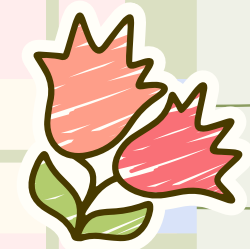
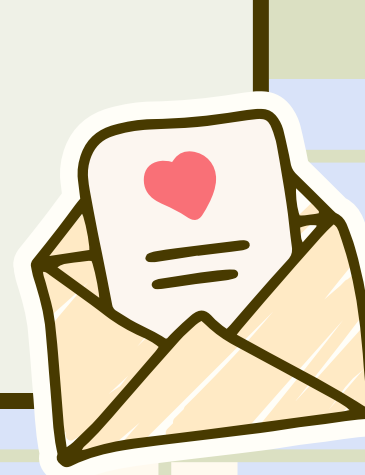
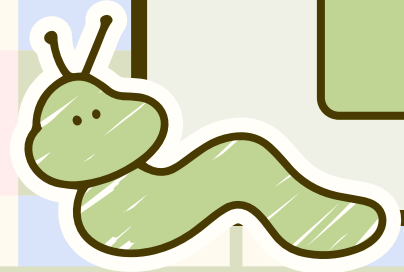
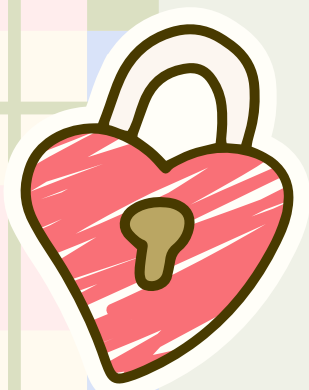
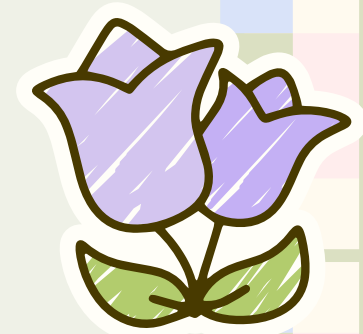
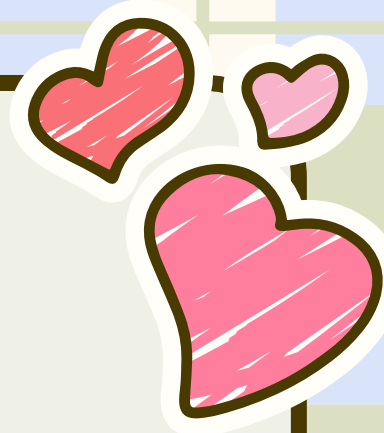
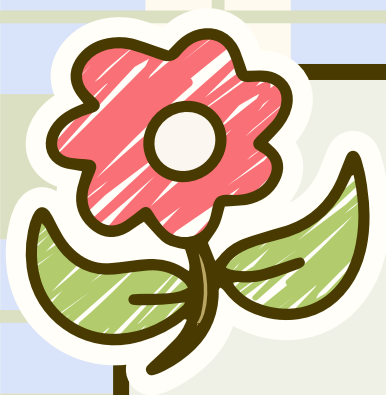


GROUP MIND MAP

CHAPTER 8

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CLOUD COMPUTING DEPLOYMENT MODELS

- **Cloud** - A cloud-based application is fully deployed in the cloud, and all parts of the application run in the cloud.
- **Hybrid**- A hybrid deployment is a way to connect infrastructure and applications between cloud-based resources and existing resources that are not located in the cloud.
- **On-premises** - Deploying resources on-premises, using virtualization and resource management tools, is sometimes called *private cloud*.

INFRASTRUCTURE AS SOFTWARE /HARDWARE

- Cloud computing enables you to stop thinking of your infrastructure as hardware, and instead think of (and use) it as software.
- Infrastructure as hardware
- Hardware solutions:
- Require space, staff, physical security, planning, capital expenditure
- Have a long hardware procurement cycle

CLOUD STORAGE

The Internet acts as a "cloud" of servers

- Applications provided as a service rather than a product
- Supplied by servers that provide cloud storage or online storage

CLOUD SERVICE MODELS

- **IaaS** (infrastructure as a service) Services in this category are the basic building blocks for cloud IT and typically provide you with access to networking features, computers (virtual or on dedicated hardware), and data storage space.
- **PaaS** (platform as a service) Services in this category reduce the need for you to manage the underlying infrastructure (usually hardware and operating systems) and enable you to focus on the deployment and management of your applications.
- **SaaS** (software as a service) •Services in this category provide you with a completed product that the service provider runs and manages.

CHAPTER 8

Cloud computing is the on-demand delivery of compute power, database, storage, applications, and other IT resources via the internet with pay-as-you-go pricing.

ADVANTAGES / CHALLENGES OF CLOUD COMPUTING

• ADVANTAGE

1. Trade capital expense for variable expense
2. Massive economies of scale
3. Stop guessing capacity
4. Increase speed and agility

• CHALLENGES

1. Policy and organizational issues
2. Technical issues
3. Legal issues

