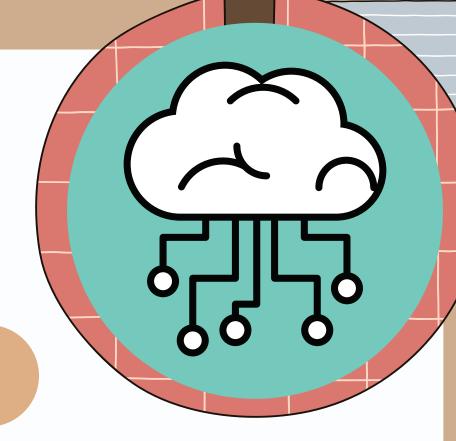


- 1. LUBNA AL HAANI BINTI RADZUAN (A23CS0107)
- (A23CS014) 2. NAWWARAH AUNI BINTI NAZRUDIN
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- (A23CS0160) 5. NURAISYAH BINTI MOHD ZIKRE

# THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF CLOUD COMPUTING



### **Cloud Storage**

The Internet acts as a "cloud" of servers



### **Definition**

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



## Infrastructure as software

Cloud computing enables you to stop thinking of your infrastructure as hardware, and instead think of (and use) it as software.

## Traditional Computing Model

Infrastructure as hardware

Hardware solutions:

- Require space, staff, physical security, planning, capital expenditure
- Have a long hardware procurement cycle
- Require you to provision capacity by guessing theoretical maximum peaks

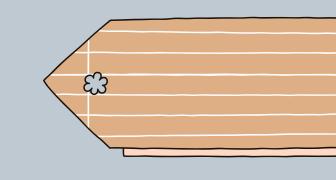
## Cloud Computing Model

Infrastructure as software

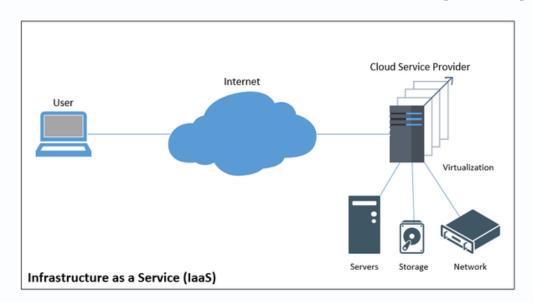
Software solutions:

- Are flexible
- Can change more quickly, easily, and cost-effectively than hardware solutions
- Eliminate the undifferentiated heavy-lifting tasks



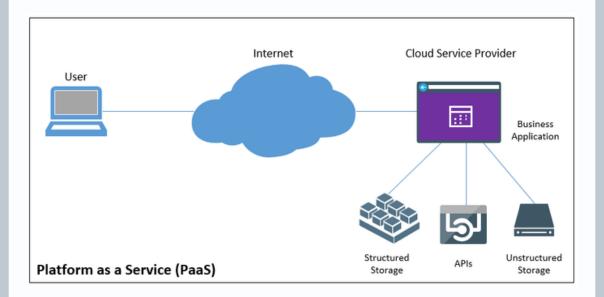


### Infrastructure as a service (laas)



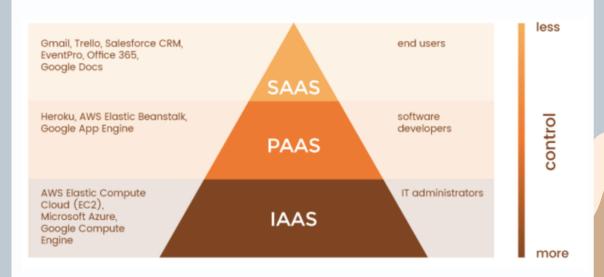
- Provide underlying infrastructure such as storage, servers, network and virtualization.
- Allows user to manages their own runtime, middleware and operating system on-demand.
- Migrating (move)
- Example : Microsoft Azure, IBM cloud and Google Compute Engine.

### Platform as a service (Paas)



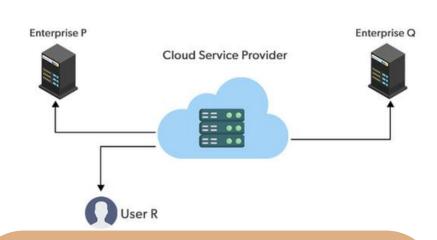
- Provide tools and services for application development.
- User do not need to manage the underlying infrastructure and only manage their application and data.
- Build
- Example : AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Google App Engine and Adobe Commerce

### Software as a service (Saas)



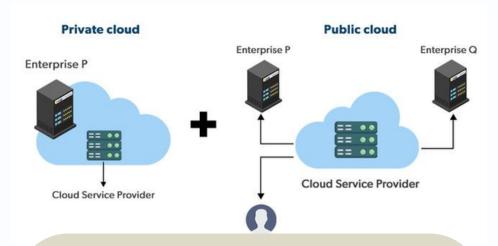
- Provide complete services or application to end-user.
- User do not need to manage the application or the underlying infrastructure.
- Usually accessed through web browser.
- Use
- Example : Dropbox, Google Workspace and Salesforce.

## CLOUD COMPUTING DEPLOYMENT MODELS



### **CLOUD**

- Possible for anybody to access systems and services.
- Provided over the internet to the general people or major industry groups.
- Storage backup and retrieval services are given for free on a per-user basis.
- Example: Google Docs, Google Drive etc.



### **HYBRID**

- The most common method of hybrid deployment is between the cloud and existing onpremises infrastructure.
- Can host the app in a secure location and benefit from the public cloud's financial.
- Organizations can move data and applications between different clouds.
- Example: Azure Stack



### **ON-PREMISES**

- It's a one-on-one environment for a single user.
- Shared with private organizations by service providers over the internet.
- Specific services as per the need of the enterprise are available in a private cloud.
- Example : Microsoft KVM, VMWare etc.

# ADVANTAGES OF CLOUDS COMPUTING

- Trade capital expense for variable expense
- Massive economies of scale
- Eliminate capacity planning guessworkEnhance speed and agility
- Quit investing in data centre operations and maintenance
- Expand quickly over the world





## POLICY AND ORGANIZATION ISSUE

- Dataprivacy and Protection
- Licensing Risk

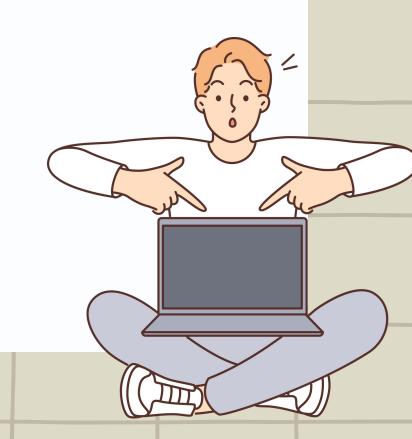
### **LEGAL ISSUE**

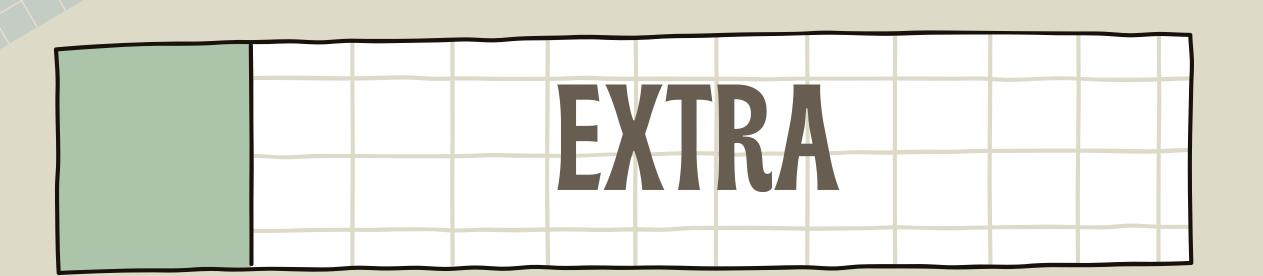
Major problem in cloud computing

- Malicious insider
- Denial of Service
- Natural Disaster

### **TECHNICAL ISSUE**

- Lock-in Vendor
- Loss of Governanance







### Microsoft Azure:

- Owned by Microsoft Corporation's Intelligent Cloud
- Second largest cloud service

- The company delivers a consistent hybrid cloud experience, developer productivity, artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities, and security & compliance.
- Build, run, and manage applications across multiple clouds, on-premises and at the edge, with the tools.

