

## Module 1

# Module 1

## Section 1

### Cloud computing -

- On-demand delivery of compute power
- power database, storage, application
- pay-as-you-go pricing

### Cloud service models

IaaS - Hardware (but you use it as software)

- Similar to existing IT resources

PaaS-

- You have to manage your Os.
- You give code
- It enables you to focus on the deployment

SaaS-

- Completed Product (End-User Application)
- Service providers run and manage your use of it
- How do you plan to use
- ex- emails

### Cloud Computing Deployment Models

- Cloud
- Hybrid
- On-premises

## Section 2 - Advantages of cloud

1. Trade capital expense for variable expense (basically center pe zyada pesa nhi lgana, jo service use kre uska pay kr, smjha na ?)
2. Massive economies of scale. You can achieve a lower variable cost (aws ka fayda hogा toh customer ko discount de dega easy)
3. Stop guessing capacity (andaj se kharidna band karo, jitna chaiye utna hi pay kro).  
Scaling on demand
4. Increase speed and agility. (memory card order deliver hone ka wait mt kro, google drive pe upload kr do). The result is a dramatic increase in agility for the organization because the cost and time that it takes to experiment and develop are significantly lower.

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5. Stop spending money on running and maintaining data centers.(Enables you to focus on your customers instead of hardware )
6. Go global in minutes

## Section 3 - Web Services

Is any piece of software that makes itself available over the internet

- Uses XML and JSON
- For request and response of API interaction

## Ways to interact with AWS

Built on a common REST-like API

- AWS Management Console (basically website)
- CLI (command line interface) (terminal, cmd) ex Linux, macOS, or Microsoft Windows.
- SDK (software development kit) (packages)

## Section 4 -

### AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

(krishna ji jese sathi hai har kadam pe help krega in cloud computing journey)

- Provides Guidance and Best Practices
- Helps organization to shift to cloud computing
- Six areas of focus called perspectives
- The AWS CAF was created to help organizations develop efficient and effective plans for their cloud adoption journey
- is six parts me se jisme bhi koi kami hai uspe jyda focus karenge to have a successful journey

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The diagram illustrates the relationship between business and platform perspectives across four main areas:

- Business perspective:** Focuses on business capabilities. It includes a box for "Business" and another for "People".
- Platform perspective:** Focuses on technical capabilities. It includes boxes for "Platform", "Security", and "Operations".
- People perspective:** Focuses on business capabilities. It includes a box for "Business" and another for "People".
- Governance perspective:** Focuses on business capabilities. It includes a box for "Business" and another for "Governance".

Arrows indicate a flow from Business to Platform, and from People to Platform. Within each perspective, there are sub-boxes detailing specific responsibilities and requirements.

**Cloud service models:**

- Host Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)

More control over resources leads to less control over resources.

**Stop generating capacity:**

- Demand-based capacity
- Unplanned capacity
- Scaling on demand

**Increase speed and agility:**

- With business working resources and having resources
- With business working resources and having resources

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**Three ways to interact with AWS:**

- AWS Management Console: Easy-to-use graphical interface.
- Command Line Interface (AWS CLI): Access to services by direct commands or scripts.
- Software Development Kits (SDKs): Access services directly from your code (such as Java, Python, and others).

**QUIZ TIME**

**Sample exam question:** Why is AWS more economical than traditional data centers for applications with varying compute workloads?

**Choices - Disagree:**

- A: Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) costs are billed on a monthly basis.
- B: Customers retain full administrative access to their Amazon EC2 instances.
- C: Amazon EC2 instances can be launched on-demand when needed.
- D: Customers can permanently run enough instances to handle peak workloads.

**REVIEWED NAVIGATION**

**1. What are the advantages of cloud computing over computing on-premises? (Select the best answer.)**

- Avoid large capital purchases
- Use on-demand capacity
- Go global in minutes
- Increase speed and agility
- All of the above

**2. True or False: AWS owns and maintains the network-connected hardware required for application services, while you provision and use what you need.**

- True
- False

**3. RECOMMENDED NAVIGATION**

**6. Which of the following are NOT benefits of AWS Cloud computing? (Choose two.)**

- Multiple procurement cycles
- Incorrect
- High latency and multiple procurement cycles are not benefits of AWS Cloud computing.
- Temporal
- Fault-tolerant

**7. RECOMMENDED NAVIGATION**

**8. True or False: Cloud computing provides a simple way to access servers, storage, databases, and a broad set of application services over the internet. You own the network-connected hardware required for these services and Amazon Web Services provisions what you need.**

- True
- False

**9. RECOMMENDED NAVIGATION**