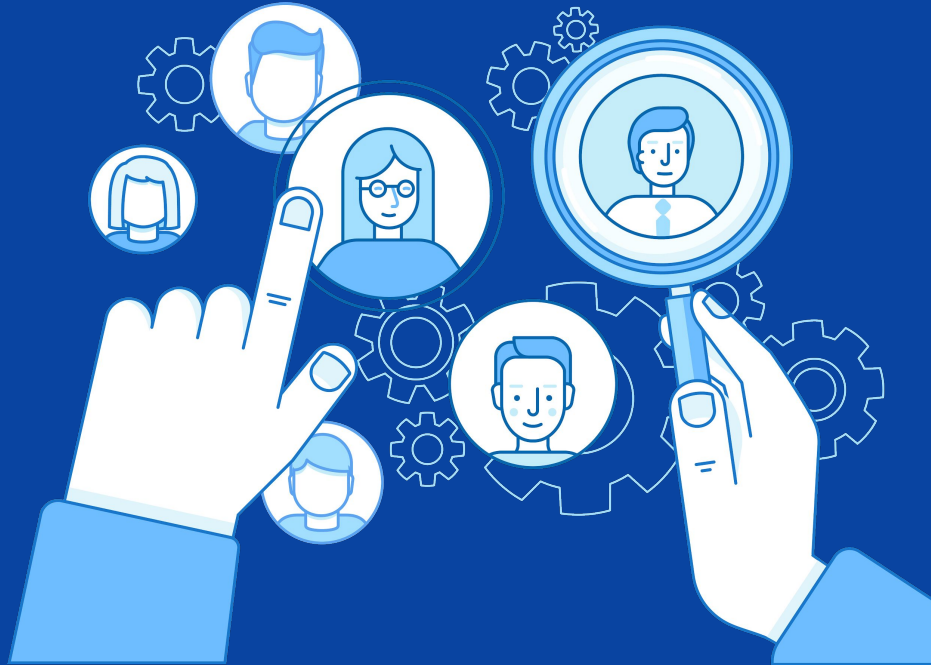


# Digital Career Institute

## Cloud Providers



# Class Room Rules

- **Be Kind!**
- **Participate!**
- **Communicate!**

# Goal of the Module

- Understand Cloud Computing
- Learn about Amazon Web Services

# What is Cloud?

# What is Cloud?



What does cloud computing mean to you?



# What is Cloud?



- Cloud computing" is the on-demand provision of IT resources over the internet at usage-based prices
- Instead of purchasing, owning and maintaining physical data centers and servers, you can access technology services such as computing power, storage and databases on demand through a cloud provider
- These resources are delivered through a cloud services platform via the internet with pay-as-you-go pricing.

# Different Hyperscalers



- Hyperscaler: provides computing architecture to appropriately scale as customers increase system demand.
- Hyperscaling typically involves seamlessly provisioning and adding compute, memory, networking, and storage resources to a given node or set of nodes that comprise a larger computing, distributed computing, or grid computing environment.
- Examples of hyperscalers are Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure, Google GCP, Alibaba AliCloud, IBM, and Oracle.
- Each hyperscaler offers different services which can be used to build architectures, services and applications

# Traditional computing model

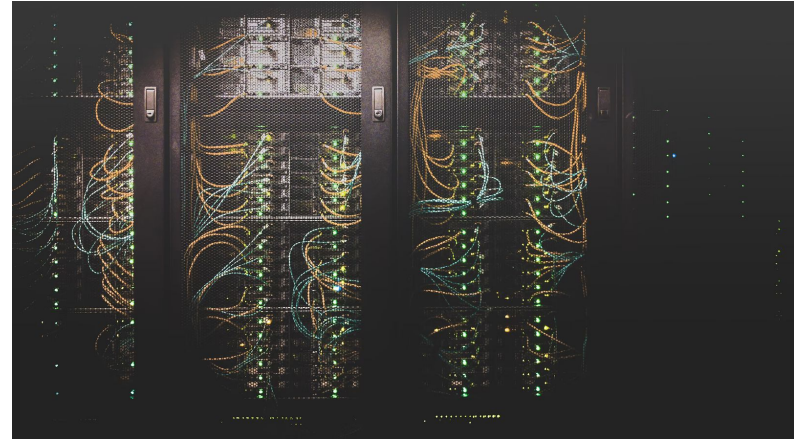
## Infrastructure as hardware

Hardware solutions are physical, and they require

- Space
- Staff
- Physical security
- Planning
- Capital expenditure

You must guess at theoretical maximum peaks:

- Is there enough resource capacity?
- Do you have sufficient storage?
- What if your needs change? → You must go through the time, effort, and cost that's needed to make all the necessary changes





# Cloud computing model

## Infrastructure as software

- Cloud computing enables you to stop thinking of your infrastructure as hardware, and instead think of (and use) it as software
- If your needs change, your software can change much more quickly, easily, and cost-effectively than your hardware



# What is AWS?

# What is AWS?



Gartner: 2021 Magic Quadrant for Cloud Infrastructure & Platform Services

- AWS stands for Amazon Web Services
- Leading Cloud Services Provider in the world
- More than 170 services with extensive functions in globally distributed data centers  
e.g. in Germany: Frankfurt/Main



AWS data centers and regions. Status: Nov 2020

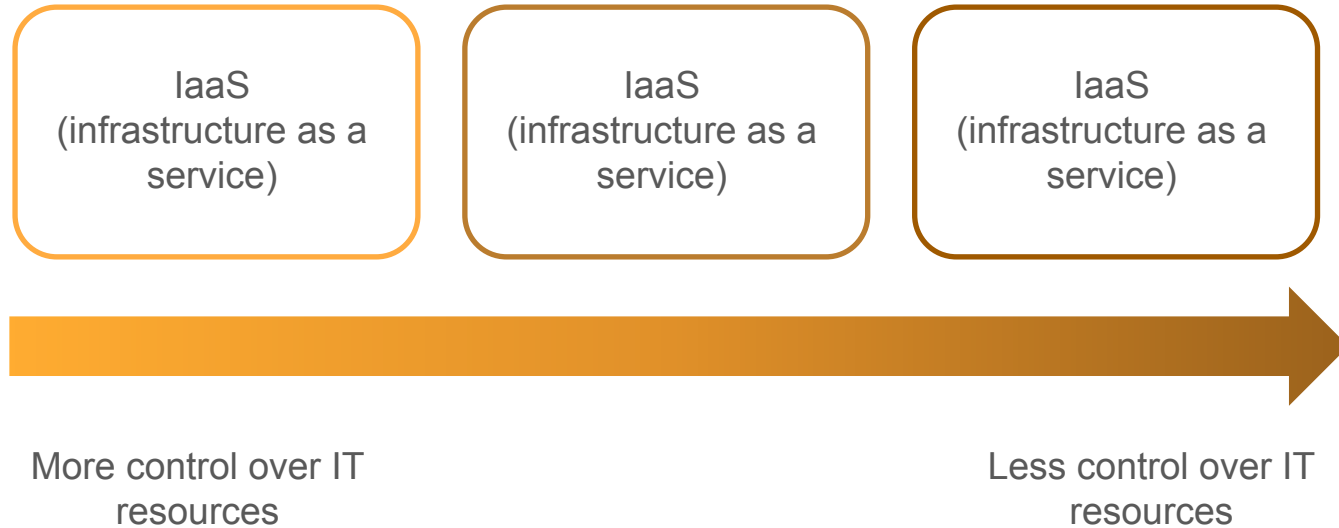
# What is AWS?



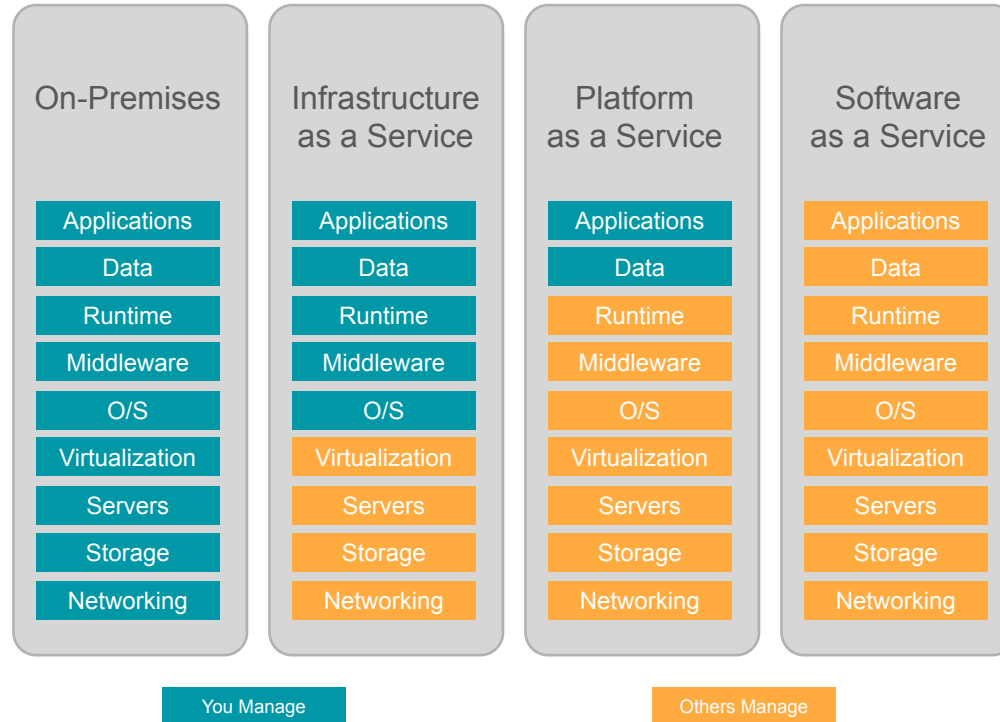
- AWS is providing services to a wide variety of customers
- Customers come all kind of sectors:
  - technology
  - television
  - banking
  - food manufacturing
  - governments
  - ....

# Cloud Service Model

# Cloud service models



# Cloud service models: Who manages what?



# Three Cloud Deployment Models



**Cloud**



**Hybrid**



**Private cloud  
(on-premises)**



# Three Cloud Deployment Models



Cloud

- No upfront investment
- Low ongoing costs
- Focus on innovation
- Flexible capacity
- Speed and agility
- Global reach on demand



Hybrid



Private cloud  
(on-premises)

- Large initial purchase
- Labor, patches, and upgrade cycles
- Systems administration
- Fixed capacity
- Long procurement cycle and setup
- Limited geographic regions

# What can you do in the cloud?

You can use cloud computing for:

- Application hosting
- Backup and storage
- Content delivery
- Websites
- Enterprise IT
- Databases
- ....



# Benefits of Cloud Computing



- Reduced IT costs □ companies do no longer have to run an own IT datacenter
- Scalability & performance (e.g. more storage, compute, band width)
- Business Continuity > Backup/Disaster Recovery
- High availability (e.g. redundant power, networking, cooling)
- Automatic Software Updates

It is not a question if a company will use cloud services but when will a company start using cloud services and to which extent. That's why there is a high demand of skilled talents.

# Checkpoint Questions.

- What is cloud computing?
- Name three benefits of cloud computing.
- What are the three cloud deployment models?

# Key Takeaways

- Cloud computing is the on-demand delivery of IT resources online, with pay-as-you-go pricing
- Cloud computing enables you to think of (and use) your infrastructure as software
- The three cloud service models are infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and software as a service (SaaS)
- The three cloud deployment models are cloud, hybrid, and private (or on-premises) cloud
- Almost anything that you can implement with traditional IT can also be implemented as an AWS Cloud computing service

# THANK YOU