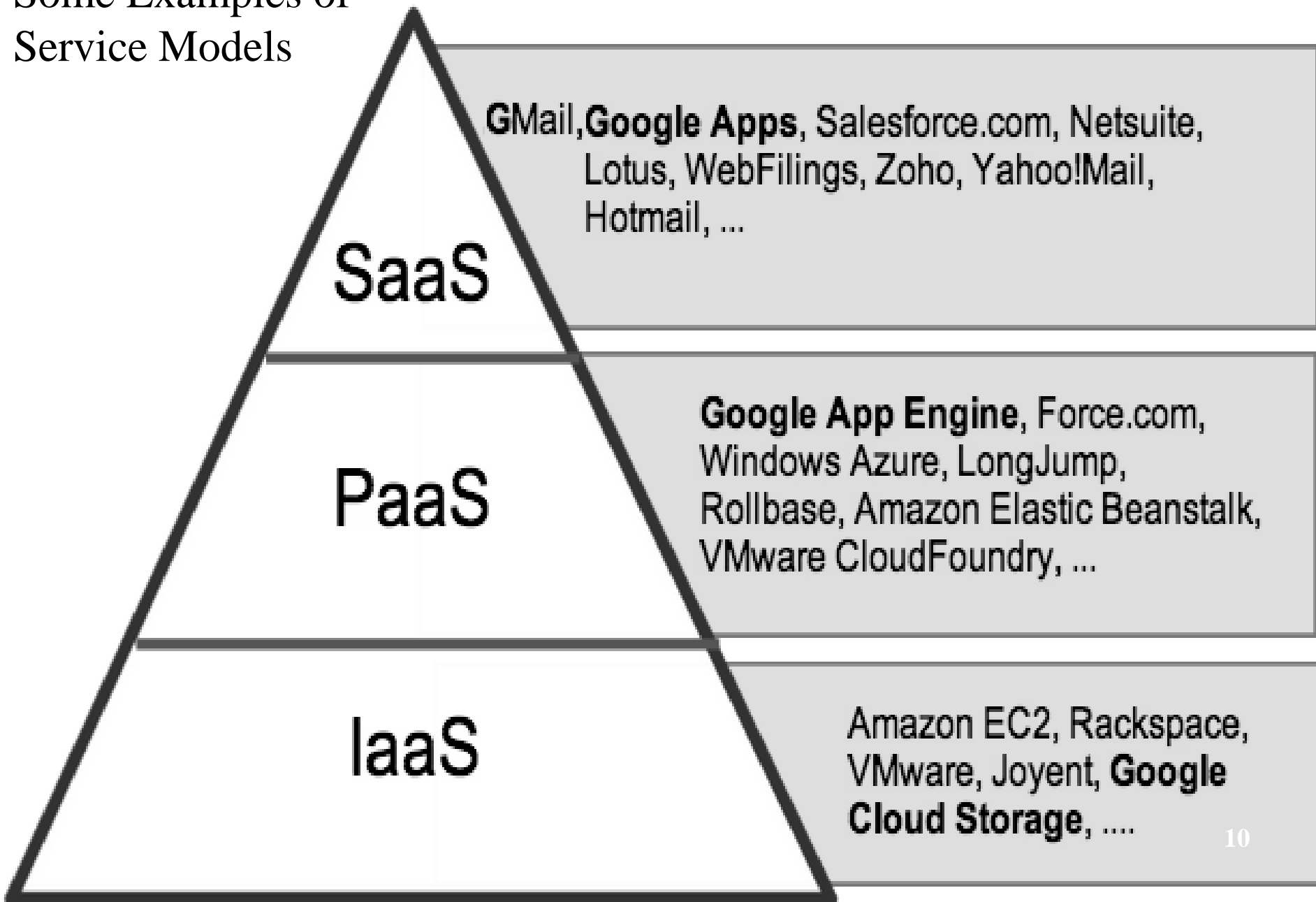
Execution runtime, database, web server, development tools, ...

Infra-structure

## IaaS









Virtual machines, servers, storage, load balancers, network, ...

# Some Examples of Service Models



# INTRODUCTION TO AWS

# Service Breadth & Depth

Enterprise Applications	 Virtual Desktops		 Collaboration and Sharing	
Platform Services	<b>Analytics</b>  Hadoop  Real-time Streaming Data  Data Warehouse  Data Pipelines	<b>App Services</b>  Queuing & Notifications  Workflow  App streaming  Transcoding  Email  Search	<b>Deployment &amp; Management</b>  One-click web app deployment  Dev/ops resource management  Resource Templates	<b>Mobile Services</b>  Identity  Sync  Mobile Analytics  Push Notifications
	 Identity Management	 Access Control	 Usage Auditing	 Key Storage
Administration & Security	 Monitoring and Logs			
Core Services	 Compute (VMs, Auto-scaling and Load Balancing)	 Storage (Object, Block and Archival)	 CDN	 Databases (Relational, NoSQL, Caching)
Infrastructure	 Regions	 Availability Zones	 Points of Presence	 Networking (VPC, DX, DNS)

# Pace of Innovation

- Since inception AWS has:
  - Released 1111 new services and features
  - Introduced more than 40 major new services
  - Announced 48 price reductions

**+24**

Amazon EBS  
Amazon CloudFront  
2008

**+48**

Elastic Load Balancing  
Auto Scaling  
Amazon VPC  
Amazon RDS  
2009

**+61**

Amazon SNS  
AWS Identity & Access Management  
Amazon Route 53  
2010

**+82**

Amazon SES  
AWS Elastic Beanstalk  
AWS CloudFormation  
Amazon ElastiCache  
AWS Direct Connect  
GovCloud  
2011

**+159**

AWS Storage Gateway  
Amazon Dynamo DB  
Amazon CloudSearch  
Amazon SWF  
Amazon Glacier  
Amazon Redshift  
AWS Data Pipeline  
2012

**+280**

Amazon Elastic Transcoder  
AWS OpsWorks  
Amazon CloudHSM  
Amazon AppStream  
Amazon CloudTrail  
Amazon WorkSpaces  
Amazon Kinesis  
2013

**+516**

Amazon EC2  
Container Service  
AWS Lambda  
AWS Service Catalog  
AWS Config  
AWS CodeDeploy  
AWS CodeCommit  
AWS CodePipeline  
AWS Key Management Service  
Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL  
Amazon Cognito  
Amazon Mobile Analytics  
Amazon Zocalo  
AWS Directory Service  
2014

# Global Footprint

Everyday, AWS adds enough new server capacity to support Amazon.com when it was a \$7 billion global enterprise.

- Over 1 million active customers across 190 countries
- 900+ government agencies
- 3,400+ educational institutions
- 11 Regions
- 28 Availability Zones
- 53 Edge Locations



# Benefits of Using AWS



# Architected To Meet Your Security Requirements

Certifications and accreditations for workloads that matter



FISMA



*"Based on our experience, I believe that we can be even more secure in the AWS cloud than in our own data centers."*

– Tom Soderstrom, CTO, NASA JPL





# Experience with Operational Reliability

Our goal is to make our operational performance indistinguishable from perfect.

- We have spent over a decade building the world's most reliable, secure, scalable, and cost-effective infrastructure.
- Service SLAs between 99.9% and 100% availability. Amazon S3 maintains a durability of 99.999999999%.
- Availability Zones exist on isolated fault lines, flood plains, and electrical grids to substantially reduce the chance of simultaneous failure.
- The AWS Service Health Dashboard provides 24/7 visibility in the real-time operational status of all services around the globe.



# Many Purchase Options to Support Different Needs

## Free Tier

Get Started on AWS with free usage & no commitment

Good for Initial evaluation



## On-Demand

Pay for compute capacity by the hour with no long-term commitments

Ideal for Development & Test



## Reserved

Make a low, one-time payment and receive a significant discount on the hourly charge

Ideal for baseline workloads



## Spot

Bid for unused capacity, charged at a Spot Price which fluctuates based on supply and demand

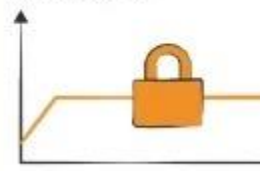
Ideal for Test scenarios, Simulations



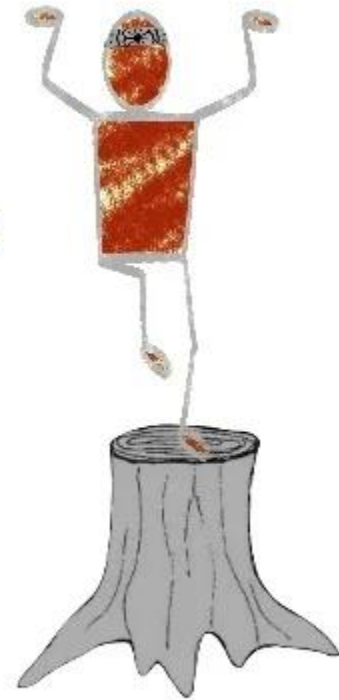
## Dedicated

Launch instances within Amazon VPC that run on hardware dedicated to a single customer

For highly sensitive compliance related workloads



**Increased agility** has become the  
#1 reason businesses use the AWS  
cloud



# AWS Services



# Compute Services

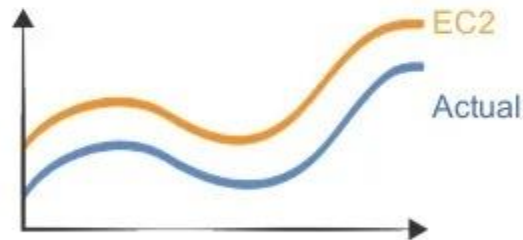
## Amazon EC2

Elastic **Virtual servers**  
in the cloud



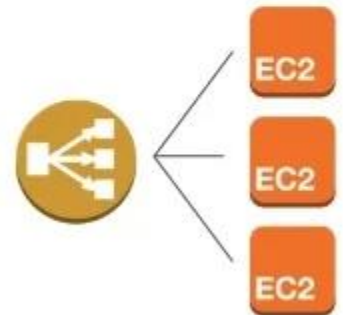
## Auto Scaling

**Automated scaling**  
of EC2 capacity



## Elastic Load Balancing

Dynamic **traffic distribution**



# Networking Services

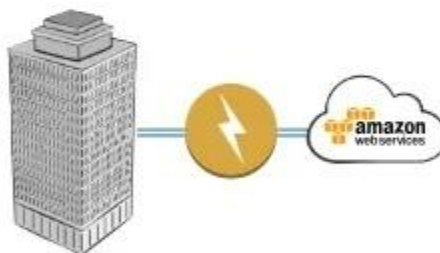
## Amazon VPC:

**Private, isolated**  
section of the AWS  
Cloud



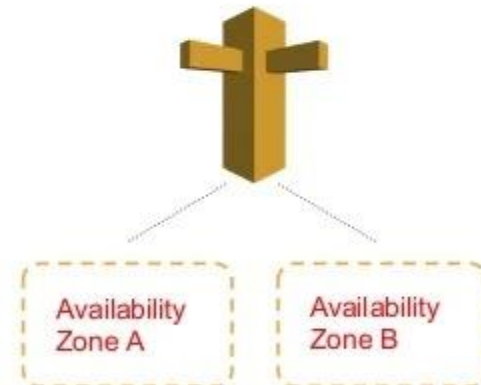
## AWS DirectConnect

**Private connectivity**  
between AWS and your  
datacenter



## Amazon Route 53

**Domain Name System**  
(DNS) web service.



# Storage Services

## Amazon EBS

Block storage for use with Amazon EC2



## Amazon S3

Internet scale storage via API



Images  
Videos  
Files  
Binaries  
Snapshots

## Amazon Glacier

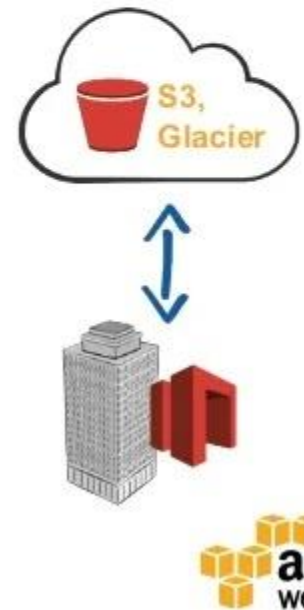
Storage for archiving and backup



Images  
Videos  
Files  
Binaries  
Snapshots

## AWS Storage Gateway

Integrates on-premises IT and AWS storage



# Database Services

## Amazon RDS

Managed **relational**  
database service



## Amazon DynamoDB

Managed **NoSQL**  
database service



## Amazon ElastiCache

In-Memory **Caching**  
Service





# Big Data Services

## Amazon EMR (Elastic Map Reduce)

Hosted **Hadoop**  
framework



## AWS Data Pipeline

**Move data** among AWS  
services and on-  
premises data sources



## Amazon Redshift

Petabyte-scale **data**  
**warehouse** service



# Application Services

## Amazon CloudFront

distribute content  
globally



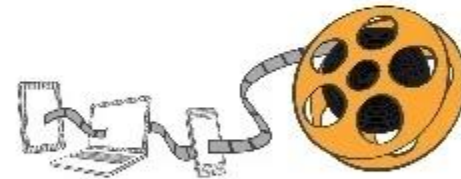
## Amazon CloudSearch

Managed search  
service



## Amazon Elastic Transcoder

Video transcoding  
in the cloud



# Deployment & Administration

## Amazon CloudWatch

Monitor resources



## AWS IAM (Identity & Access Mgmt)

Manage users, groups & permissions



## AWS CloudFormation

Templates to deploy & manage



## AWS OpsWorks

Dev-Ops framework for application lifecycle management



## AWS Elastic Beanstalk

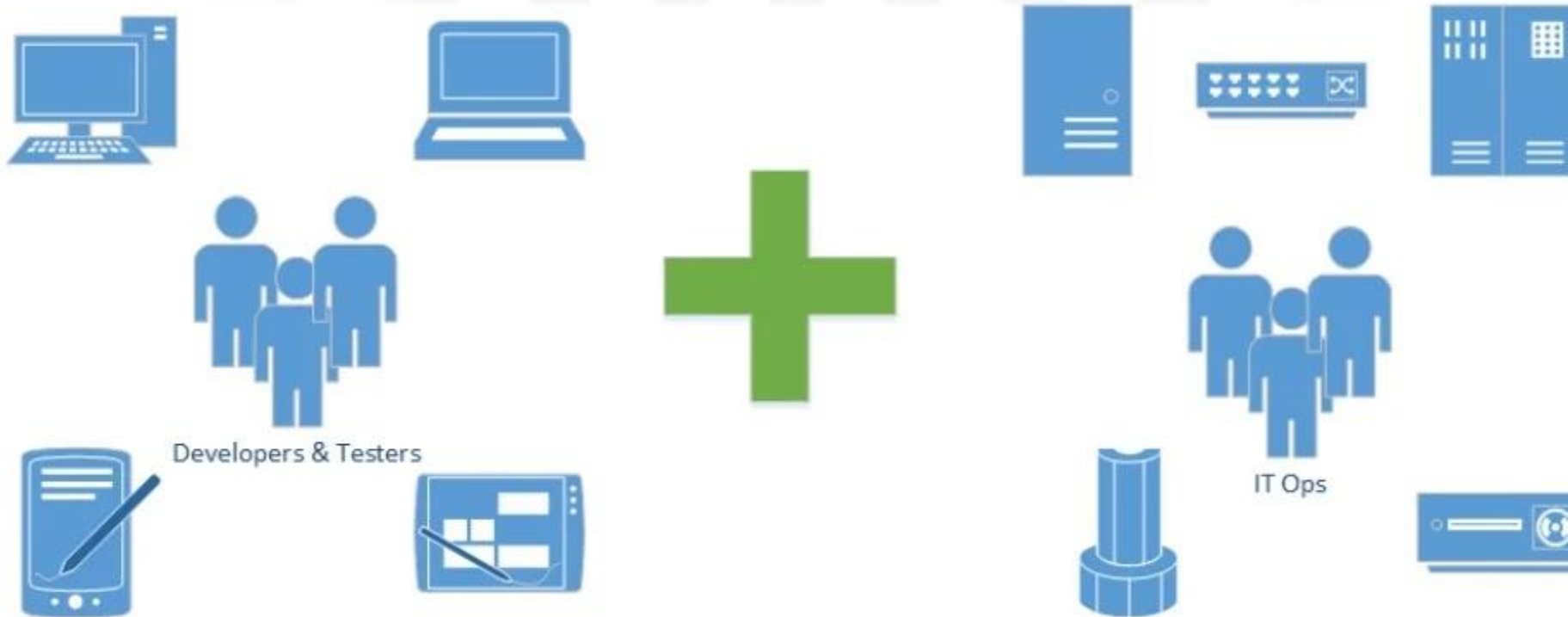
Automate resource management





# INTRODUCTION TO DEVOPS

# What is DevOps?



# What is DevOps?

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- DevOps (a combination of development and operations) is a software development method that stresses communication, collaboration and integration between software developers and information technology(IT) professionals thereby
  - Enable rapid evolution of products or services
  - Reduce risk, improve quality across portfolio, and



# What is DevOps?

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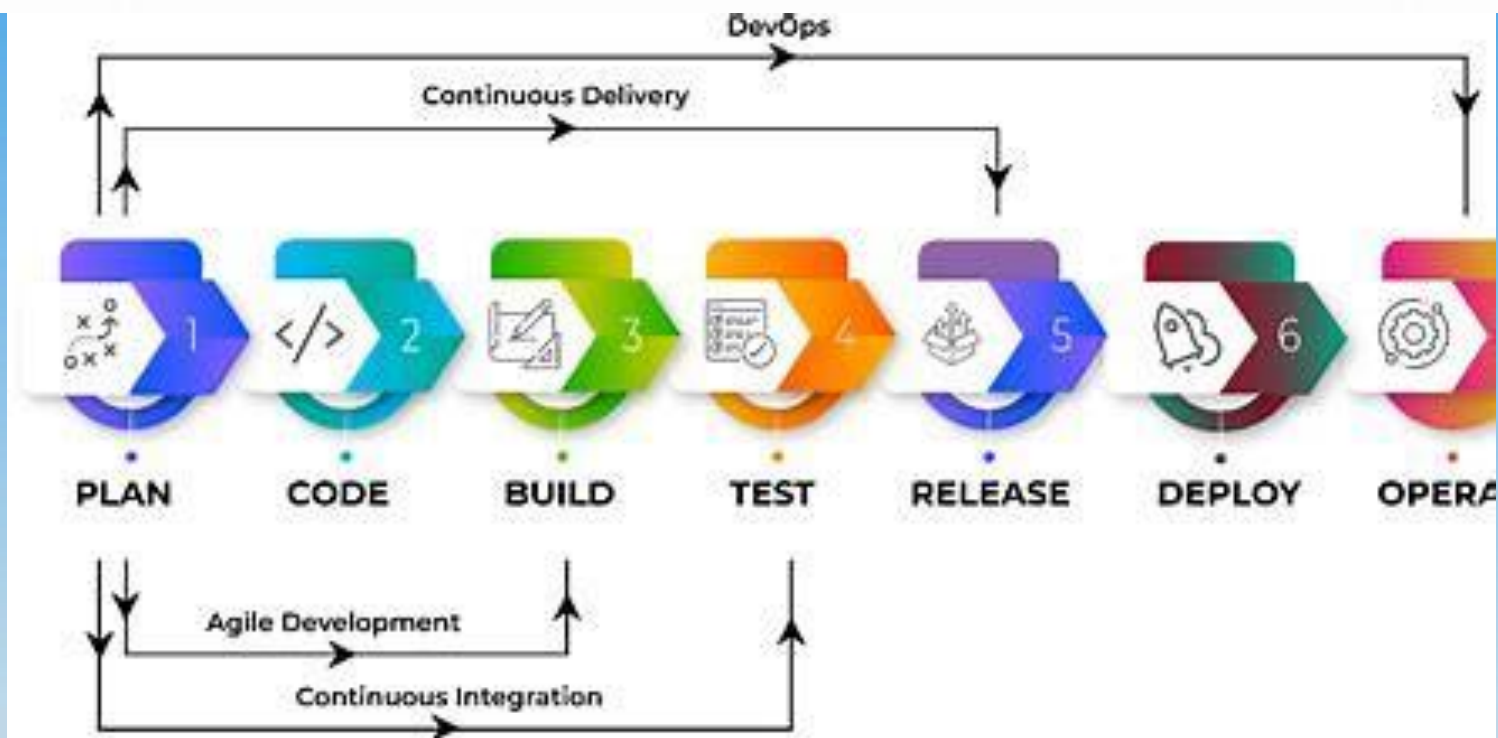
- DevOps integration targets product delivery, quality testing, feature development and maintenance releases in order to improve reliability and security and faster development and deployment cycles.
- The adoption of DevOps is being driven by factors such as:
- Use of agile and other development processes and methodologies
- Demand for an increased rate of production releases from application and business stakeholders
- Wide availability of virtualized and cloud infrastructure from internal and external providers
- Increased usage of data center automation and

# Principles of DevOps

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- Develop and test in an environment similar to production
- Deploy builds frequently
- Validate operation quality continuously





## Dev and Ops

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- Developers work with Ops to understand the impact of code changes
- Developers now work more closely with production-equivalent systems
- Developers focuses on metrics required by Ops team like PSR
- Ops now have more clarity on infrastructure needs
- More automation on deployment
- Closely monitors the Dev – Test – Prod pipeline for each deployment with immediate feedback
- Better collaboration and communication

Hyper-scale

Open &  
flexible

Enterprise  
proven

Hybrid

# Open + Flexible

## Management



## Applications



## App Frameworks



## Databases & Middleware

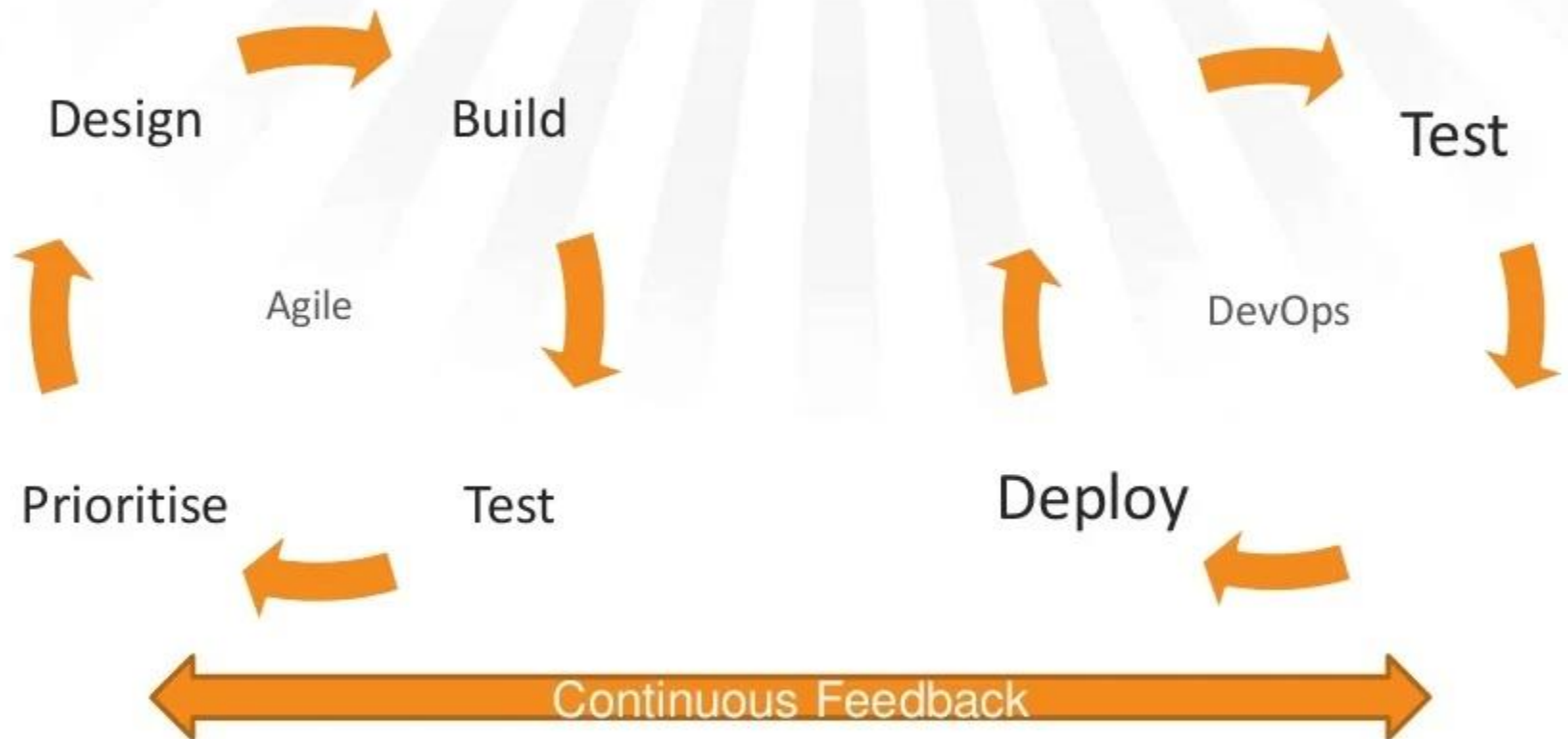


## Infrastructure



# Agile + DevOps

Continuous Integration extended as Continuous Delivery





# THANK YOU