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TE AI & DS / SEM – VI **ROLL NO - 73**

SBL CC EXPERIMENT NO - 1

Q1. What Is Cloud Computing?

ANS:- Cloud computing is a technology paradigm that revolutionizes the way computing resources are accessed, delivered, and managed. Unlike traditional models relying on local servers or personal devices, cloud computing provides on-demand self-service, allowing users to provision and control computing resources as needed. The services, including storage, processing power, and software applications, are accessed over the internet from various devices through broad network access. Resource pooling ensures efficient utilization of computing resources, while rapid elasticity allows users to scale their resources quickly based on demand, leading to cost savings and improved performance. Cloud computing operates on a measured service model, where users are billed based on their usage, promoting transparency and cost control. It is categorized into Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS), catering to different levels of abstraction and management responsibilities. This technology has become integral to modern IT infrastructure, enabling organizations and individuals to access powerful computing capabilities without the need for significant upfront investments, with major providers such as Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform leading the way.

Q2. Origin of Cloud Computing?

ANS:- The concept of cloud computing has roots in the early development of computer networking and the idea of providing computing resources as a utility. The term "cloud computing" itself gained prominence in the mid-2000s, but its origins can be traced back to various technological advancements and influences.

One key precursor to cloud computing was the evolution of utility computing, where computing resources were treated as a service and charged based on usage. In the 1960s and 1970s, mainframe computers were shared among multiple users, resembling the idea of resource pooling that is fundamental to cloud computing.

The development of the internet and the growth of network technologies also played a crucial role. As the internet became more prevalent in the 1990s, the idea of accessing computing resources remotely gained momentum. Service providers started offering hosting services and virtual private servers, laying the groundwork for the cloud computing model.

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is often credited with popularizing modern cloud computing. In 2006, AWS launched its Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) service, allowing users to rent virtual servers on-demand. This marked a significant shift towards scalable and flexible computing resources delivered over the internet. Other major cloud providers, such as Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud Platform, followed suit, further solidifying the cloud computing industry.

While the concept of sharing computing resources remotely has historical roots, the term "cloud computing" and its current form as a scalable, on-demand service model became widely recognized and adopted in the 21st century.

Q3. What Is Cloud Queue Model?

ANS:- The cloud queue model is an architectural approach in cloud computing that leverages message queues for asynchronous communication between different components or services within a distributed system. In this model, producers generate messages and enqueue them into a shared message queue, while consumers dequeue and process these messages independently. The key advantage lies in the decoupling of components, allowing them to operate without direct awareness of each other. This asynchronous communication enhances system flexibility, scalability, and responsiveness. Cloud-based message queuing services, such as Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) in AWS, Azure Queue Storage in Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Pub/Sub in Google Cloud Platform, offer scalable and reliable solutions for implementing the cloud queue model. These services contribute to efficient, fault-tolerant, and loosely coupled architectures in cloud environments.

Q4. What Is Cloud Cube Model?

ANS:- The Cloud Cube Model is a revolutionary framework developed by the Jericho Forum, aiming to redefine how we approach cloud computing. This model categorizes cloud networks based on four fundamental dimensions, each vital in securing and optimizing cloud-based operations.

4 Types of Dimensions in Cloud Cube -

● Internal/External: This dimension clarifies the physical location of data, impacting the cloud's boundary and data accessibility.

● Proprietary/Open: It delves into ownership and data sharing, differentiating between proprietary systems under an organization's secure control and open technologies with multiple suppliers.

● Perimeterized/De-Perimeterized: This dimension revolves around the concept of boundaries in cloud computing. Perimeterized operations maintain traditional boundaries with network firewalls, while de-perimeterized operations expand cloud boundaries using innovative techniques.

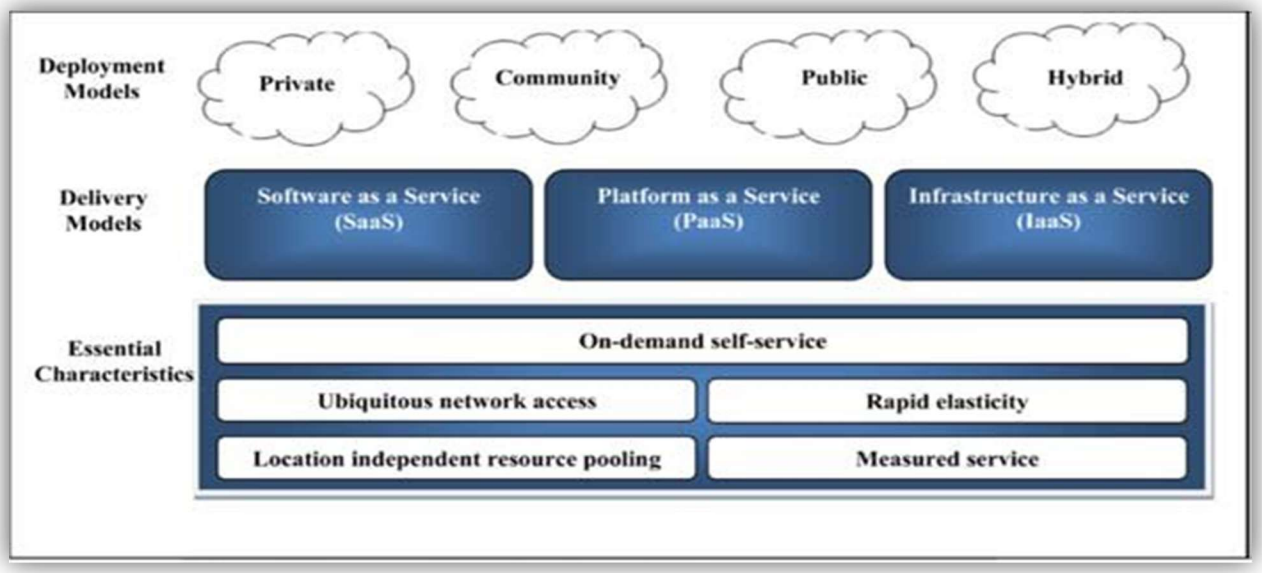
● Insourced/Outsourced: The insourced dimension represents in-house services, while the outsourced dimension involves third-party service providers. Collaboration agreements and data management are pivotal factors here.

Q5. NIST Model Diagram?

ANS:- The NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) cloud computing model outlines a comprehensive framework, represented as a triangle, encompassing essential characteristics, service models, and deployment models. At its pinnacle are the essential characteristics, defining the fundamental attributes of cloud computing. These include on-demand self-service, broad network access, resource pooling, rapid elasticity, and measured service. Together, they form the cornerstone of cloud computing, enabling users to dynamically provision resources, access services over diverse networks, share and allocate pooled resources, scale swiftly in response to demand, and transparently measure and monitor usage.

Branching from the essential characteristics are the service models, comprising Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). IaaS provides virtualized computing resources, while PaaS offers a comprehensive platform for application development and deployment, and SaaS

delivers software applications over the internet. These service models cater to varying levels of abstraction, allowing users to choose the depth of control and management they require.



On the other side of the triangle are the deployment models: public, private, community, and hybrid clouds. Public clouds are available to the general public, private clouds are exclusive to a single organization, community clouds are shared by several organizations with common concerns, and hybrid clouds combine two or more deployment models. These deployment models enable organizations to tailor their cloud infrastructure to meet specific needs, balancing considerations such as security, control, and collaboration.

The NIST cloud computing model, encapsulated in this triangular framework, serves as a guide for understanding the essential components of cloud computing, facilitating communication, and aiding in the selection and implementation of cloud services tailored to diverse organizational requirements.

Q6. What Are Five Essential Characteristics Of Cloud Computing?

ANS:- The five essential characteristics of cloud computing, as defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), are:-

1. On Demand Self-Service:

Users can independently provision computing resources, such as server instances or storage, as needed without requiring human intervention from the service provider. This characteristic allows for flexibility and responsiveness, as users can scale resources up or down based on demand.

2. Broad Network Access:

Cloud services are accessible over the network and can be accessed by a variety of devices, such as laptops, smartphones, and tablets. This characteristic emphasizes the importance of providing ubiquitous access to cloud resources, enabling users to connect from different locations and devices.

3. Resource Pooling:

Computing resources are pooled and shared among multiple users or tenants. The provider's infrastructure is dynamically assigned and reassigned based on demand. Resource pooling ensures efficient utilization of resources and supports the multi-tenancy model where multiple users share the same resources without interfering with each other.

4. Rapid Elasticity:

Cloud resources can be rapidly and elastically provisioned and released to scale up or down with demand. This characteristic enables organizations to quickly adapt to changing workloads, ensuring optimal performance and cost efficiency. It is particularly valuable in scenarios where demand fluctuates over time.

5. Measured Service:

Cloud systems automatically control and optimize resource usage by leveraging metering capabilities. Resource usage is monitored, controlled, and reported, providing transparency for both the provider and the consumer. Measured service allows users to pay for the resources they consume, aligning costs with actual usage.

These essential characteristics collectively define the nature of cloud computing, distinguishing it from traditional computing models. They contribute to the agility, scalability, and cost-effectiveness that make cloud computing a popular choice for businesses and individuals seeking flexible and efficient IT solutions.

Q7. Explain Three Service Models?

ANS:- These service models represent different levels of abstraction and management responsibilities, providing users with options based on their specific needs and preferences.

1. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):

Definition: IaaS is a cloud computing service model that provides virtualized computing resources over the internet. It includes essential infrastructure components such as virtual machines, storage, and networks.

Key Features:

Users have control over the operating systems, applications, and other software running on the virtualized infrastructure. IaaS enables users to scale resources up or down based on demand, providing flexibility in resource allocation. Users are responsible for managing and maintaining the operating systems, middleware, and applications deployed on the provided infrastructure.

2. Platform as a Service (PaaS):

Definition: PaaS is a cloud computing service model that offers a platform that includes both the underlying infrastructure and tools and services needed for application development, deployment, and management.

Key Features:

Developers can focus on building and deploying applications without dealing with the complexities of managing the underlying infrastructure. PaaS providers typically offer development frameworks, databases, and other tools to streamline the application development process. It abstracts much of the complexity

involved in infrastructure management, allowing for quicker development and deployment cycles.

3. Software as a Service (SaaS):

Definition: SaaS is a cloud computing service model that delivers software applications over the internet. Instead of installing and running software locally, users access the software through a web browser.

Key Features:

Applications are centrally hosted and maintained by the service provider, eliminating the need for users to install, update, or manage software locally. Users typically access SaaS applications through a subscription-based model, paying for the services they use. Examples of SaaS include web-based email services, customer relationship management (CRM) software, and collaboration tools.

Q8. EXPLAIN FOUR DEPLOYMENT MODELS?

ANS:-

1. Public Cloud:

Definition: In a public cloud deployment, cloud services and infrastructure are provided by a third-party service provider and made available to the general public. Multiple organizations and users share the same infrastructure and services.

Key Features:

Cost-effective and scalable, as resources are shared among multiple users. The service provider is responsible for maintaining and managing the infrastructure, including hardware, software, and security. Examples of public cloud providers include Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform (GCP).

2. Private Cloud:

Definition: In a private cloud deployment, cloud services and infrastructure are exclusively used by a single organization. The infrastructure may be owned, managed, and operated by the organization itself or by a third-party provider.

Key Features:

Provides greater control and customization, making it suitable for organizations with specific security and compliance requirements. Offers increased privacy and security as resources are dedicated to a single organization. Commonly used in industries with strict regulatory compliance needs, such as finance or healthcare.

3. Community Cloud:

Definition: A community cloud is a shared cloud infrastructure that is jointly used by several organizations with common interests, concerns, or specific requirements, such as security, compliance, or performance.

Key Features:

Allows organizations with shared concerns to collaborate and benefit from a jointly managed cloud infrastructure. Provides a balance between the customization of private clouds and the cost-sharing benefits of public clouds. Well-suited for industries or communities where organizations have similar regulatory or compliance requirements.

4. Hybrid Cloud:

Definition: Hybrid cloud deployment involves the combination of two or more different cloud deployment models (public, private, or community) that remain distinct entities but are connected and standardized by technology.

Key Features:

Offers flexibility by allowing organizations to move workloads between different cloud environments based on requirements. Enables resource scalability and redundancy by utilizing both on-premises and cloud-based resources. Common scenarios include utilizing a private cloud for sensitive workloads and a public cloud for scalable or less sensitive tasks.

Q9. Write Advantages & Disadvantages Of Cloud Computing

ANS:- Advantages of Cloud Computing:

1. Cost Efficiency:- Cloud computing eliminates the need for organizations to invest in and maintain physical hardware and infrastructure. Users can pay for the computing resources they use on a pay-as-you-go basis, reducing upfront costs and optimizing expenses.

2. Scalability and Flexibility:- Cloud services offer scalability, allowing users to easily scale up or down based on demand. This flexibility is particularly beneficial for businesses with fluctuating workloads, ensuring optimal resource utilization.

3. Accessibility and Remote Collaboration:- Cloud services provide accessibility to data and applications from anywhere with an internet connection. This facilitates remote work and enhances collaboration among team members, irrespective of their physical location.

4. Automatic Updates and Maintenance:- Cloud service providers handle system maintenance, updates, and security patches. This ensures that users have access to the latest features and improvements without the burden of managing these tasks themselves.

5. Resource Pooling and Efficiency:- Cloud computing utilizes resource pooling, enabling multiple users to share computing resources efficiently. This leads to improved resource utilization and reduced environmental impact through better data center efficiency.

Disadvantages of Cloud Computing:-

1. Security Concerns:- Security remains a major concern, as organizations need to entrust sensitive data to third-party service providers. While cloud providers implement security measures, there is always a risk of data

breaches or unauthorized access.

2. Dependence on Internet Connectivity:- Cloud computing relies heavily on internet connectivity. Organizations may face challenges if they experience network outages or disruptions, affecting their ability to access cloud services.

3. Limited Customization and Control:- Cloud services often come with predefined configurations and limitations. Organizations may have limited control over the underlying infrastructure and may not be able to customize certain aspects of the services to meet specific requirements.

4. Potential Downtime:- Although cloud providers strive for high availability, no system is immune to downtime. Organizations may experience service interruptions due to maintenance, outages, or other unforeseen circumstances.

5. Data Privacy and Compliance:- Compliance with regulatory requirements and data privacy laws can be challenging in the cloud, especially when dealing with sensitive or regulated data. Organizations must carefully consider legal and regulatory implications.