

# Glossary terms from module 2

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## Terms and definitions from Course 1 Module 2

**Advanced provisioning:** A cloud delivery model in which the user signs a formal agreement with the cloud service provider and either pays a set price, or is billed monthly

**Autoscaling:** A cloud service that monitors applications, automatically scaling up or down according to the computing resources needed to meet user demand

**Backend platform:** The components of cloud architecture that make up the cloud, including computing resources, storage, security mechanisms, and management

**Cloud cost optimization:** The process of reducing cloud expenses by implementing cost-reduction strategies

**Data ingestion:** The process of obtaining, importing, and processing data for later use or storage

**Data integration:** The process of combining data from different sources into a single, usable data source

**Data processing:** Raw data is cleaned, organized, and changed into a format for easy analysis

**Data storage:** The amount of data kept in storage spaces called “buckets”

**Dynamic provisioning:** A cloud delivery model in which resources are adjusted based on the user’s changing needs, and they are only charged for what they use

**Frontend platform:** The component of cloud architecture that users interact with

**Hybrid cloud:** A cloud model that combines public and private models, so organizations can enjoy both cloud services, and the control features of on-premises cloud models

**Network use:** The amount of data that is read or moved between storage buckets

**Private cloud:** A cloud model that dedicates all cloud resources to a single user or organization, and is created, managed, and owned within on-premises data centers

**Public cloud:** A cloud model that delivers computing, storage, and network resources through the internet

**Refactoring:** A cloud-migration strategy that involves building all-new applications from scratch and discarding old applications

**Rehosting or “lift and shift”:** A cloud-migration strategy that involves moving an entire on-premises system to the cloud

**Replatforming:** A cloud-migration strategy that involves making small changes to the on-premises system once it’s migrated to the cloud

**Repurchasing:** A cloud-migration strategy that involves moving applications to a new, cloud-based service platform, usually a software-as-a-service

**Reserved instances:** A cloud payment model in which an organization purchases a specific amount of resources for a certain time period, and receives a discount in return for this commitment

**Resource provisioning:** The process of a user selecting appropriate software and hardware resources, and the cloud service provider setting them up and managing them while in use

**Retiring:** Applications that are no longer useful are turned off

**Rightsizing:** The process of adjusting computing resources to fit the exact needs of an application or workload

**Self-provisioning:** A cloud delivery model in which the user purchases resources from the cloud provider through a website or online portal, then the resources are quickly made available for the user