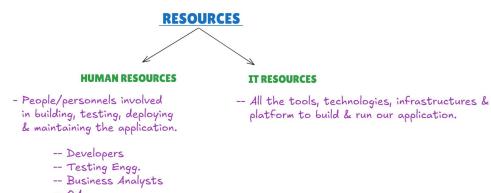


AWS

Biryani ->

- Rice
- Water
- Spices
- Chicken
- Onion
- Utensils
- a person
- A kitchen set-up



HARDWARE RESOURCES

Physical components which are present inside the machine.

1. Compute Resources: Any devices/component which is having:
 - CPU
 - Memory/RAM
 - Storage

e.g: Laptop, Mobile, Server, etc.

2. Storage Resources: To store the data/files so that it can retrieved when needed.

e.g: Hard-disks (SSD,HDD), Pendrives, CD,etc.

3. Networking Equipments: These devices/equipments are used to transfer data from one device to another device.

e.g: Cables, Routers, Modems, Switches,etc.

4. Data centers: Location where the servers are present at a large scale.

SOFTWARE RESOURCES

Non-physical components which manages your hardware.

1. System Software: Responsible for running other programs/application.
e.g: OS (Linux, Windows, MacOS)

2. Application software: Programs designed to perform some specific tasks.

e.g: Qtalk, Browser, Excel, Word, Excalidraw, etc.

PROBLEM WITH TRADITIONAL IT RESOURCES

-- SHRIEMPIRE (application)

1. Initial capital/investment is very high.

1. Emp	100 emp -> 100 laptops	This is just for providing compute resources
2. Infrastructure	1 lakh x 100 = 1 cr	
3. Salary		
4. Servers	Serves -> 17 cr Salary -> 50 lac	

2. Manage & maintain the hardware resources as well as the data center/server room.

To run the app -> Servers
 To run & maintain the servers ->
 24*7 power supply
 24*7 running servers - Produces extreme heat
 - Coolants are installed - They also run 24*7

Server maintenance

3. Limited Scalability

Normal Days -> 1 lakh -> 10 servers
 Sale -> 20 lakh -> UPSCALE THE RESOURCES
 - Buy or rent (100 servers)
 - Time consuming process

After sale -> 1 lakh -> 10 servers.
 - 90+ servers are not in unused.

DOWNSCALING THE RESOURCES

4. Less Accessibility
5. Security concerns