



Cloud Basics

Azure



Agenda



Principles of Cloud Computing



Azure architecture



Azure Services





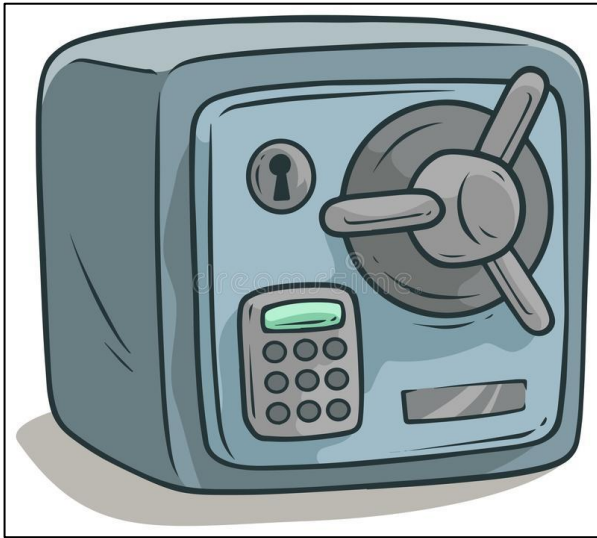
Introduction to Cloud



Cloud Computing



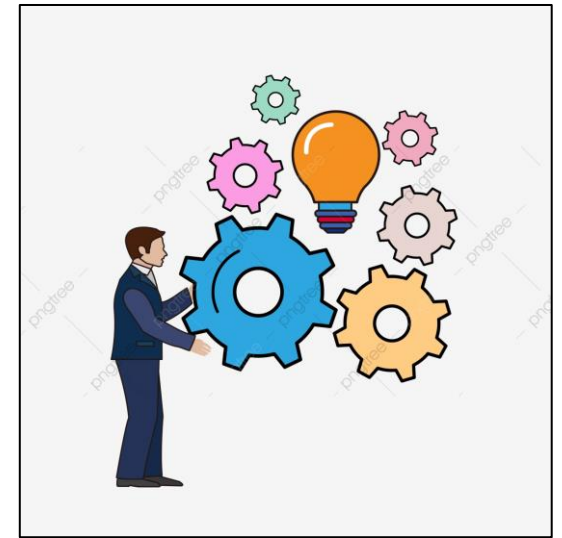
Cloud computing is the practice of using remote servers on the internet for carrying out a task, rather than using our own computer servers.



Store data

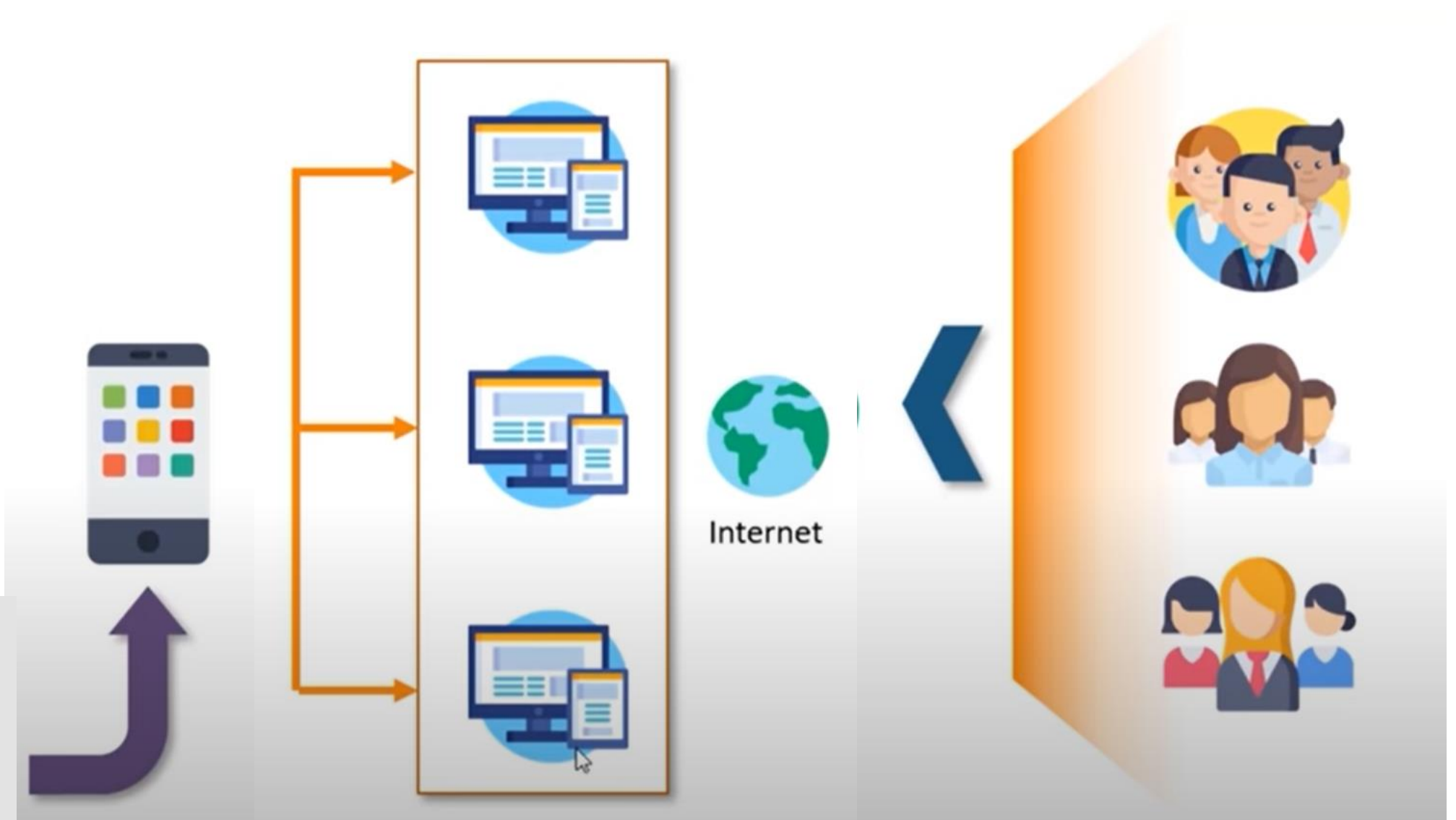


Manage data



Process data

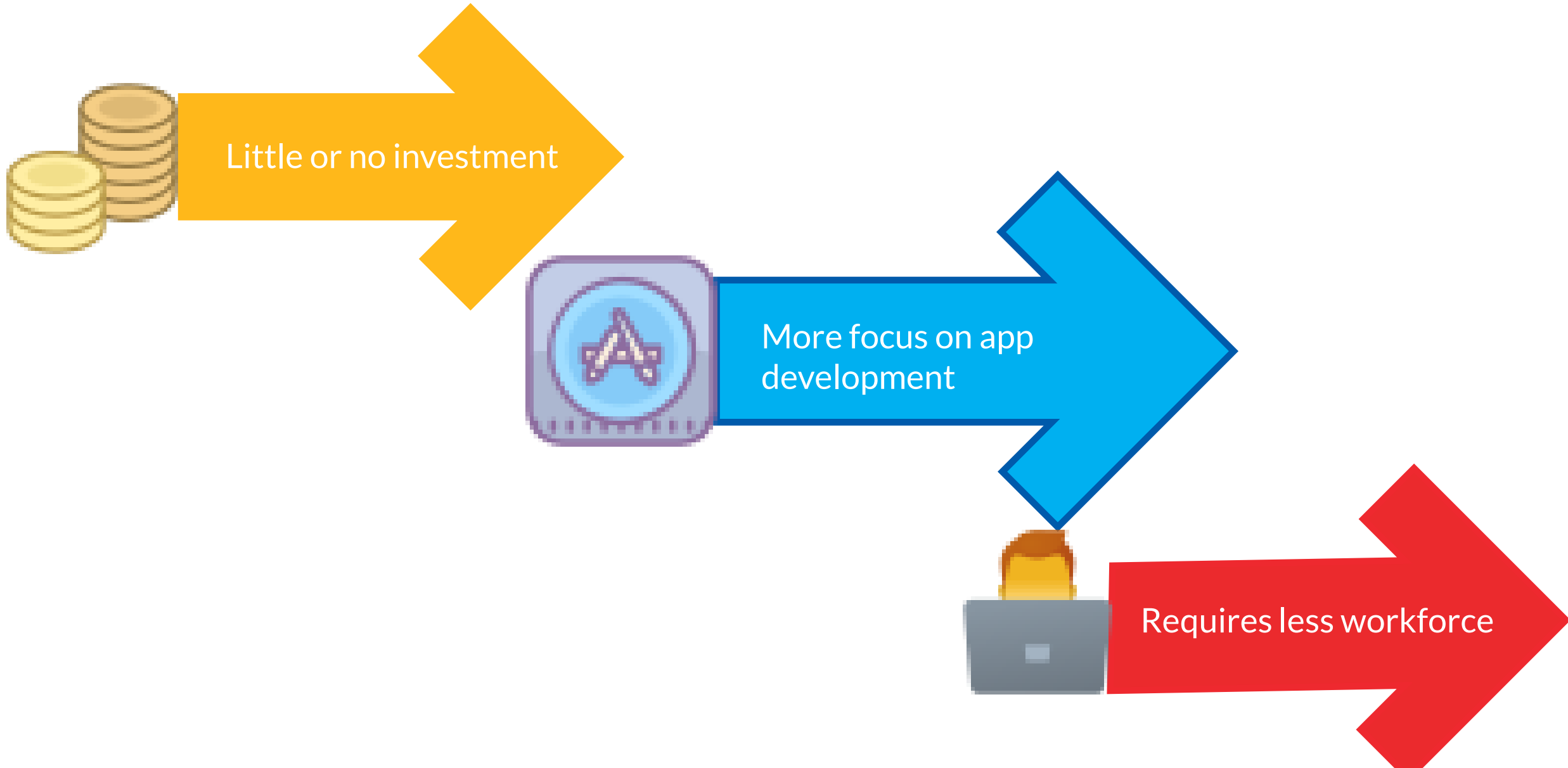
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Cloud Computing Advantages

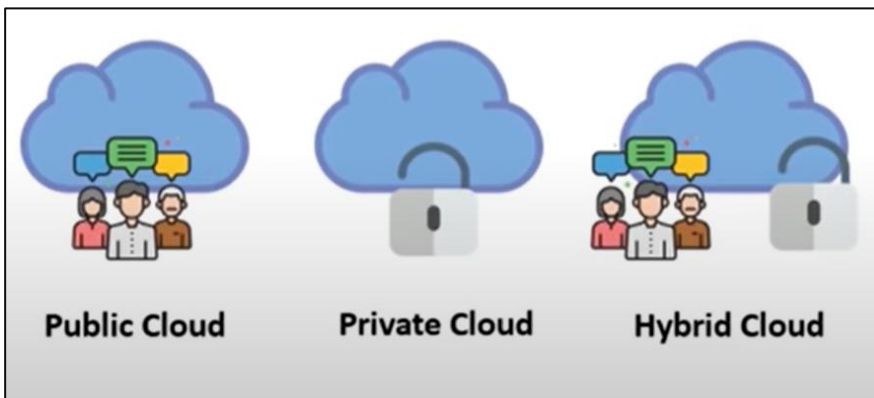




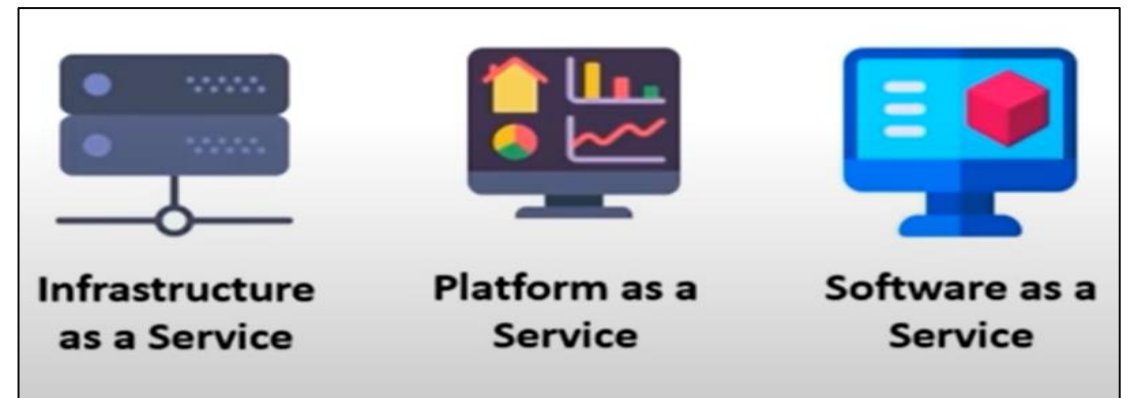
Cloud Computing Models



Deployment model



Service Model



Public Cloud



Public Cloud defined as a computing services offered by third party providers over the public internet, making them available to anyone who wants to use or purchase them



Private Cloud refers to a model of cloud computing where IT services are provisioned over private IT infrastructure for the dedicated use of a single organization.

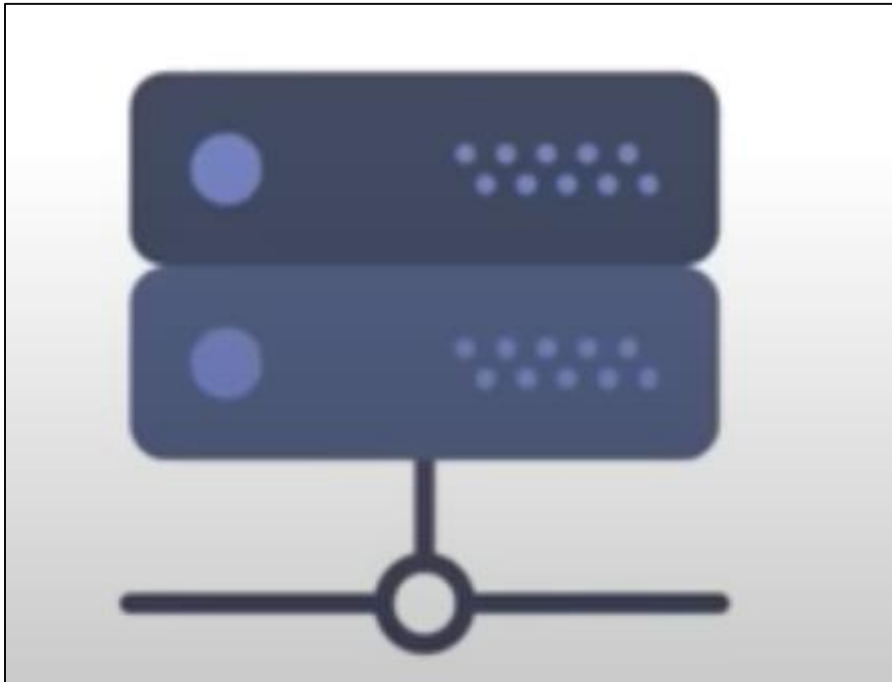
Hybrid Cloud



Hybrid Cloud is a cloud computing environment that uses a mix of on-premise, private cloud & third party, public cloud services with orchestration between the two platform.

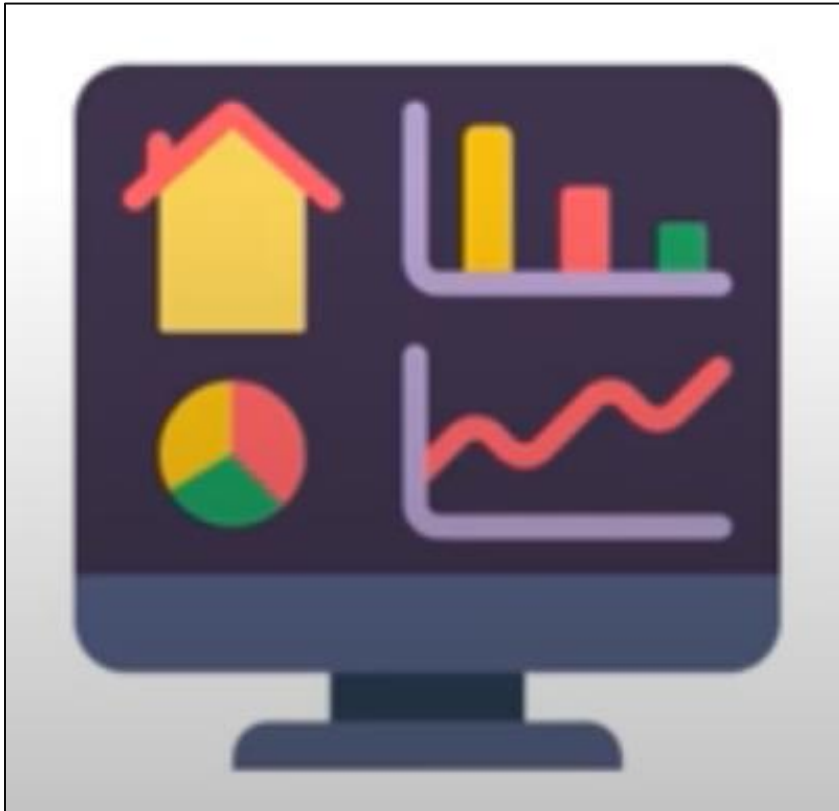


Service Model



Infrastructure as a Service refers to providing the complete access to the server's OS . Typically **IAAS** provides hardware,storage,servers and data center or network components ; it may also include software

Eg: Virtual Network



In **Platform as a service** , one does not get access to the whole Operating System. Rather access is given to a dashboard level, where a user uploads data, and the rest is taken care by the local provider
Ex: Visual Studio



Software as a service refers to the practice of directly providing the software to the customer, without making any server or dashboard available to them

Ex : Teams

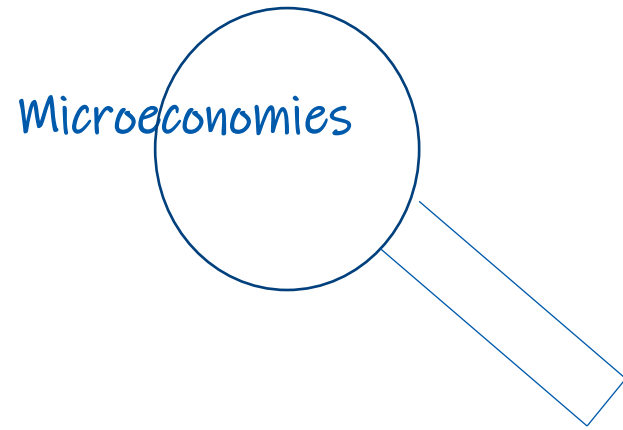
Cloud Providers



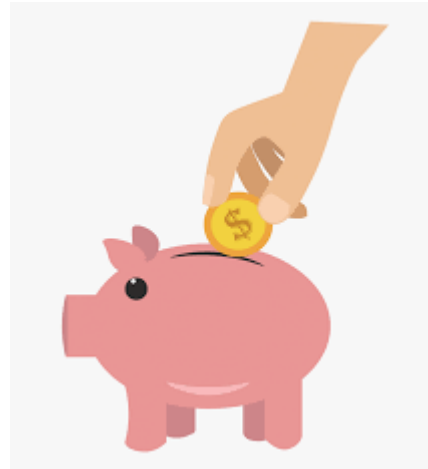
Google Cloud



Economies of Scale



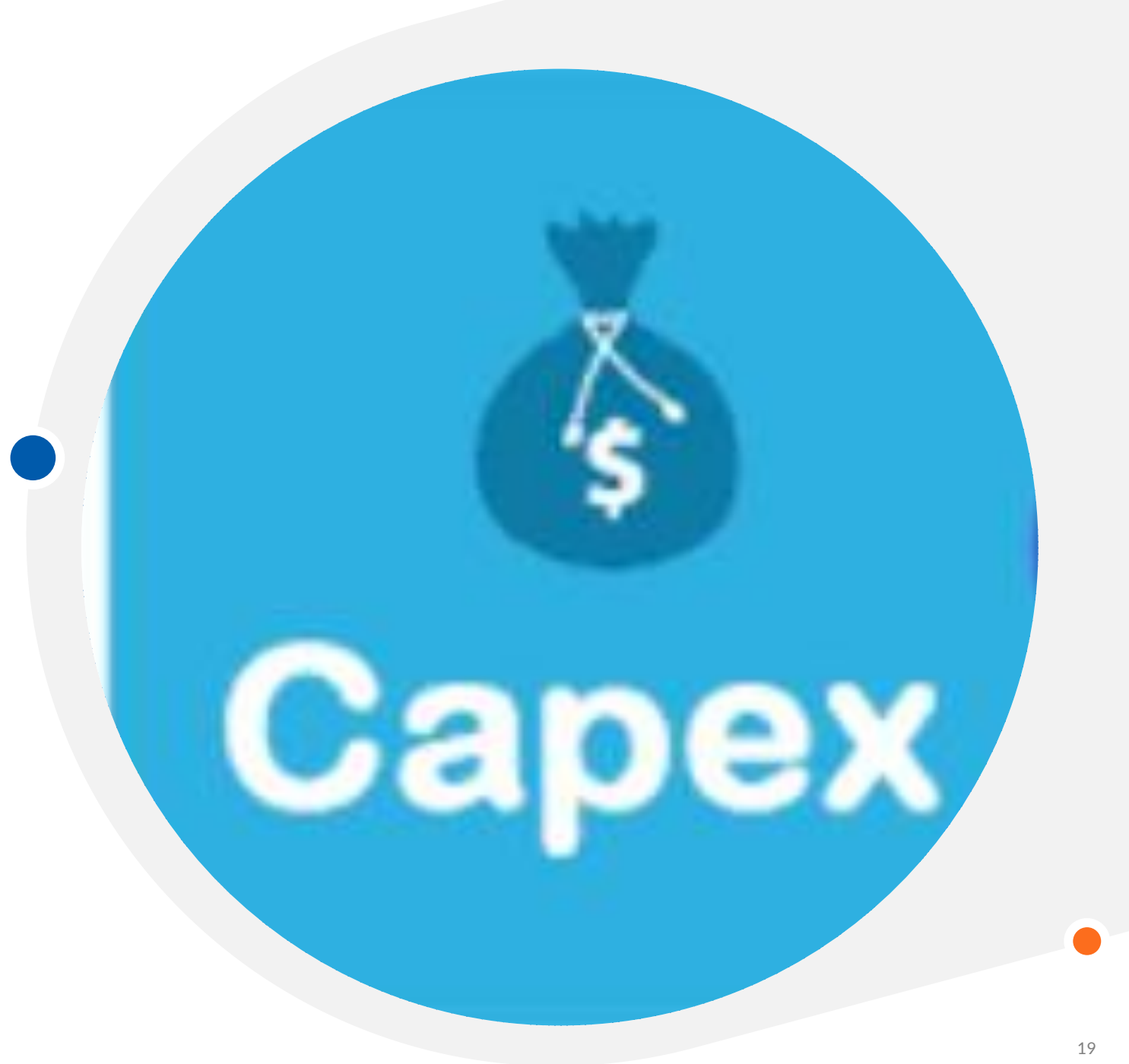
Business growth



Lower per unit cost

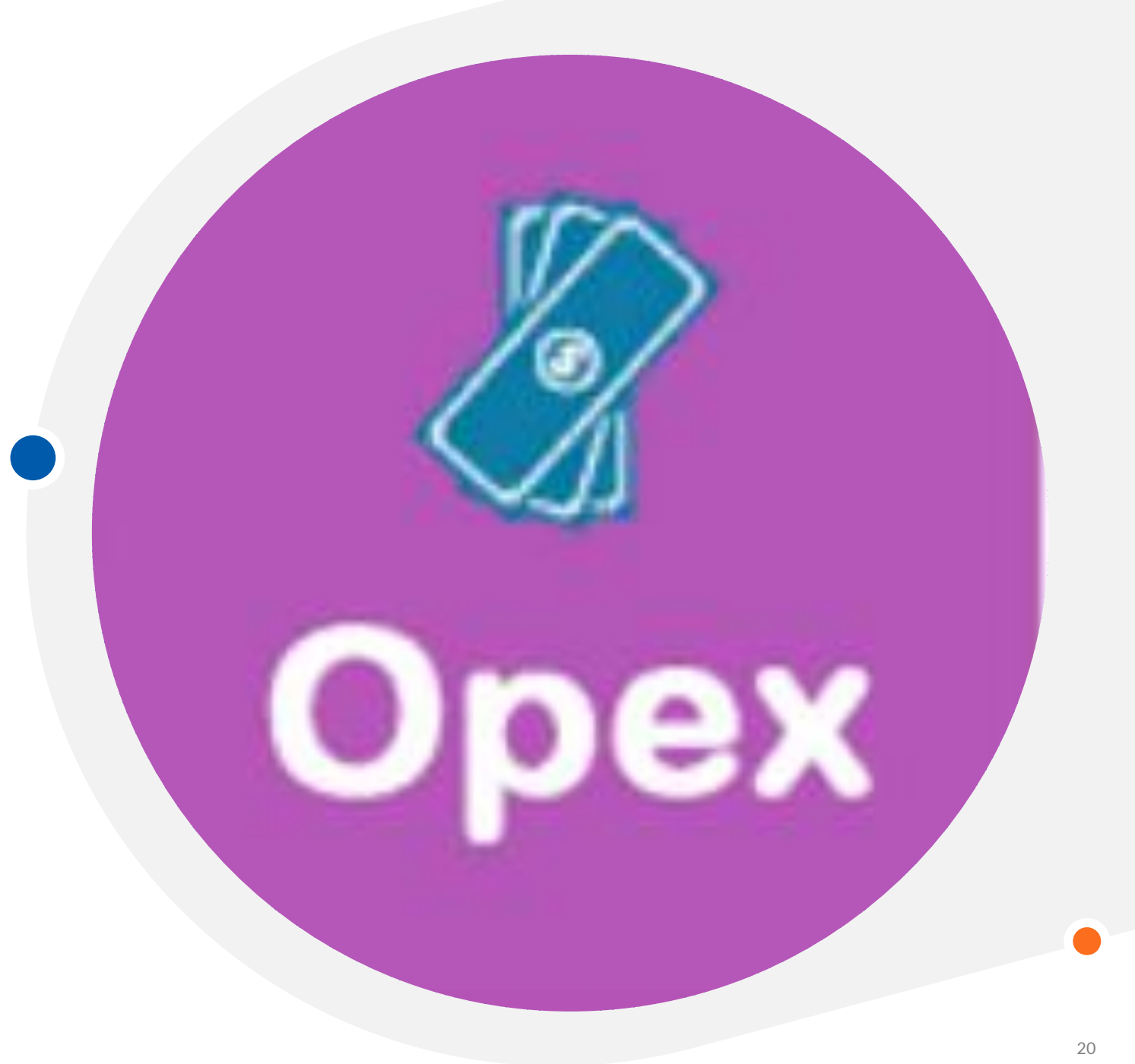
Capex

- Reflects expenses that an organization incurs for future benefits.
- They depreciate over a number of years.
- One time purchase
- Property or equipment
- Deducted over time as asset cost is depreciated over the years
- Eg : Building , Machinery



Opex

- Day to day costs
- Pay as you go purchase
- Fully deducted from the incurring period
- Operating cost
- Eg : Wages, office supplies & leases





Thank you

Innovative Services



Passionate Employees



Delighted Customers

