Module Completion & Exam Hints

Introduction to Cloud Computing

What is Cloud Computing?

- □ Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics and intelligence over the Internet ("the cloud") to offer faster innovation, flexible resources and economies of scale (Microsoft)
- □ Cloud computing really represents renting resources (i.e. CPU, RAM, storage) from a cloud provider (Azure) and only paying for what you use "pay-as-you-go"

Cloud Deployment Models

Cloud Deployment Models

- ☐ There are three different cloud deployment models:
 - Public Cloud
 - Private Cloud
 - Hybrid Cloud
- How are these different? Which should I choose?
 - Where is the data stored?
 - Do I need my current on-premises infrastructure?
 - Where will my Apps run?

Cloud Computing Models - Types of Cloud Services -

Cloud Computing Models

- ☐ There are three major types of cloud services available:
 - IaaS Infrastructure as a Service
 - PaaS Platform as a Service
 - SaaS Software as a Service
- Differences between them:
 - Flexibility and management
 - Tasks' ownership
 - Pricing model

Seven Advantages of Microsoft Azure Cloud Computing

Azure Cloud Advantages

- Azure Cloud is:
 - Cost-effective
 - Scalable
 - Elastic
 - Current
 - Global
 - Secure
 - Reliable



CapEx versus OpEx

CapEx and OpEx

- CapEx and OpEx represent two approaches to how you make and investment; time and money
- CapEx Capital Expenditure
 - Spend money upfront
 - Upfront cost for the company
 - Value reduced over time (tax)



- OpEx Operational Expenditure
 - No upfront cost; pay-as-you-use; tax deduction in the same year

Economies of Scale

Economies of Scale

- Economies of scale ability to operate more efficiently or at a lower-cost / unit when operating at a larger scale
- By using Azure cloud computing, you can achieve a lower variable cost than you can get on your own
- Usage from customers is aggregated in the cloud, providers such as Azure can achieve higher economies of scale, which translates into lower pay-as-you-go prices



Azure Global Infrastructure. Regions, Geographies & Availability Zones

Azure Global Infrastructure

- A region is a set of datacenters deployed within a latencydefined perimeter and connected through a dedicated regional low-latency network
- ☐ A geography is a discrete market, typically containing two or more regions, that preserves data residency and compliance boundaries
- Availability Zones are physically separate datacenters within an Azure region, with independent power, network and cooling

Azure Management Interfaces

Azure Management Interfaces

- Azure provides multiple distinct options in order to interact with the Azure Cloud Platform:
 - Azure Portal
 - Azure Command Line Interface (CLI)
 - Azure PowerShell module
 - Azure Cloud Shell
 - Azure SDKs
 - Azure Mobile app

Azure Cloud Introduction - Quiz



Thank you