CompTIA Network+ Exam N10-008

Lesson 20

Summarizing Cloud and Datacenter Architecture

Objectives

- Summarize cloud concepts
- Explain virtualization and storage area network technologies
- Explain datacenter network architecture



Topic 20A

Summarize Cloud Concepts

Cloud Scalability and Elasticity

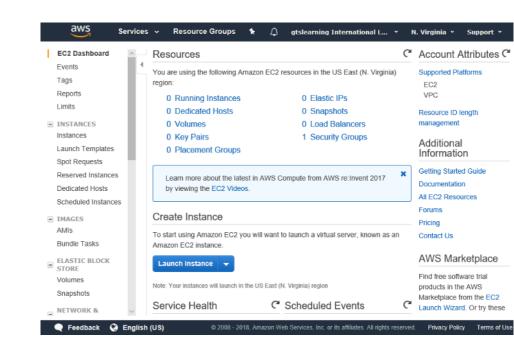
- What is a cloud?
 - For the consumer?
 - For the service provider?
- Scalability
 - Control cost of resource provision
 - Scale out versus scale up
- Elasticity
 - Ability to map resource provision to demand
- Cloud and virtualization

Cloud Deployment Models

- Public (multi-tenant)
 - Cloud service provider (CSP)
 - Multi-cloud
- Hosted private
- Private
 - On-premise or offsite
- Community
- Hybrid

Cloud Service Models

- Infrastructure as a Service
 - Appliance/server provisioning
- Software as a Service
 - Software provisioning
- Platform as a Service
 - Database and application server provisioning
- Desktop as a Service
 - Client desktop/app provisioning



Cloud Connectivity Options

- Internet/virtual private network (VPN)
 - Interface with cloud application over the web
 - Use VPN for better security and congestion control
 - Still limited by public Internet latency and bottlenecks
- Direct/private connection/co-location
 - Direct link between enterprise servers and cloud servers within datacenter

Infrastructure as Code

- Provisioning through standard scripts
 - Eliminate lack of consistency/snowflakes
- Automation
 - Script a single task or build
- Orchestration
 - Sequence of automation scripts
 - Co-ordinate provisioning across multiple systems

Cloud Security Implications

- Transfer of risk/service level agreement (SLA)
 - Cloud responsibility matrix
 - Security of the cloud versus security in the cloud (Amazon)
- Legal/regulatory responsibility
- Insider threat (from service provider)

Review Activity: Cloud Concepts

- Cloud Scalability and Elasticity
- Cloud Deployment Models
- Cloud Service Models
- Cloud Connectivity Options
- Infrastructure as Code
- Cloud Security Implications

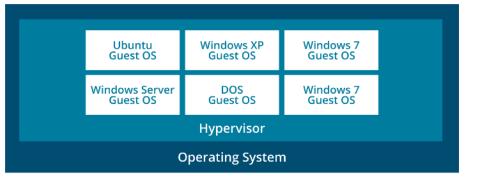


Topic 20B

Explain Virtualization and Storage Area Network Technologies

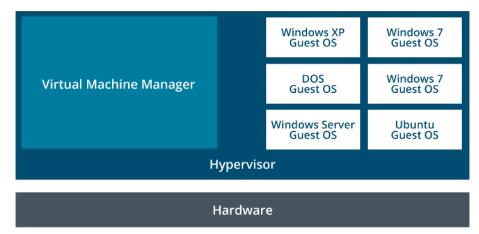
Hypervisor Types

- Type II
- Host-based
- Installed to host OS

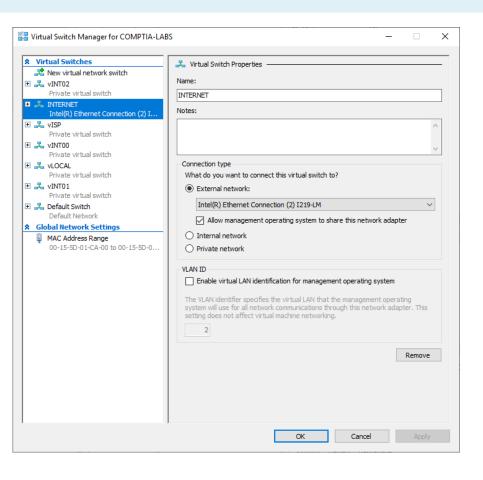


Hardware

- Type I
- Bare-metal
- Installed to host hardware



Virtual NICs and Switches



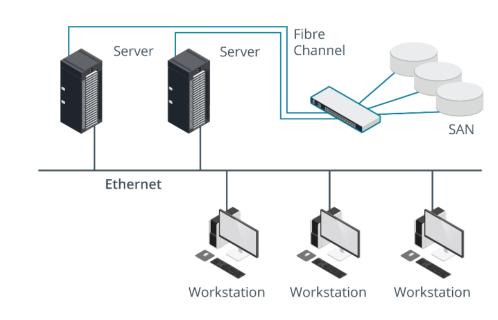
- Guest OS can have one or more virtual network adapters
- Guests can be connected to VMonly networks or join the host network
- Virtual switch is implemented by hypervisor to connect VMs in different types of network

Network Function Virtualization

- VMs on virtual networks need the same services as physical networks
 - Provisioning DHCP services to VMs
 - Configuring default gateway for VMs
 - Configuring network firewall for VM segment
- Provision virtual appliances
 - Router, firewall, load balancer, or malware/intrusion detection
- Network Function Virtualization (NFV)
 - Virtual Network Function (VNF)
 - NFV infrastructure
 - Management and orchestration (MANO)

Storage Area Networks

- Block-level access to storage resource
- Only accessed by application servers
- Integrate multiple types of storage technology
 - Tiered performance



SAN Connection Types

- Fibre Channel
 - Initiator
 - Target
 - FC switch
- Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE)
 - Converged network adapter (CNA)

iSCSI

```
Targets:
o- iqn.2021-03.com.515support.ms10-iscsi:client ...... [1-way auth, Mapped LUNs
 o- luns
```

- Tunneling protocol that enables the transfer of SCSI data over an IP-based network
- Can be used to link SANs or create low-cost SANs

Review Activity: Virtualization and SAN Technologies

- Hypervisor Types
- Virtual NICs and Switches
- Network Function Virtualization
- Storage Area Networks
- SAN Connection Types
- iSCSI



Topic 20C

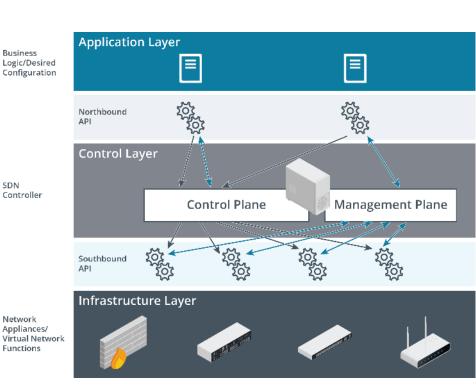
Explain Datacenter Network Architecture

Datacenter Network Design

- Datacenters
 - Dedicated location for hosting server infrastructure
 - Networking, power, climate control, and physical access control features
- Traffic flows
 - North-south versus east-west
- Overlay networks
 - Abstracts physical topology
 - Encapsulates point-to-point traffic

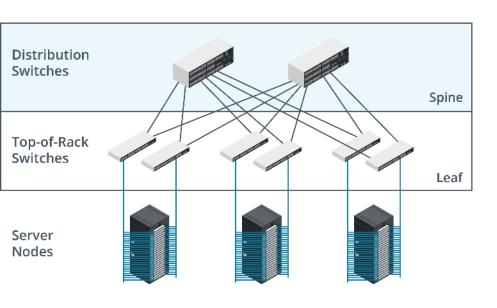
Software Defined Networking

- Make components of datacenter fully accessible to automation and orchestration
- SDN architecture
 - Application and infrastructure layers at top and bottom
 - SDN inserts a control layer
 - Northbound and southbound APIs
- Management plane



5DN

Spine and Leaf Topology



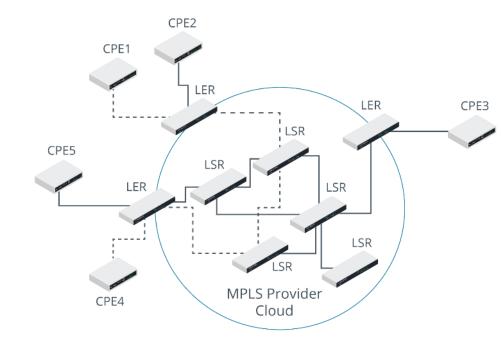
- Leaf layer forms a full mesh with spine
- Advantages
 - Single hop predictability
 - Loop free multipathing
- Top-of-rack switch models

Datacenter Access Types

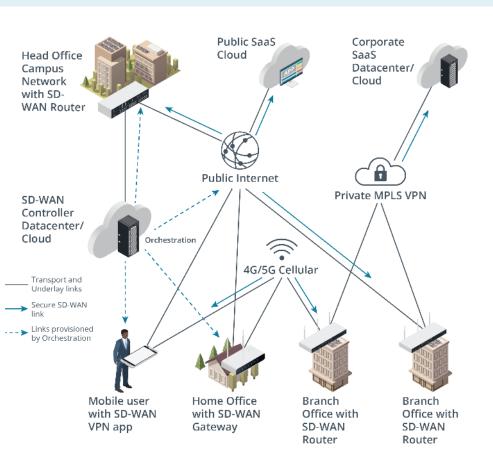
- Branch office versus on-premises
 - Servers in hub location and data replicated to branches
 - Multipoint GRE used to connect branches with head office in VPNs
- Colocation
 - Installing servers to a hosted environment

Multiprotocol Label Switching

- Service provider VPN solution
- Overlay network facilitating point-to-point and point-tomultipoint links over public networks
- Traffic shaping



Software-defined WAN



- Secure access to datacenters from multiple remote locations
- Overlay network managed by SD-WAN controller
- All links authenticated and secured
- Can use multiple underlay network technologies

Review Activity: Datacenter Network Architecture

- Datacenter Network Design
- Software Defined Networking
- Spine and Leaf Topology
- Datacenter Access Types
- Multiprotocol Label Switching
- Software-defined WAN



Applied Lab: Troubleshoot Service and Security Issues

- Lab types
 - Assisted labs guide you step-by-step through tasks
 - Applied labs set goals with limited guidance
- Complete lab
 - Submit all items for grading and check each progress box
 - Select "Grade Lab" from final page
- Save lab
 - Select the hamburger menu and select "Save"
 - Save up to two labs in progress for up to 7 days
- Cancel lab without grading
 - Select the hamburger menu and select "End"

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Summary