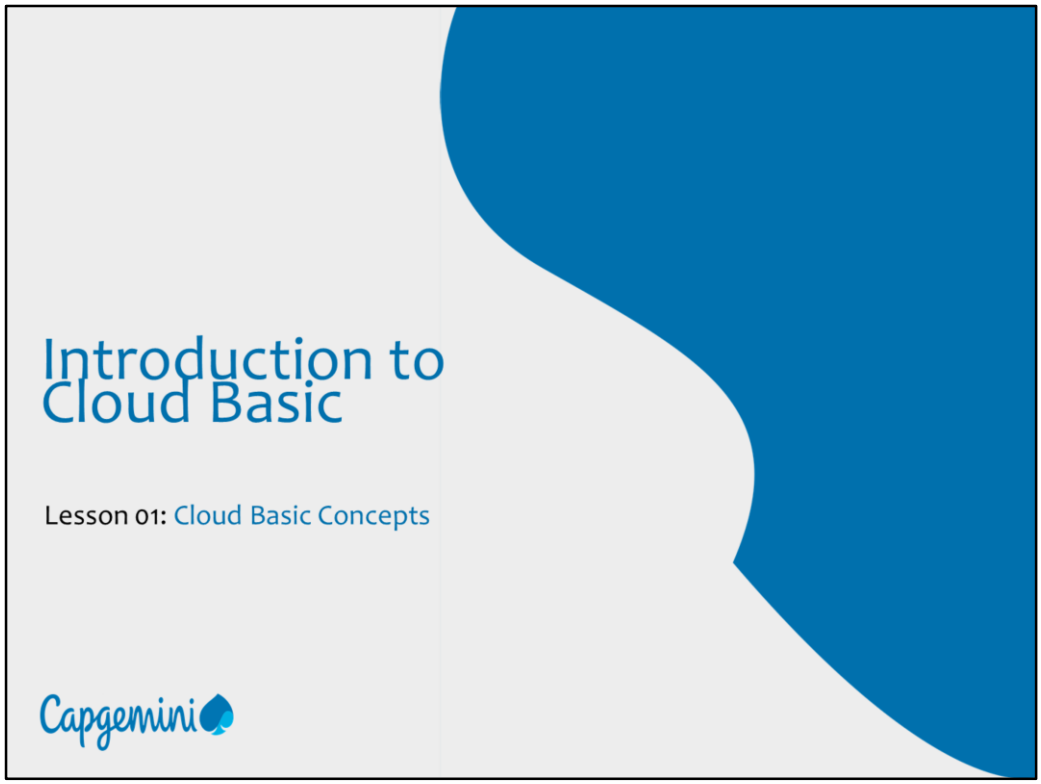
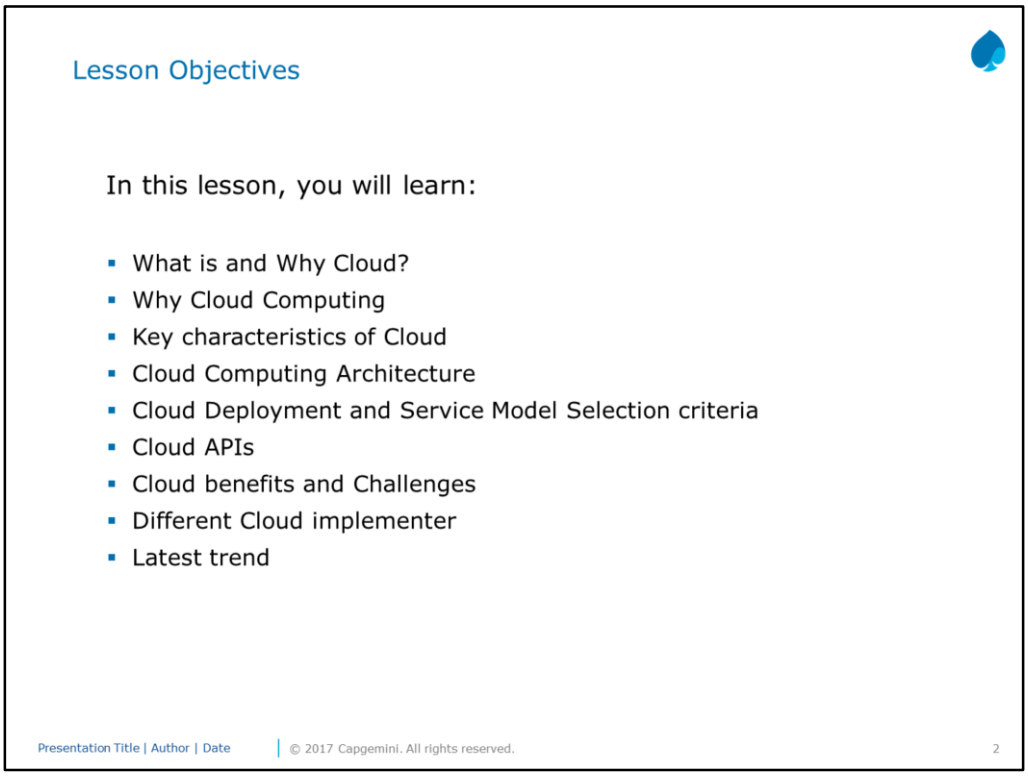
Instructor Notes:

Add instructor notes here.



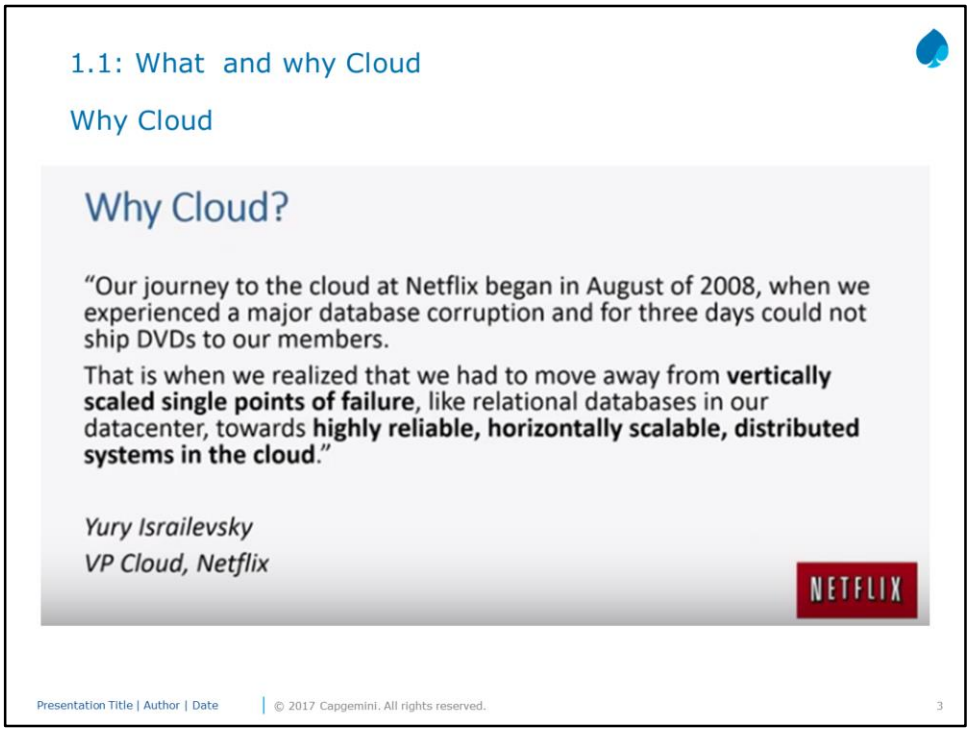
Instructor Notes:

This lesson is to give an Introduction on Java Server Pages



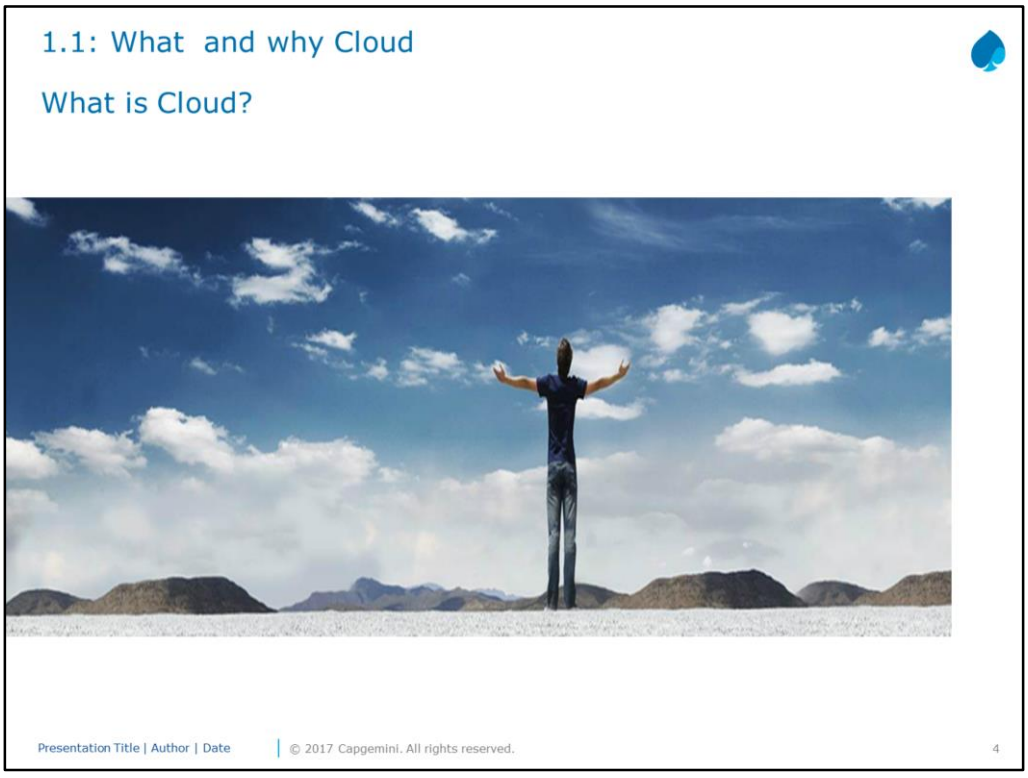
What is and Why Cloud
Why Cloud Computing
Key characteristics of Cloud
Cloud Computing Architecture
Cloud Model Selection criteria
Different types of Cloud(Private , Public , Hybrid)
Cloud APIs
Cloud benefits
Different Cloud implementer
Latest trend

Instructor Notes:



Instructor Notes:

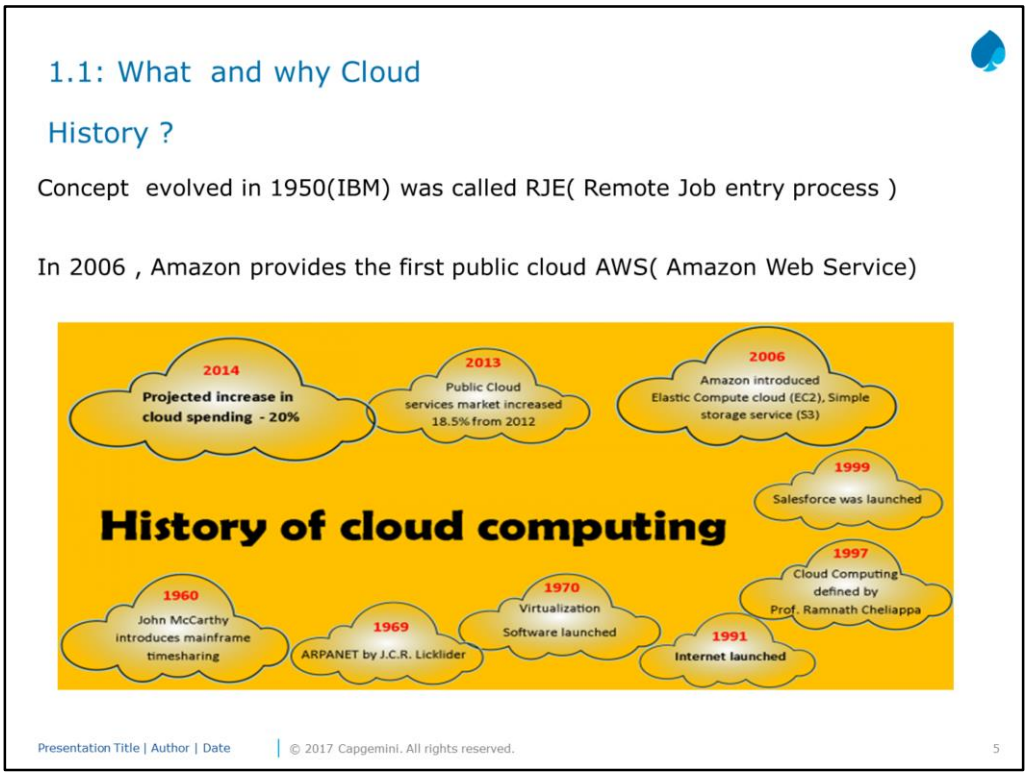
Explain role of JSP in web applications and “big picture”



Cloud has a different meaning depends on the role of each person

Instructor Notes:

Explain role of JSP in web applications and “big picture”



Cloud for Programmers Views :--

It is automated - I don’t need to depend upon System engineer anymore.

It is **fast** - It is faster then any thing

It is reliable - It is high availability in itself without changing my code.

It is less cost then any other solution . Buying Server only , if you have more money.
(If one has Money , pay for Cloud and Use it .)

Instructor Notes:

Explain role of JSP in web applications and “big picture”

1.1: What and why Cloud

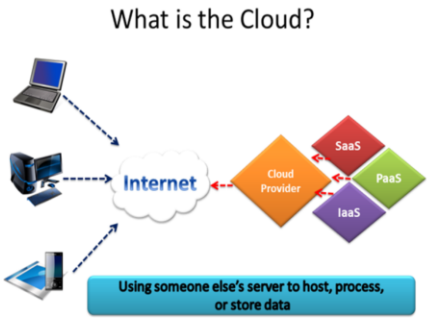
What is Cloud ?

The term Cloud refers to a Network or Internet.
Cloud is something which present in remote location.
Cloud can provide services over network.

- Private network
- Public network

Application all runs in Cloud

- email ,
- web conferencing
- CRM



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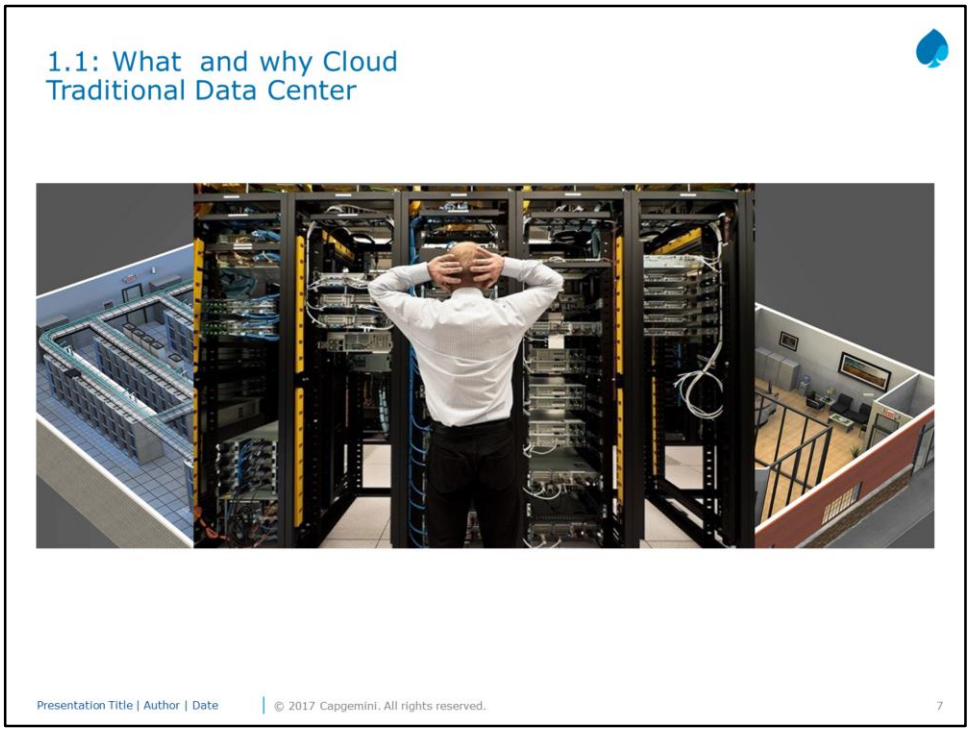

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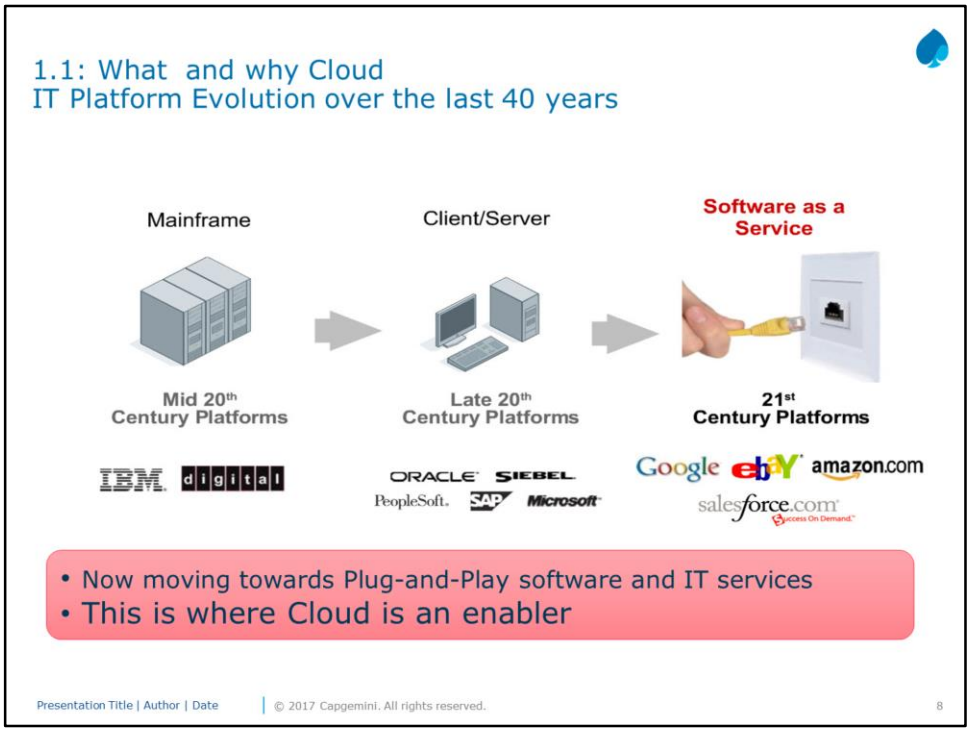

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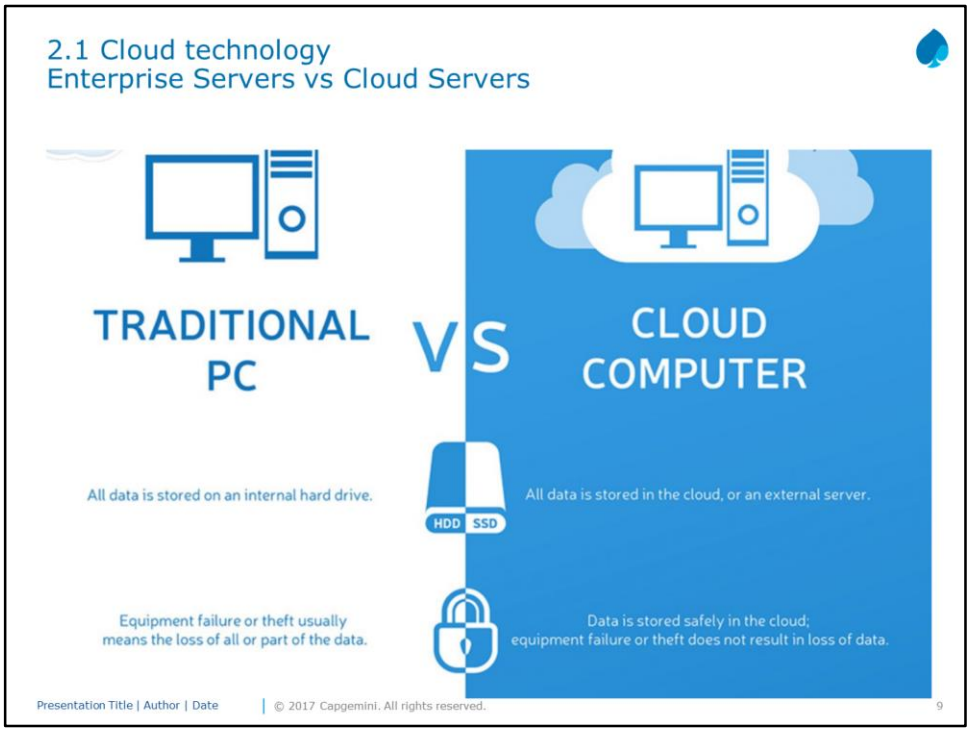

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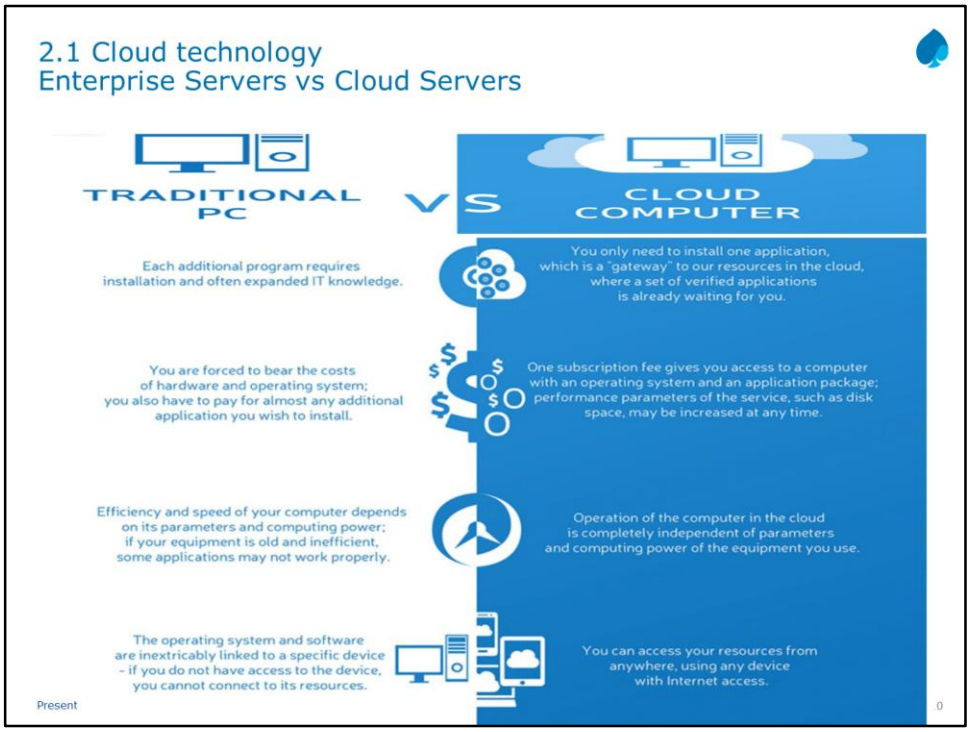


Instructor Notes:

Explain role of JSP in web applications and “big picture”

1.1: What and why Cloud

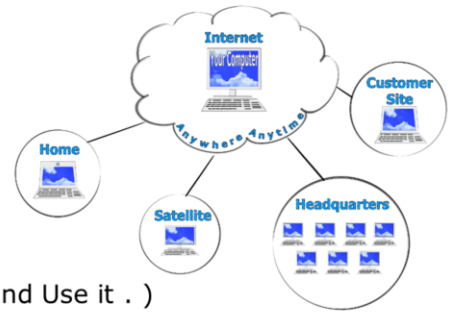
Cloud in Marketer’s Eyes ?

It is in the Internet.

It is easy to use .

It is new .

It is better than Non cloud .
(If one has Money , pay for Cloud and Use it .)



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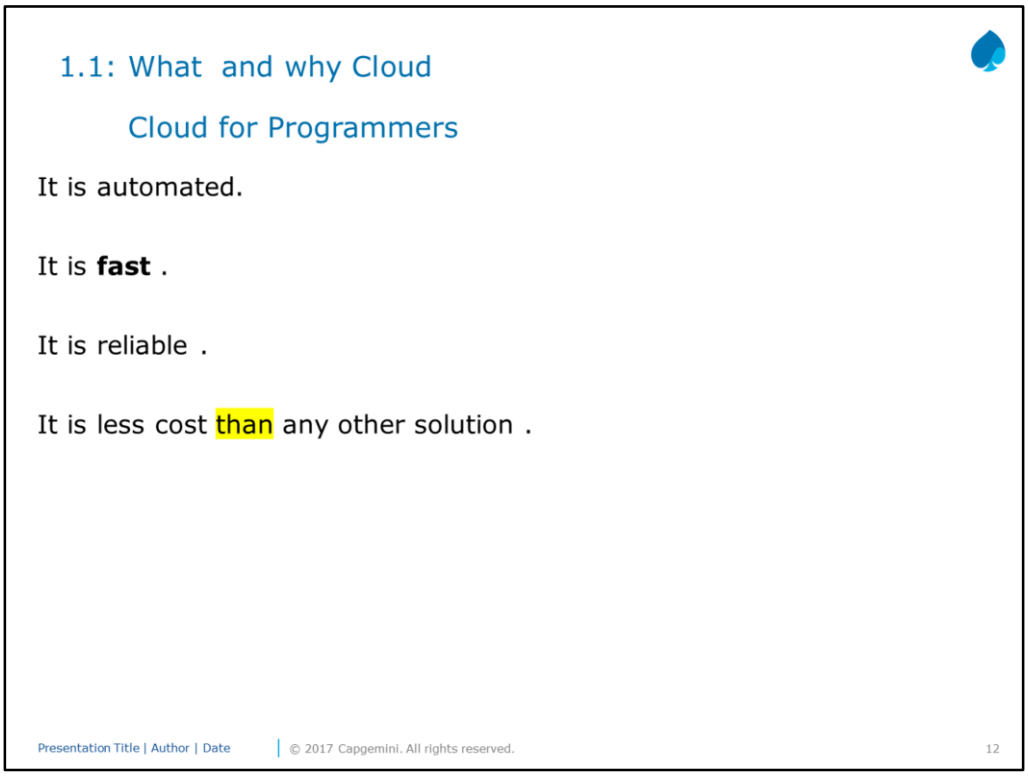
Instructor Notes:

Explain role of JSP in web applications and “big picture”



Cloud for Programmers Views :--

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Instructor Notes:

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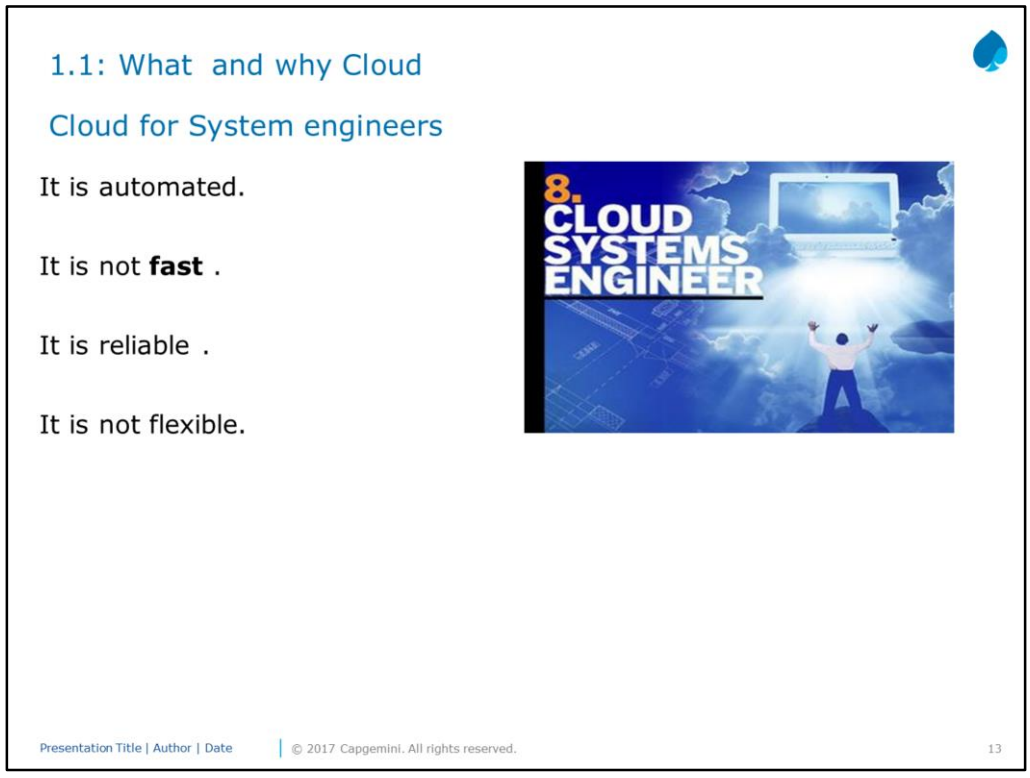


Cloud for System engineers :--

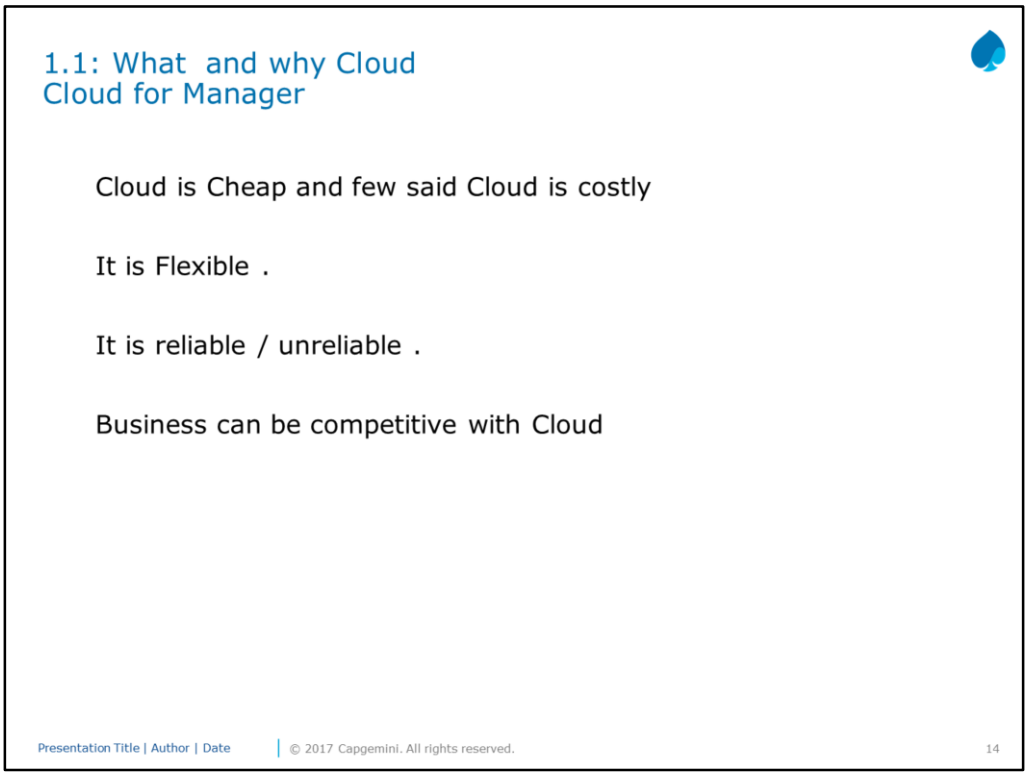
It is automated - I don’t need to do hard work anymore.

It is not **fast** - Speed comes with Cost

It is reliable - I am free , I can say , I can sleep along night
It is not flexible – One can’t configure or tune it.

Instructor Notes:

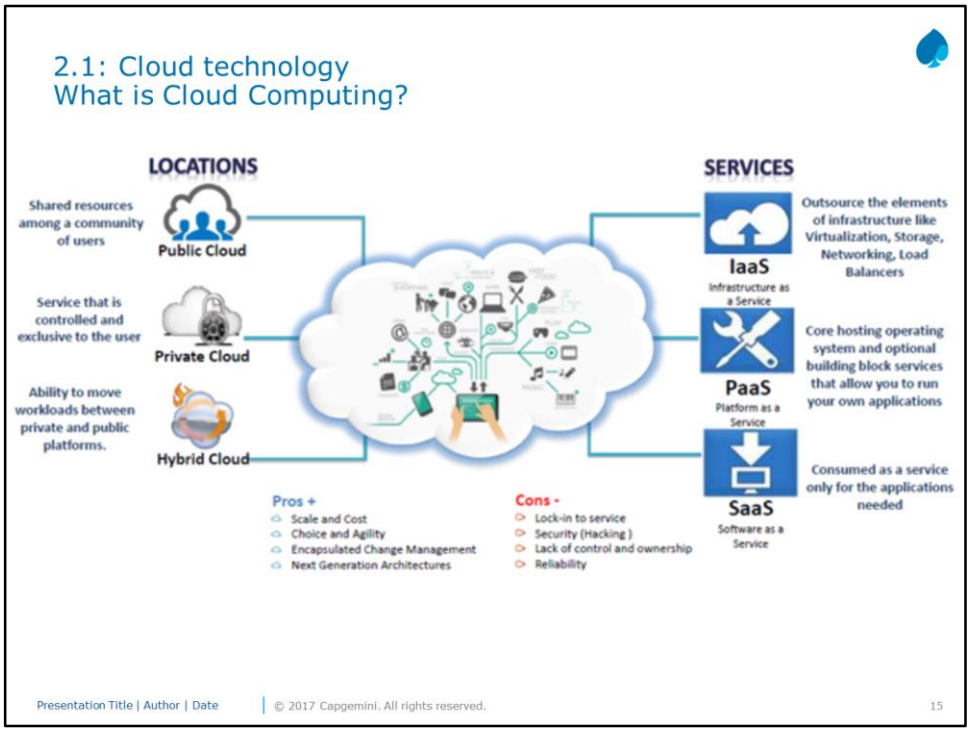
This lesson is to give an Introduction on Java Server Pages



Cloud for Manager :--

Cloud is Cheap and few said Cloud is costly - Manager doesn't have to hire System engineer
It is Flexible .- one can buy anything in 1 minute
It is reliable / unreliable – What will be happened if Cloud company bankrupt
Business can be competitive with Cloud

Instructor Notes:



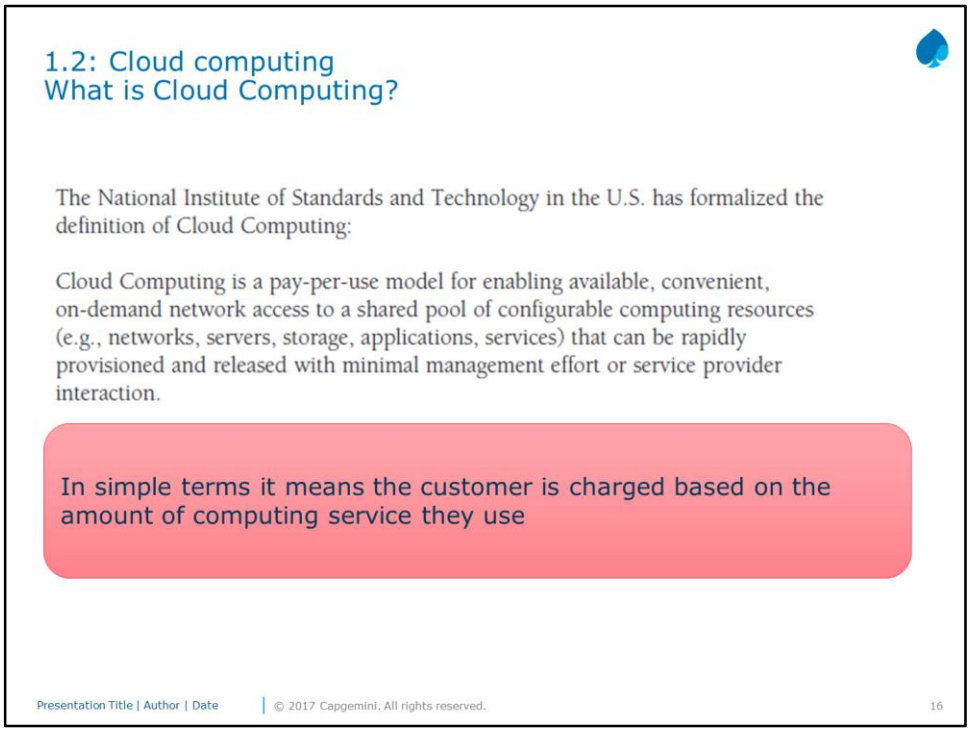
In simple terms it means the customer is charged based on the amount of computing service they use

Distributed computing on Internet or delivery of Computing service over the Internet.

Instead of running an e-mail program on your computer, you log in to a Web e-mail account remotely.

The software and storage for your account doesn't exist on your computer -- it's on the service's computer Cloud.

Instructor Notes:



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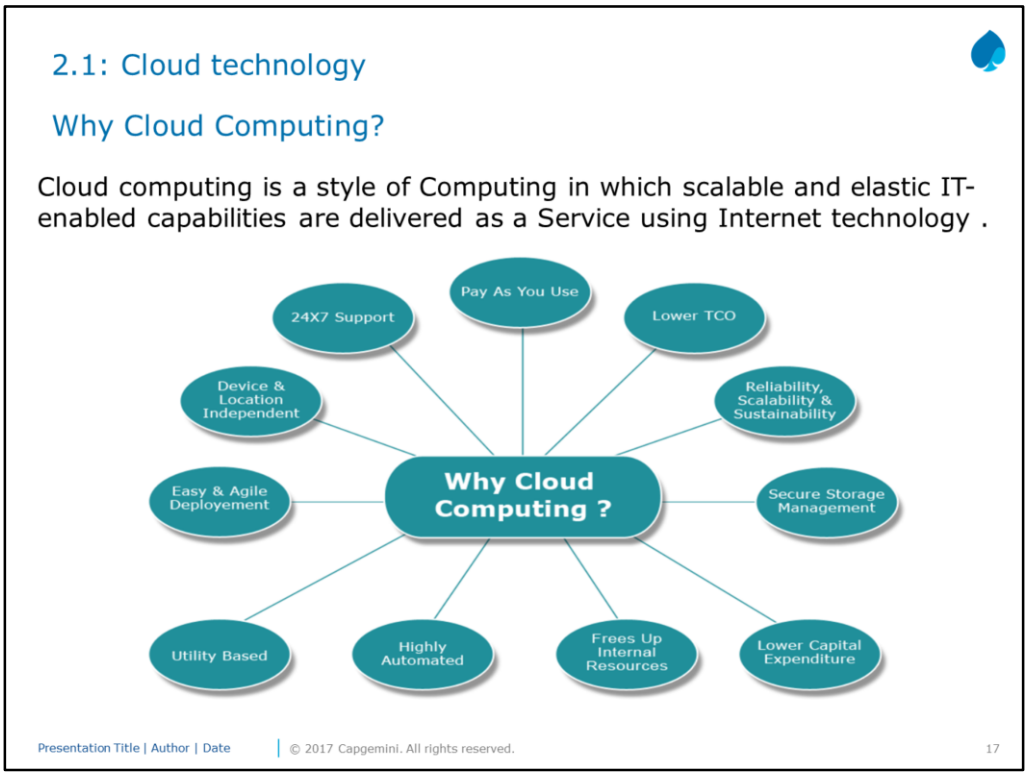
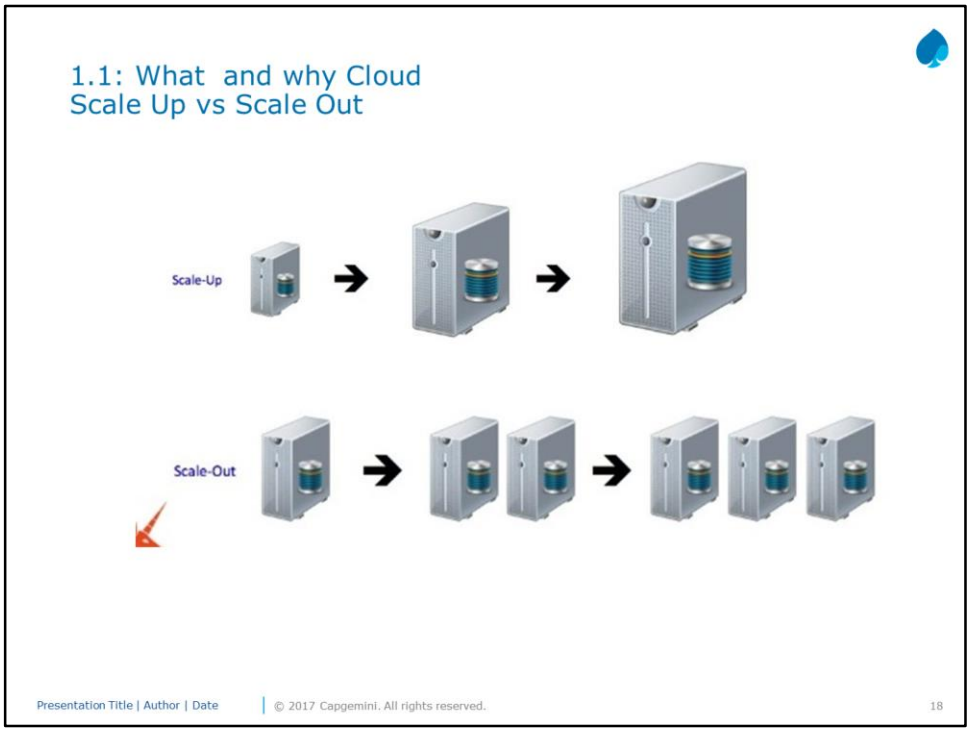


Cloud computing is a style of Computing in which scalable and elastic IT-enabled capabilities are delivered as a Service using Internet technology

Instructor Notes:



Instructor Notes:

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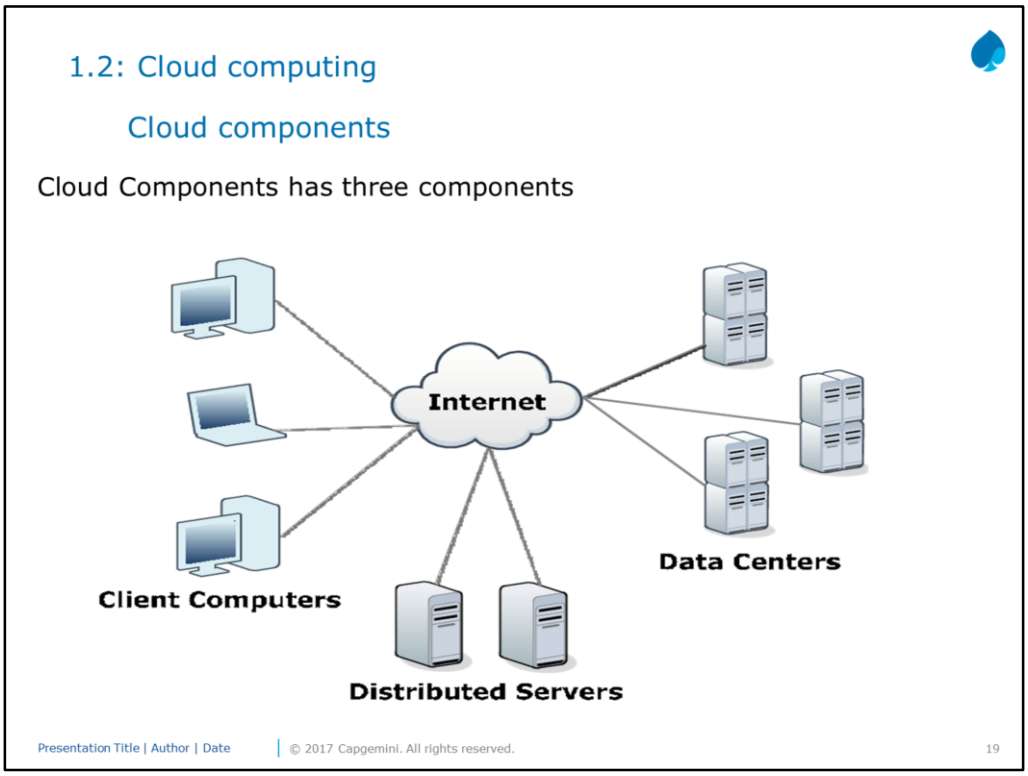
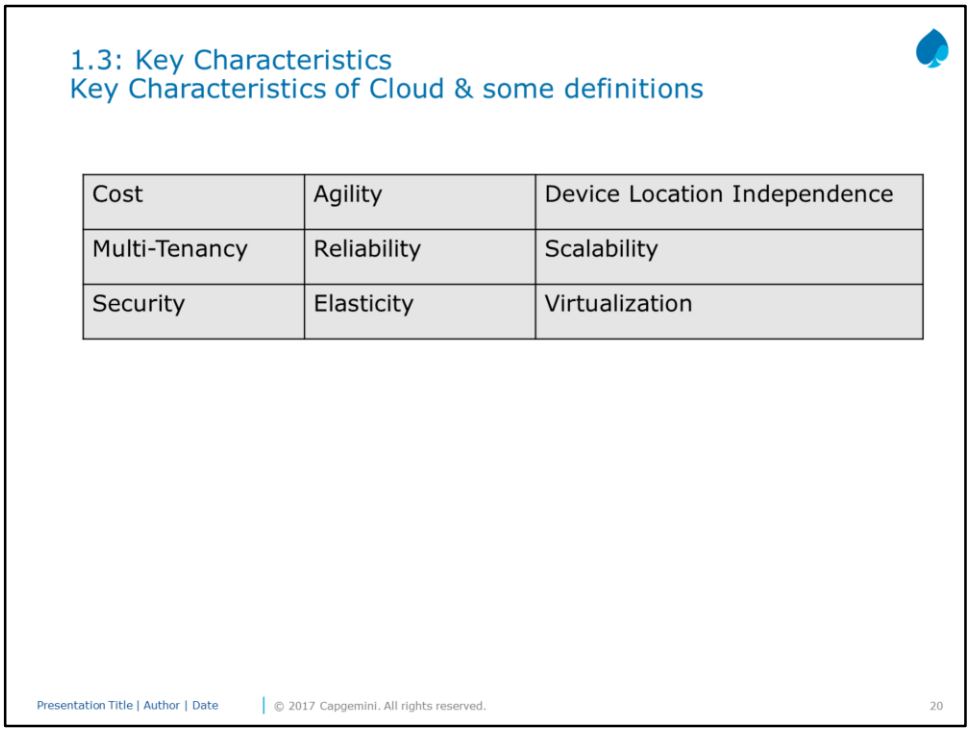


Client Computers : -- Client are the devices used to interact with cloud . i,.e. Mobile , Desktop machine

Distributed Servers :--- Servers are available in different geographically places but act as they are present in very close by.

Datacenters : --- It is a collection of Servers , where the application is placed and is accessed via Internet

Instructor Notes:

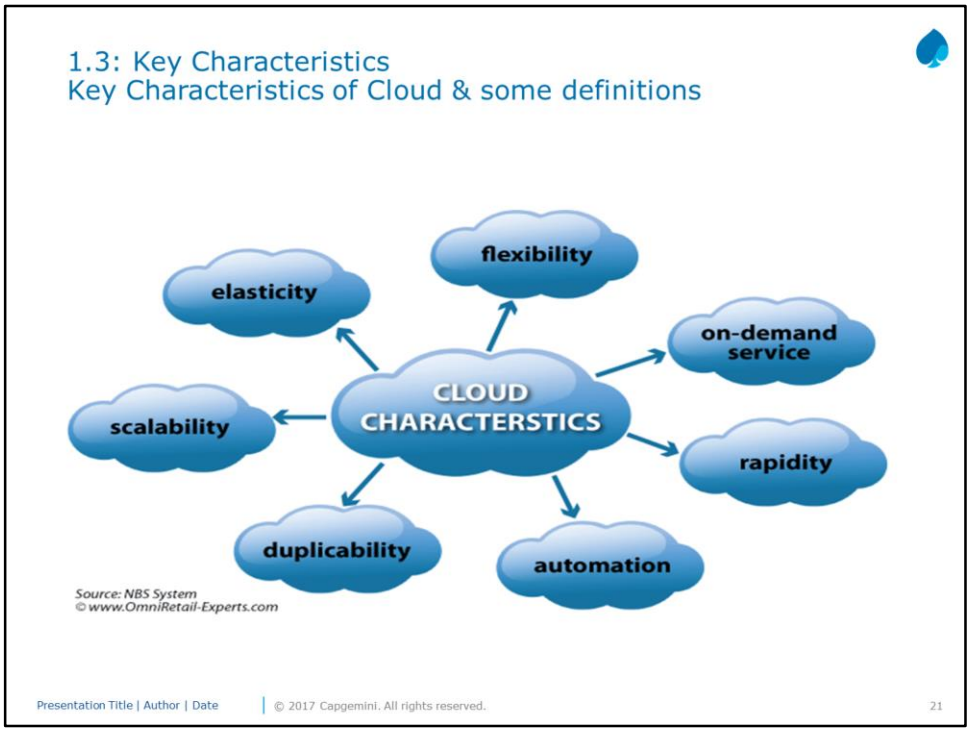


▪Agility – Speed of provisioning and delivering environments and projects

▪Elasticity - The ability to add or reduce infrastructure elements within the ecosystem as per actual demand. No capacity planning

.

Instructor Notes:



Scalability – The ability to add or reduce infrastructure elements within the ecosystem as per actual demand. No capacity planning

.

Virtualization - Virtualization technology allows cloud providers to convert one server into many virtual machines, thereby eliminating client/server computing with single-purpose systems, maximizing hardware capacity

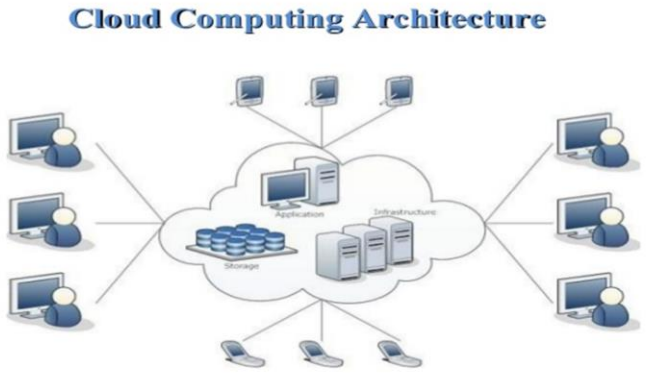
Multi-Tenancy – Resources are shared across multiple clients and not dedicated infrastructure. This reduces costs and makes use of best practices in data isolation and security.

Instructor Notes:

Explain role of JSP in web applications and “big picture”

1.4: Cloud computing Architecture

Cloud Computing Architecture



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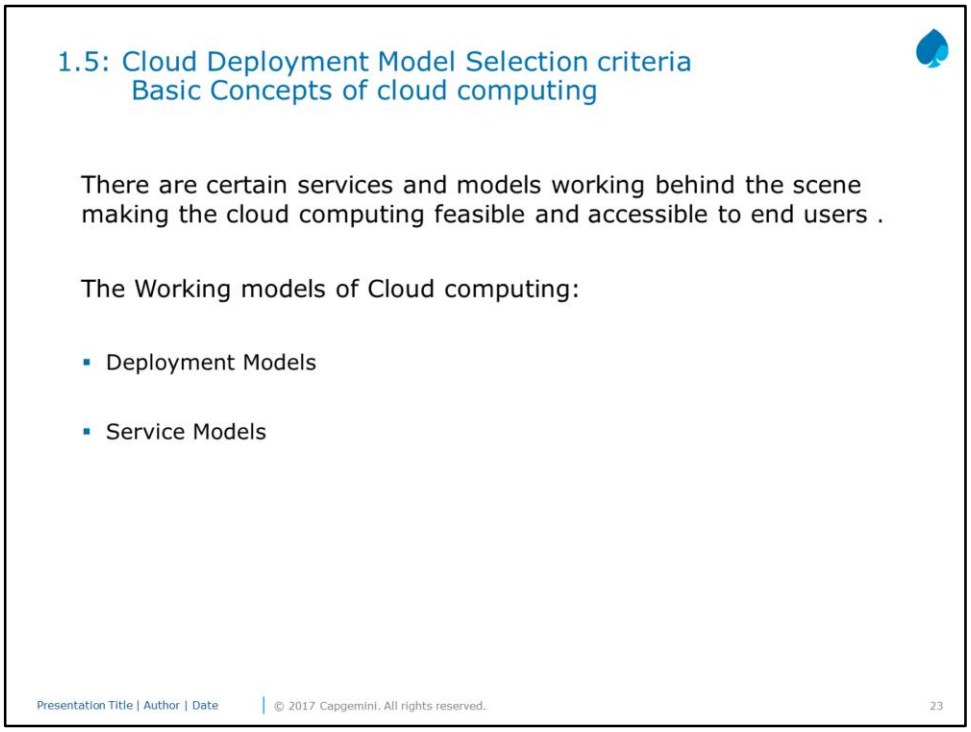

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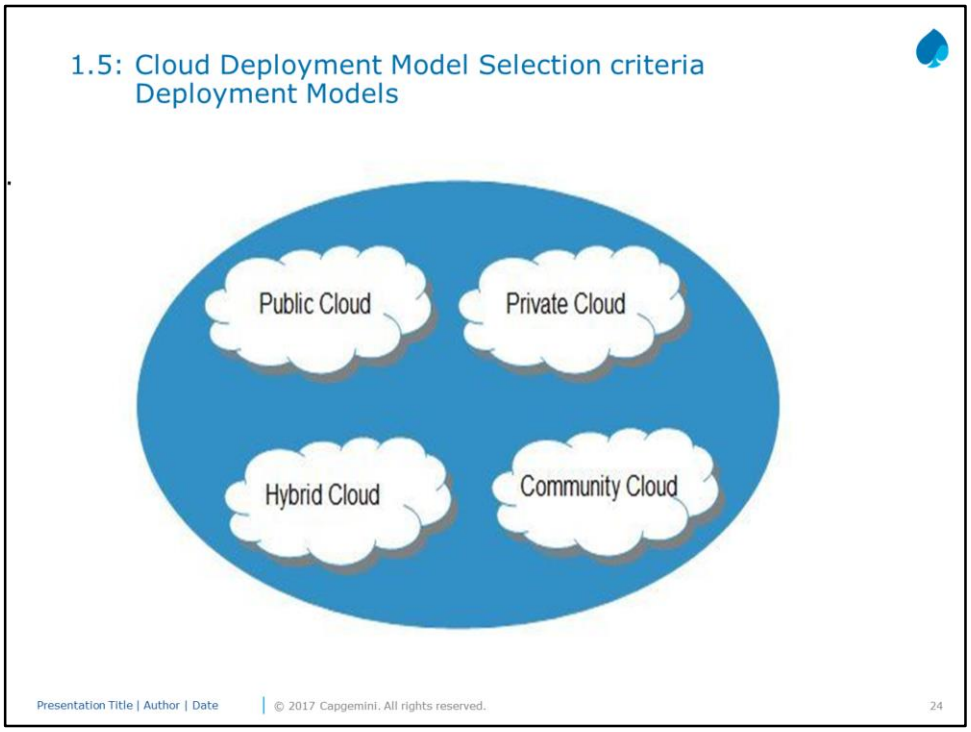


PUBLIC CLOUD : ---

- The Public Cloud allows systems and services to be easily accessible to the general public.
- Public cloud may be less secure because of its openness, e.g., e-mail.

PRIVATE CLOUD : --

- The Private Cloud allows systems and services to be accessible within an organization.
- It offers increased security because of its private nature.

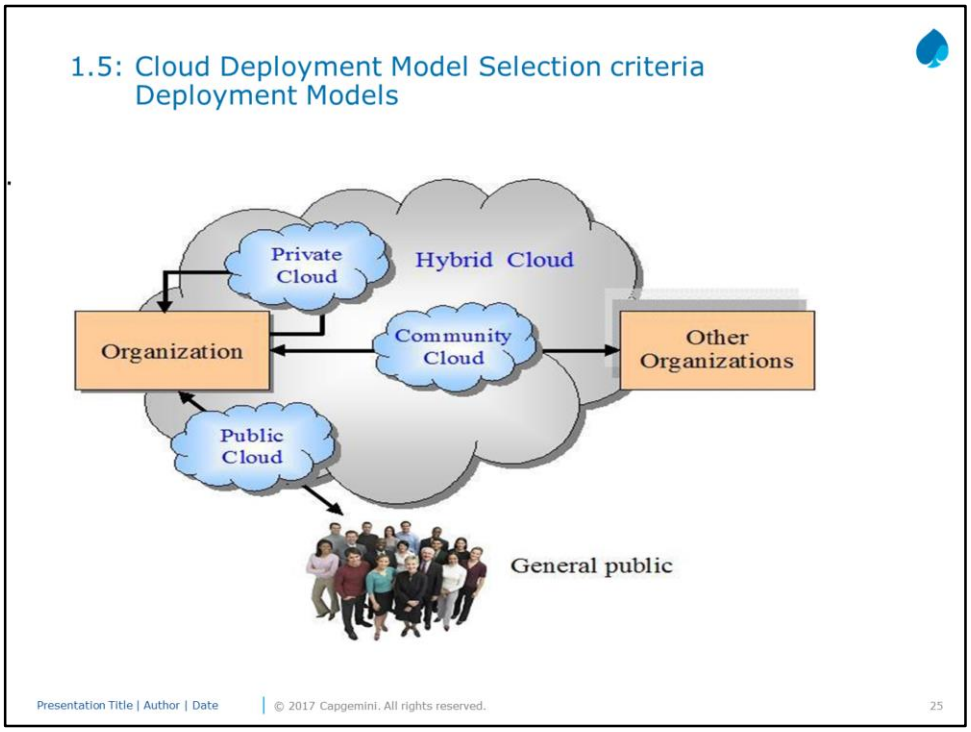
COMMUNITY CLOUD :---

- The Community Cloud allows systems and services to be accessible by group of organizations.

HYBRID CLOUD :---

The Hybrid Cloud is mixture of public and private cloud. However, the critical activities are performed using private cloud while the non-critical activities are performed using public cloud.

Instructor Notes:



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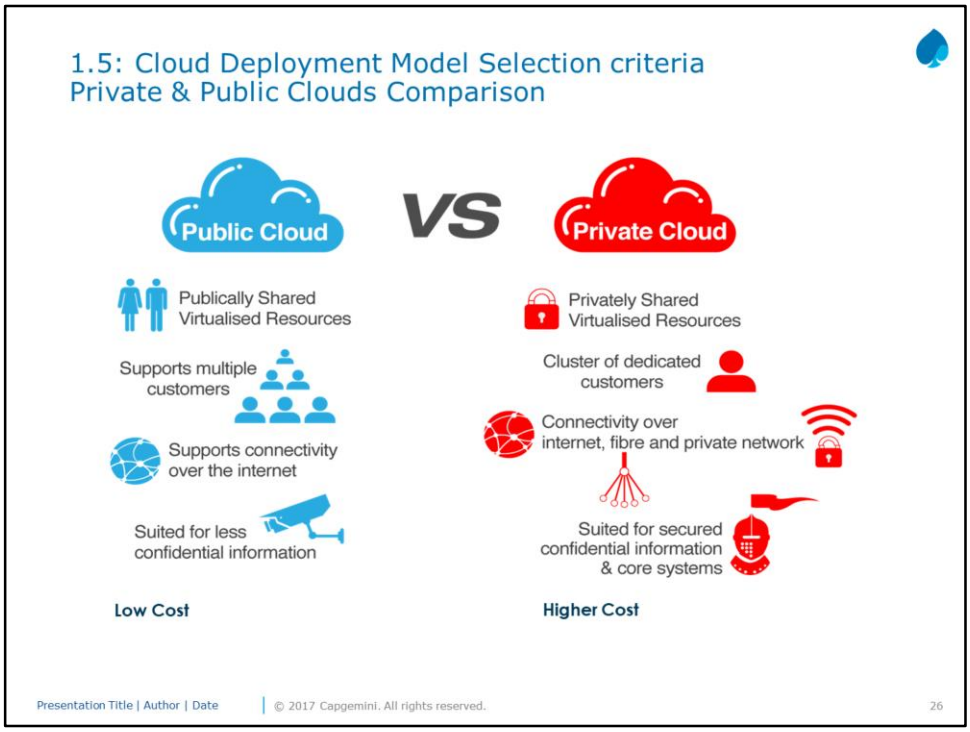

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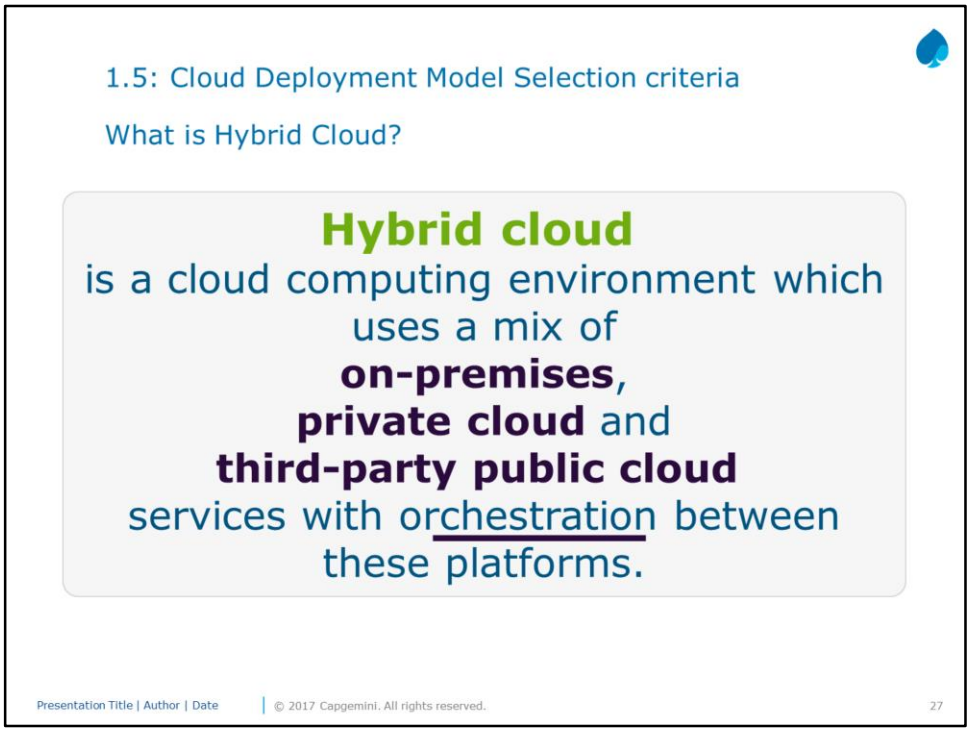
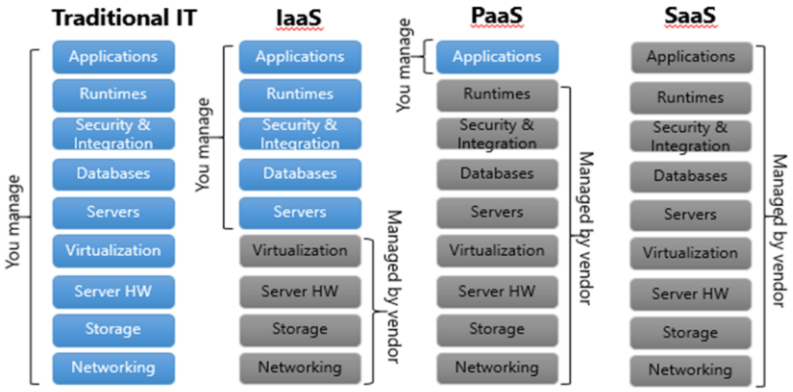


Instructor Notes:

1.5: Cloud Deployment Model Selection criteria Service Models

These are the reference models on which the cloud computing is based.



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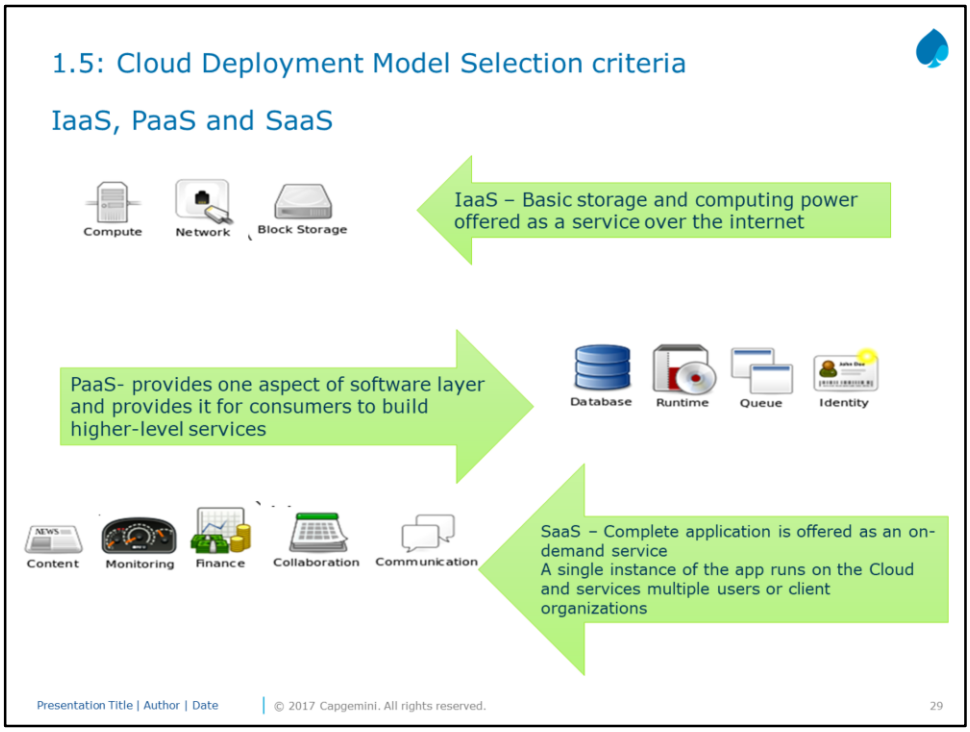


Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) :-----

- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) IaaS is the delivery of technology infrastructure as an on demand scalable service.
- IaaS provides access to fundamental resources such as physical machines, virtual machines, virtual storage, etc.
- Usually billed based on usage •
- Usually multi tenant virtualized environment •
- Can be coupled with Managed Services for OS and application support

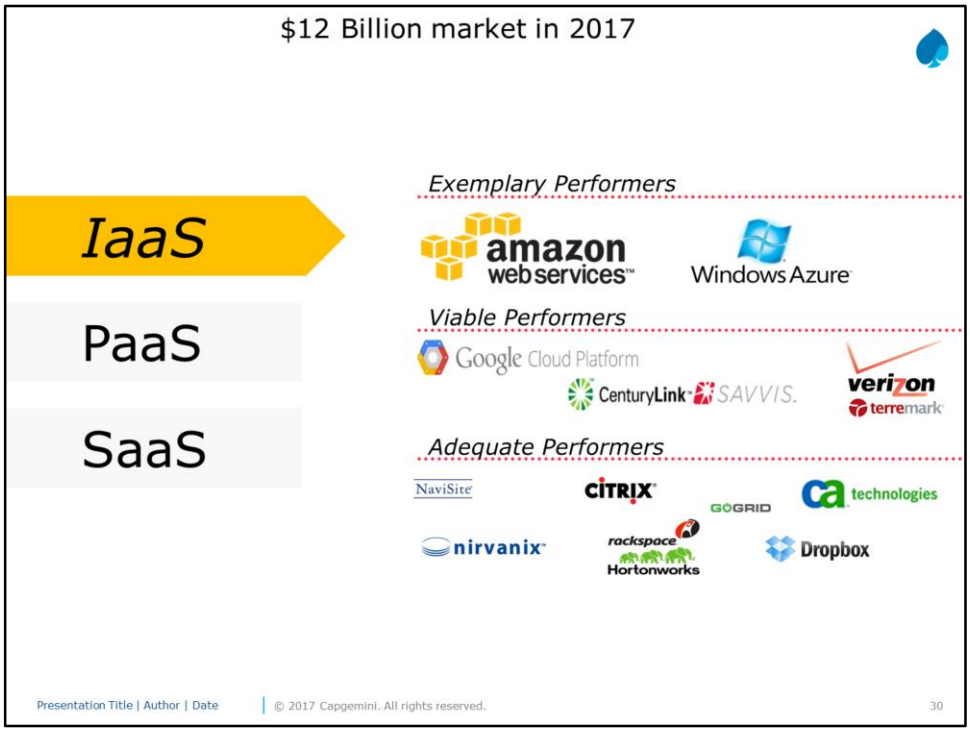
Platform as a Service :---

- It provides the runtime environment for applications, development & deployment tools, etc.
- PaaS provides all of the facilities required to support the complete life cycle of building and delivering web applications and services entirely from the Internet.
- Typically applications must be developed with a particular platform in mind •
- Multi tenant environments •
- Highly scalable multi tier architecture

Software as a Service :---

- SaaS model allows to use software applications as a service to end users.
- SaaS is a software delivery methodology that provides licensed multi-tenant access to software and its functions remotely as a Web-based service. •
- Usually billed based on usage •
- Usually multi tenant environment •
- Highly scalable architecture

Instructor Notes:



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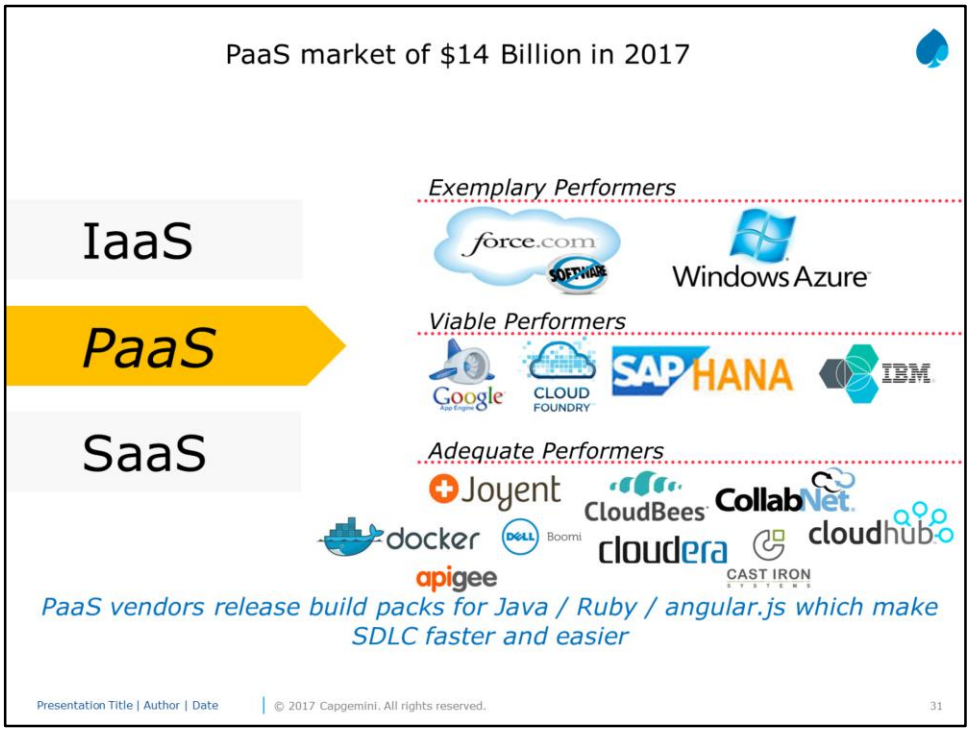

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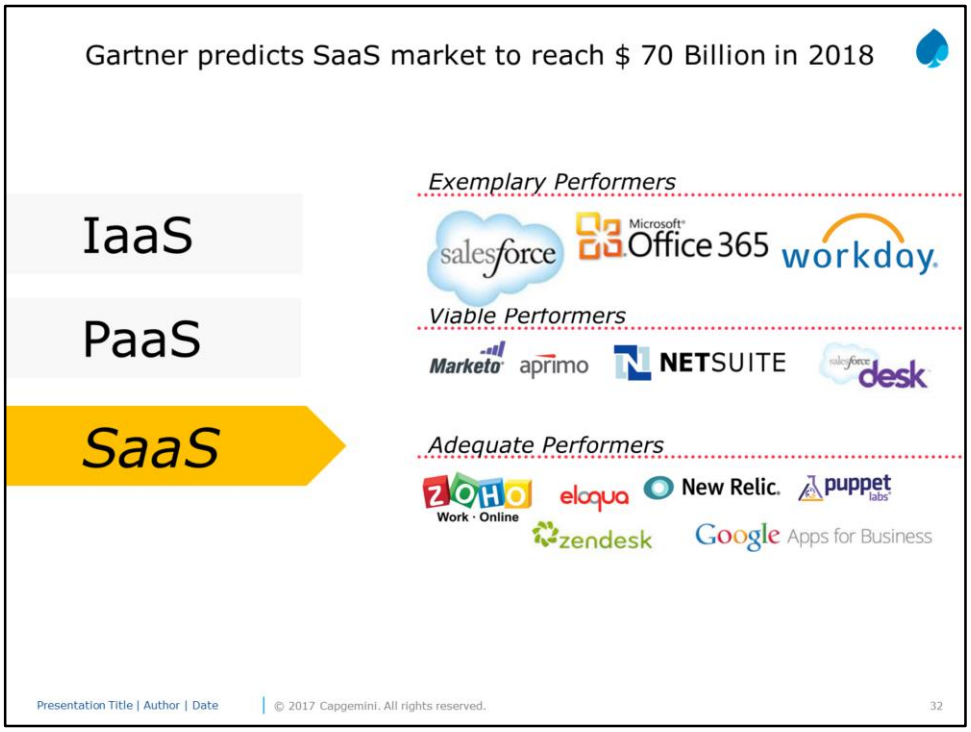

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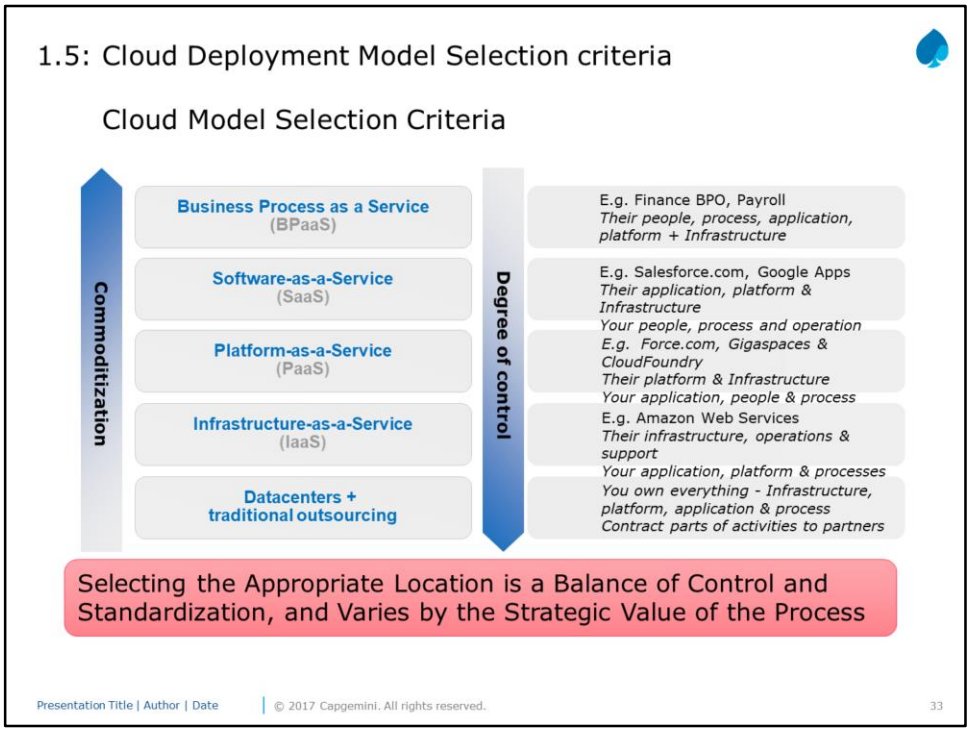

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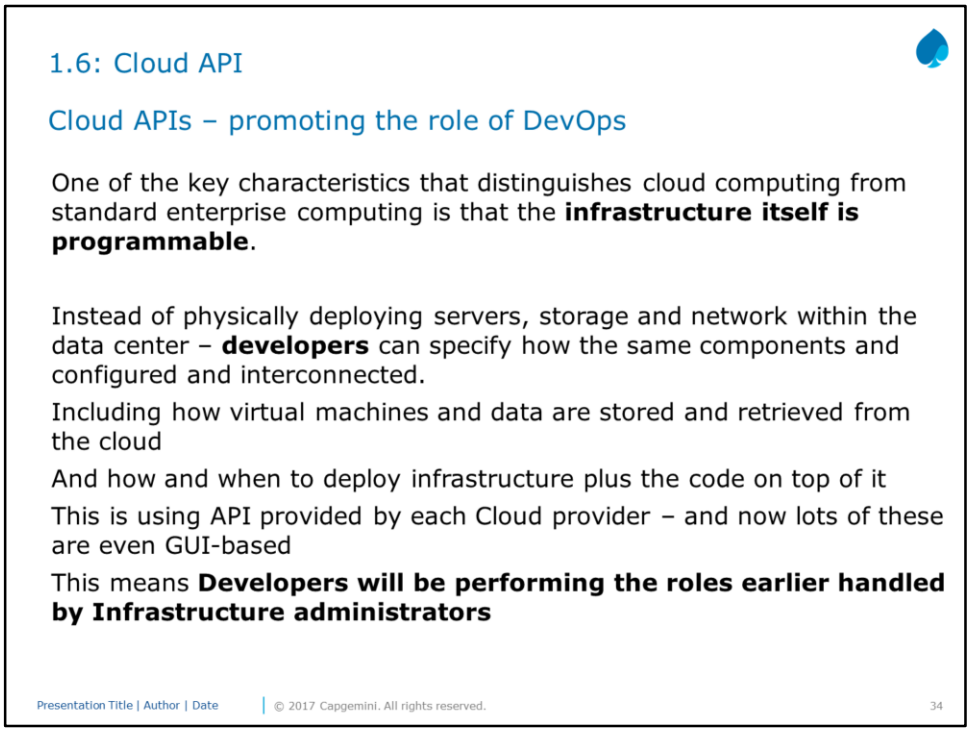

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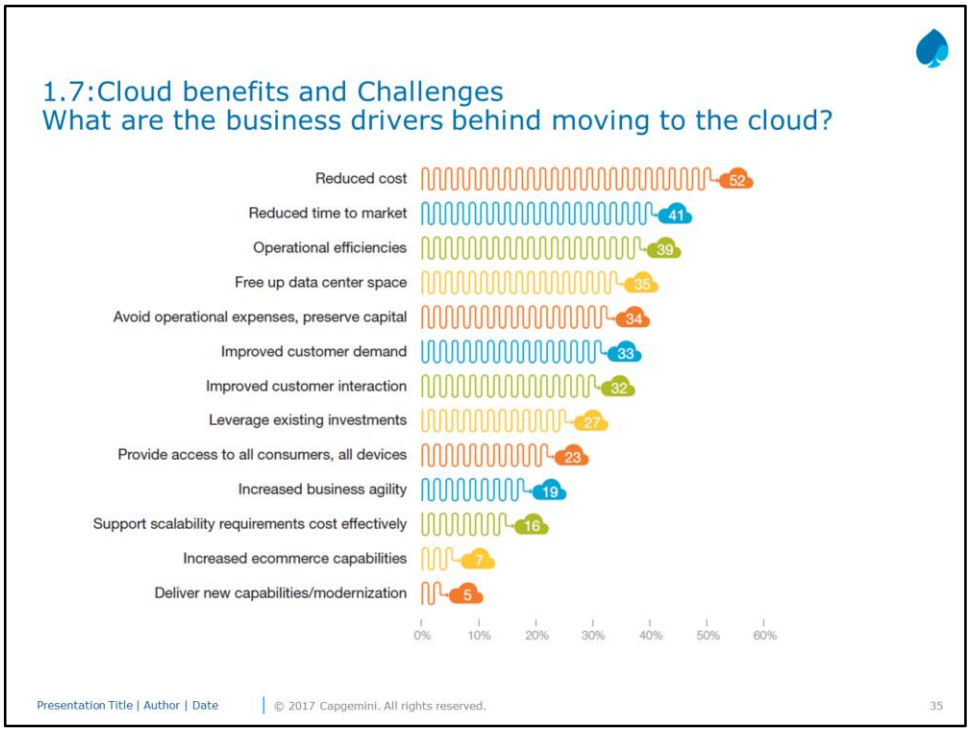

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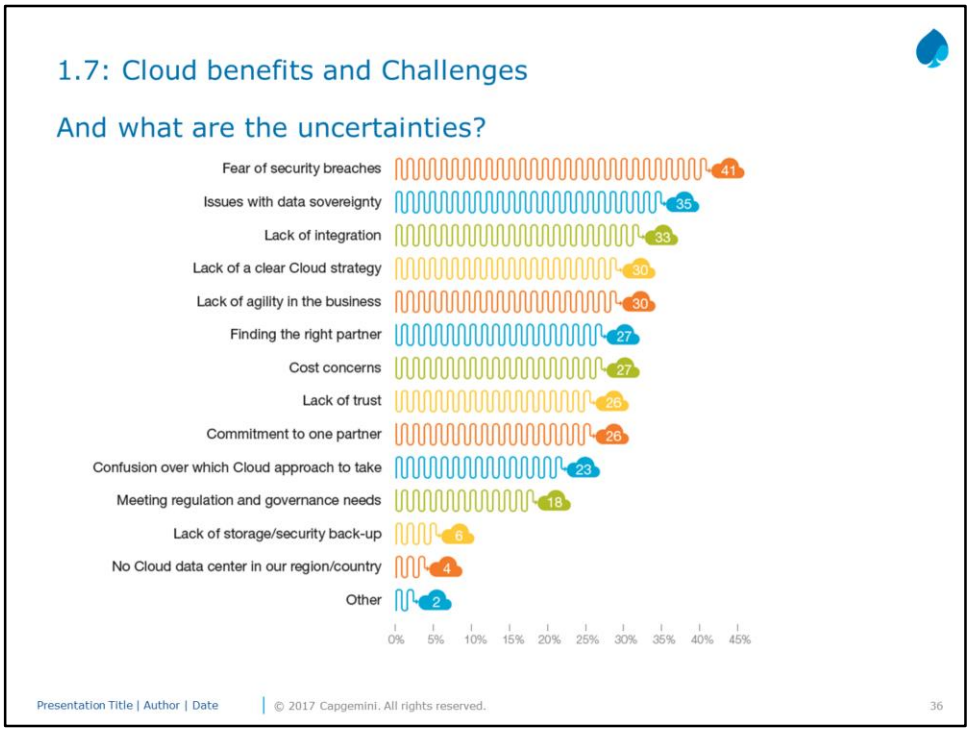

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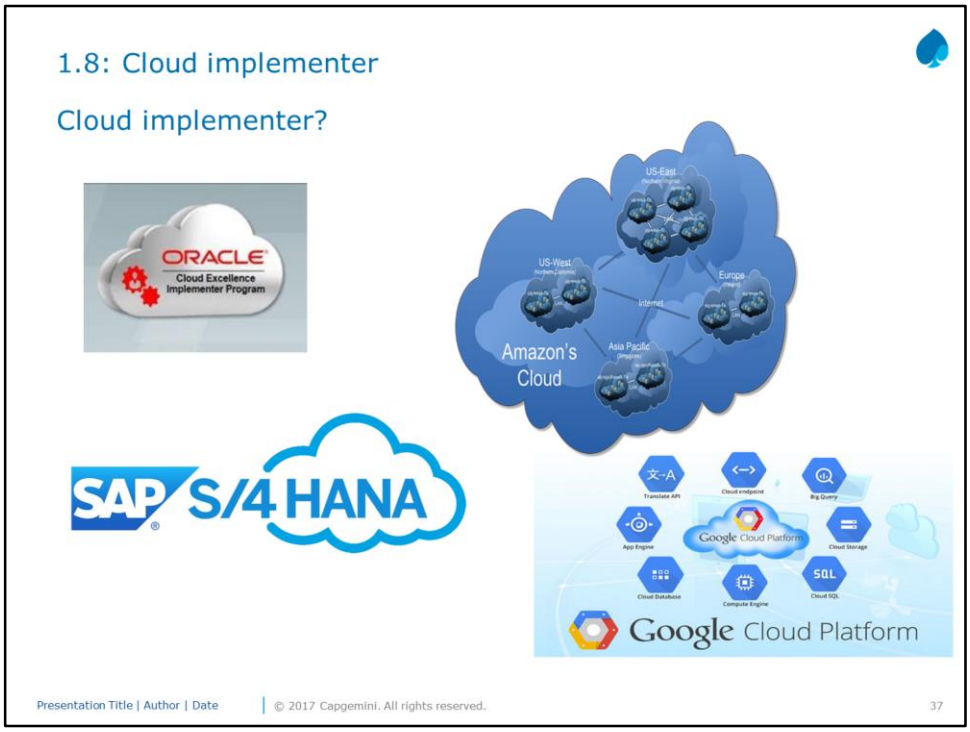

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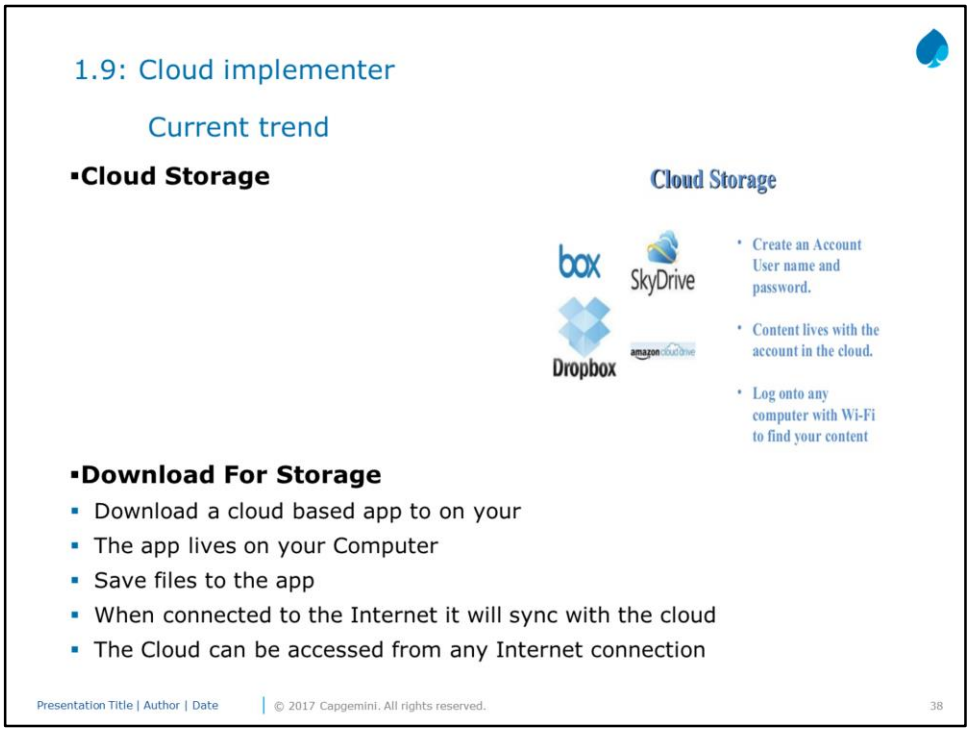
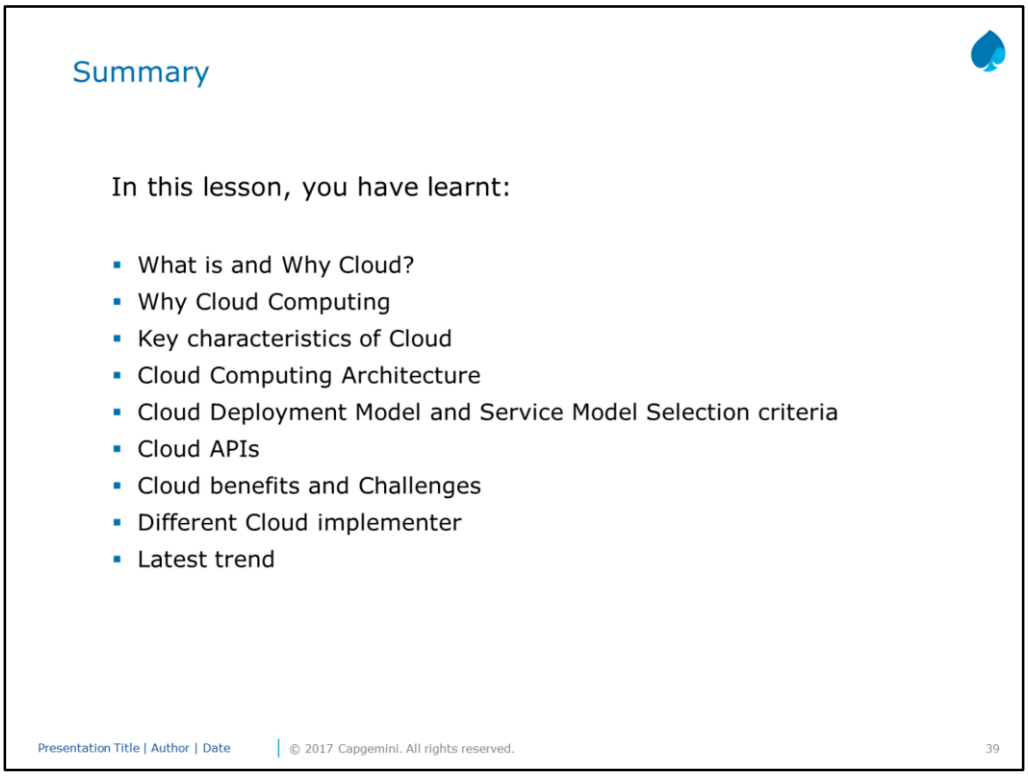


Cloud Storage :---
Create an Account User name and password. •
Content lives with the account in the cloud. •
Log onto any computer with Wi-Fi to find your content

Download For Storage :---
Download a cloud based app to on your computer •
The app lives on your Computer •
Save files to the app •
When connected to the Internet it will sync with the cloud •
The Cloud can be accessed from any Internet connection

Instructor Notes:

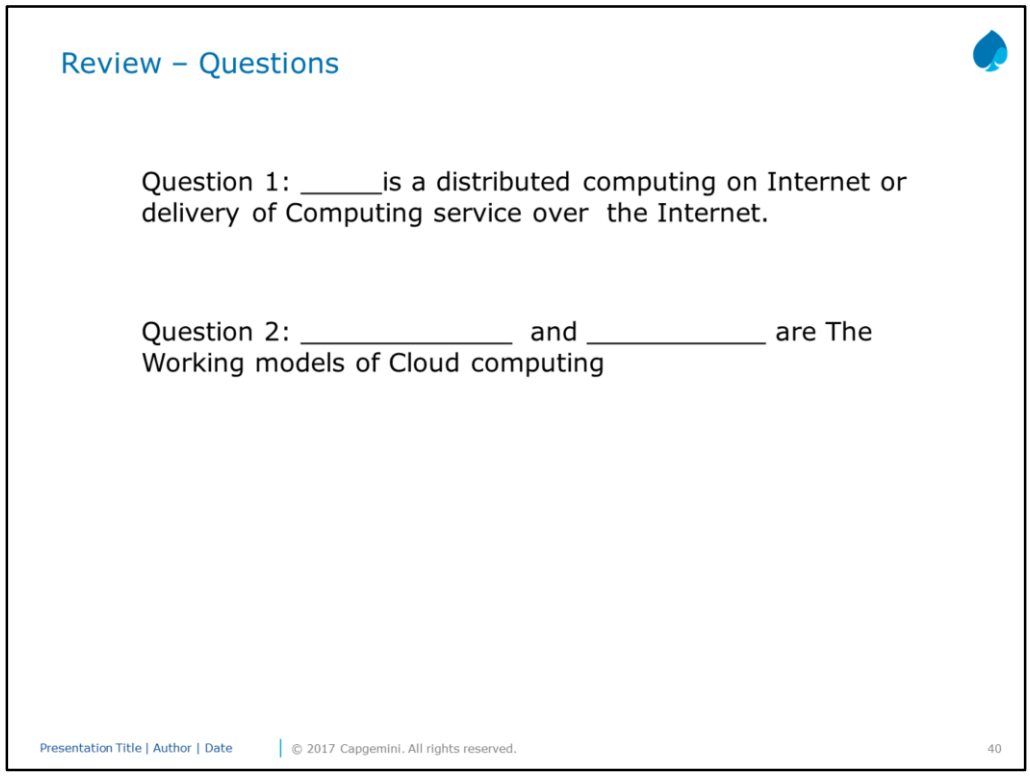


Instructor Notes:

Answers for the Review Questions:

Answer 1: Cloud computing

Answer 2: Deployment model and Service model



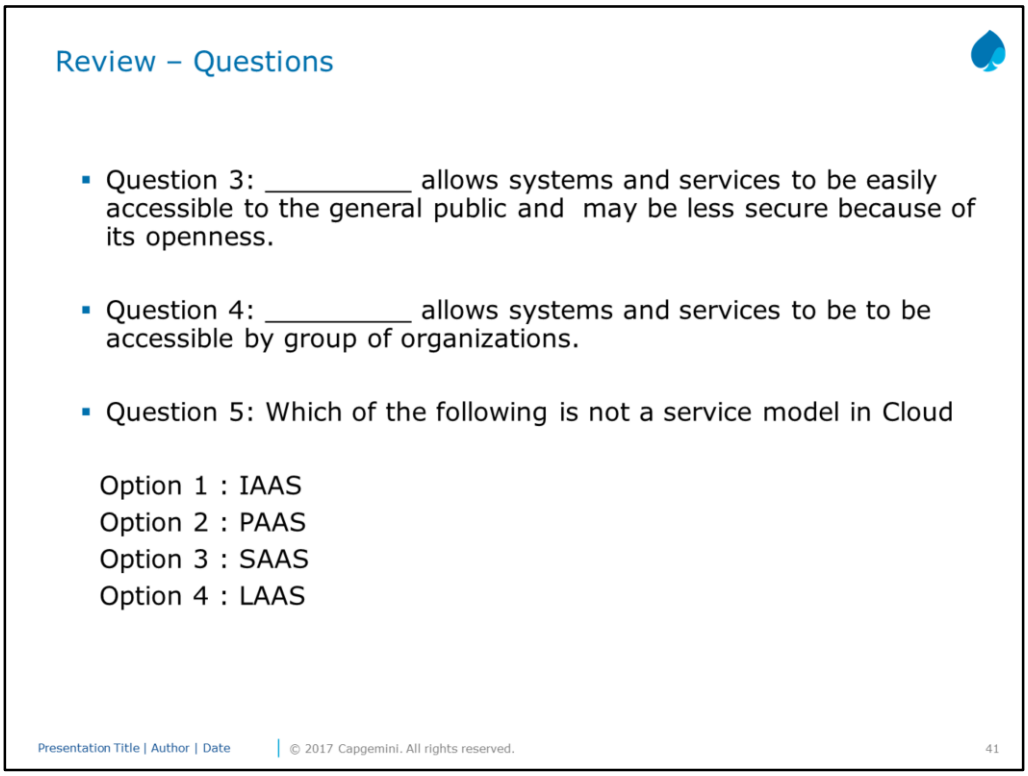
Instructor Notes:

Answers for the Review Questions:

Answer 3: Public cloud

Answer 4: Community Cloud

Answer 5: LAAS



Instructor Notes:

Answers for the Review Questions:

Answer 5: All of the above