

# Cloud Migration

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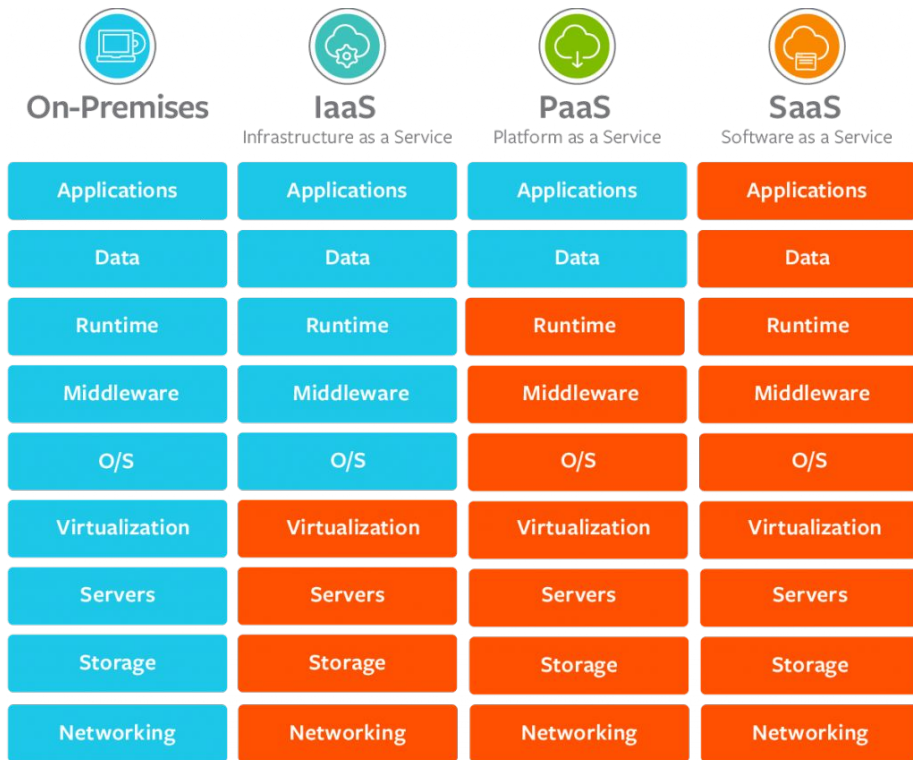
# Why migrate from on-prem to cloud?

- **Scalability and flexibility**
  - scalable storage and compute
  - flexible infra and services
- **Cost reduction (?)**
  - no electricity bill
  - less in-house maintenance costs
  - licences (?)
- **Improved performance**
  - load balancing
  - regional data centers
- **Automated security and compliance**
  - certain level of security and compliance provided by cloud providers
- **Simplified and reliable resource management**
  - backup and recovery tools
  - high availability
  - UI to manage resources and budget

# Why NOT migrate from on-prem to cloud?

- Sensitive data
  - Data localisation defines compliance rules (RGPD, CLOUD act)
- Downtime issues with cloud/service providers
  - You cannot do anything about it
- Certain applications run better locally
  - apps that cannot be fully migrated (will still need to connect to on-prem resources)
  - apps that are not scalable
- Long term costs are higher (?)

# Different cloud models



# Migration strategies (6 Rs)

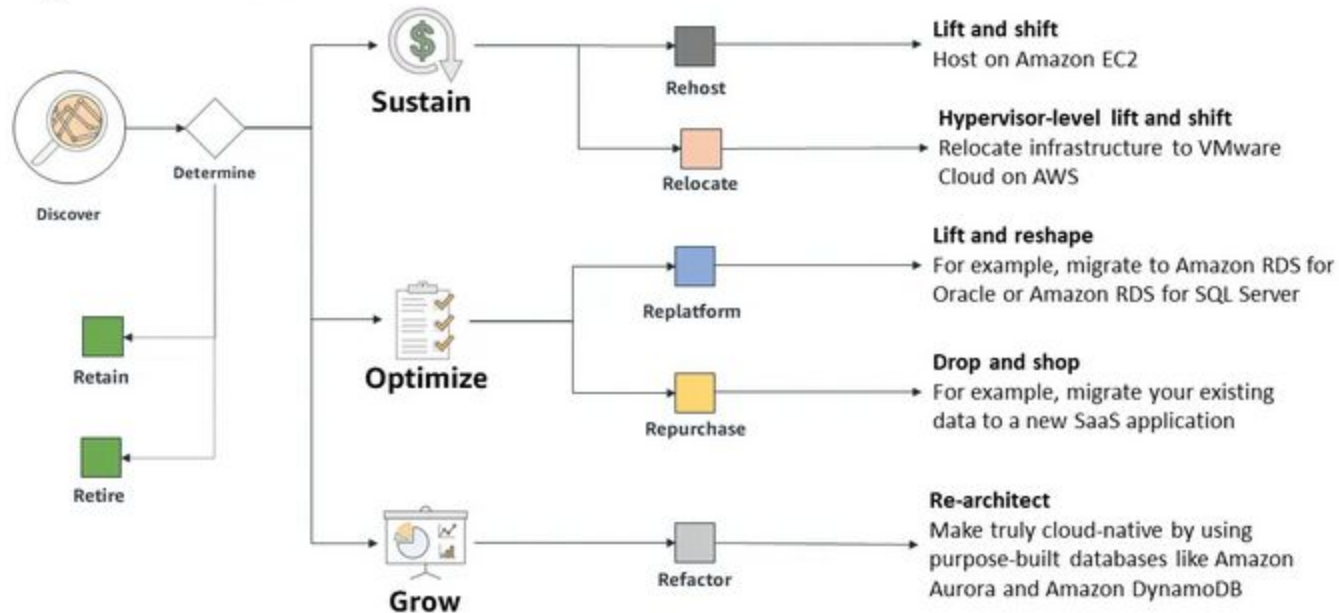
- **Rehost** (lift-and-shift):
  - create an image with virtualization service
  - export it
  - imported into a cloud compute service. We can containerize things.
  - The process is relatively simple; it doesn't require a lot of technology, and it doesn't require a lot of expertise.
- **Replatform** (modified lift and shift):
  - making some optimizations to the application during the migration stage
  - example: replace your DB with cloud-provider's DB
  - requires some level of expertise
- **Repurchase** (drop-and-shop):
  - move to another product

# Migration strategies (6 Rs)

- **Refactor:**
  - re-architecting the solution
  - better adaptation to cloud environment
  - requires time and expertise
- **Retain:**
  - retain some applications on-prem (compliance)
- **Retire**
  - identify assets and services that can be turned off

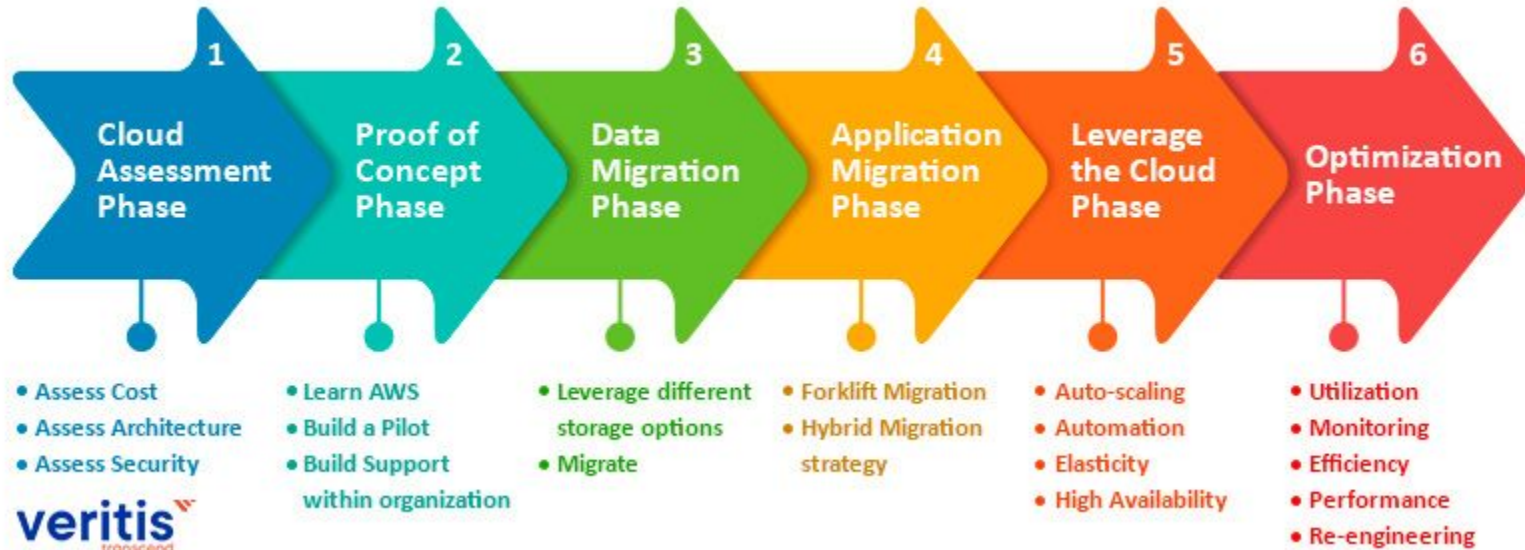
# Migration strategies

## Migration Paths



*Credit: Database migration path in AWS*

# Migration steps





# Choosing cloud provider

AWS		MICROSOFT AZURE	
Pros	Cons	Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most services available, from networking to robotics</li><li>• Most mature</li><li>• Considered the gold standard in cloud reliability and security</li><li>• More compute capacity vs Azure &amp; GCP</li><li>• All major software vendors make their programs available on AWS</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dev/Enterprise support must be purchased</li><li>• Can overwhelm newcomers with the sheer number of services and options</li><li>• Comparatively limited options for hybrid cloud</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Easy integration and migrations for existing Microsoft services</li><li>• Many services available, including best-in-class AI, ML, and analytics services</li><li>• Relatively cheaper for most services vs AWS &amp; GCP</li><li>• Great support for hybrid cloud strategies</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fewer service offerings vs AWS</li><li>• Particularly geared towards enterprise customers</li></ul>
GCP			
Pros		Cons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Plays nicely with other Google service and products</li><li>• Excellent support for containerized workloads</li><li>• Global fiber network</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limited services vs AWS &amp; Azure</li><li>• Limited support for enterprise use cases</li></ul>	