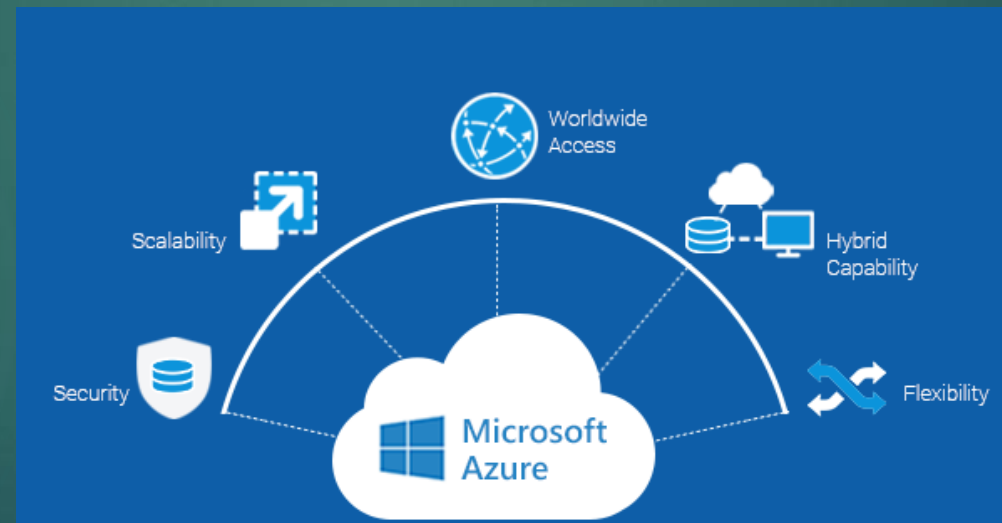


# Introduction to Azure



# Agenda

2

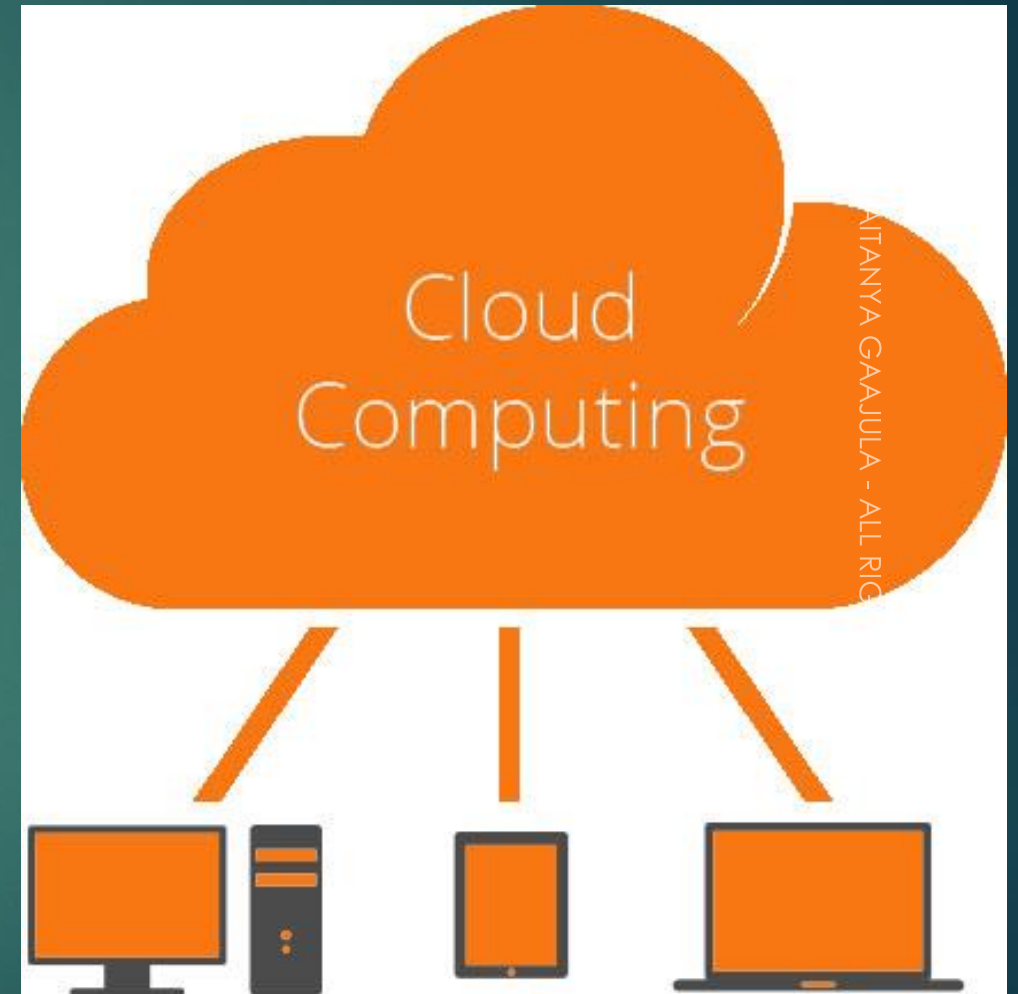
- ❖ Overview of Cloud Computing
  - What is Cloud Computing
  - Definition of Cloud Computing
    - Essential Characteristics
    - Service Models
    - Deployment Models
  - On-premises vs Service Models
  - Advantages & Disadvantages of Cloud Computing
  - Cloud Computing Providers
- ❖ Why AZURE
  - What is AZURE
  - AZURE Benefits
  - AZURE Services
  - Traditional vs AZURE Components
  - AZURE Global Infrastructure
  - AZURE Availability Zone
  - Azure Edge Locations
  - How to access the AZURE Services
- ❖ Quiz
- ❖ Hands-On Lab

# Overview of Cloud Computing

# What is Cloud Computing

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- ❑ **Cloud computing** is the delivery of computing services - servers, storage, databases, networking, tools and software over the Internet.
- ❑ Cloud computing enables companies to consume a compute resource, such as a servers, storage or an application, as a utility like water or electricity, rather than having to build and maintain computing infrastructures in house.
- ❑ Companies offering these computing services are called **cloud providers** and they charge for cloud computing services based on usage.

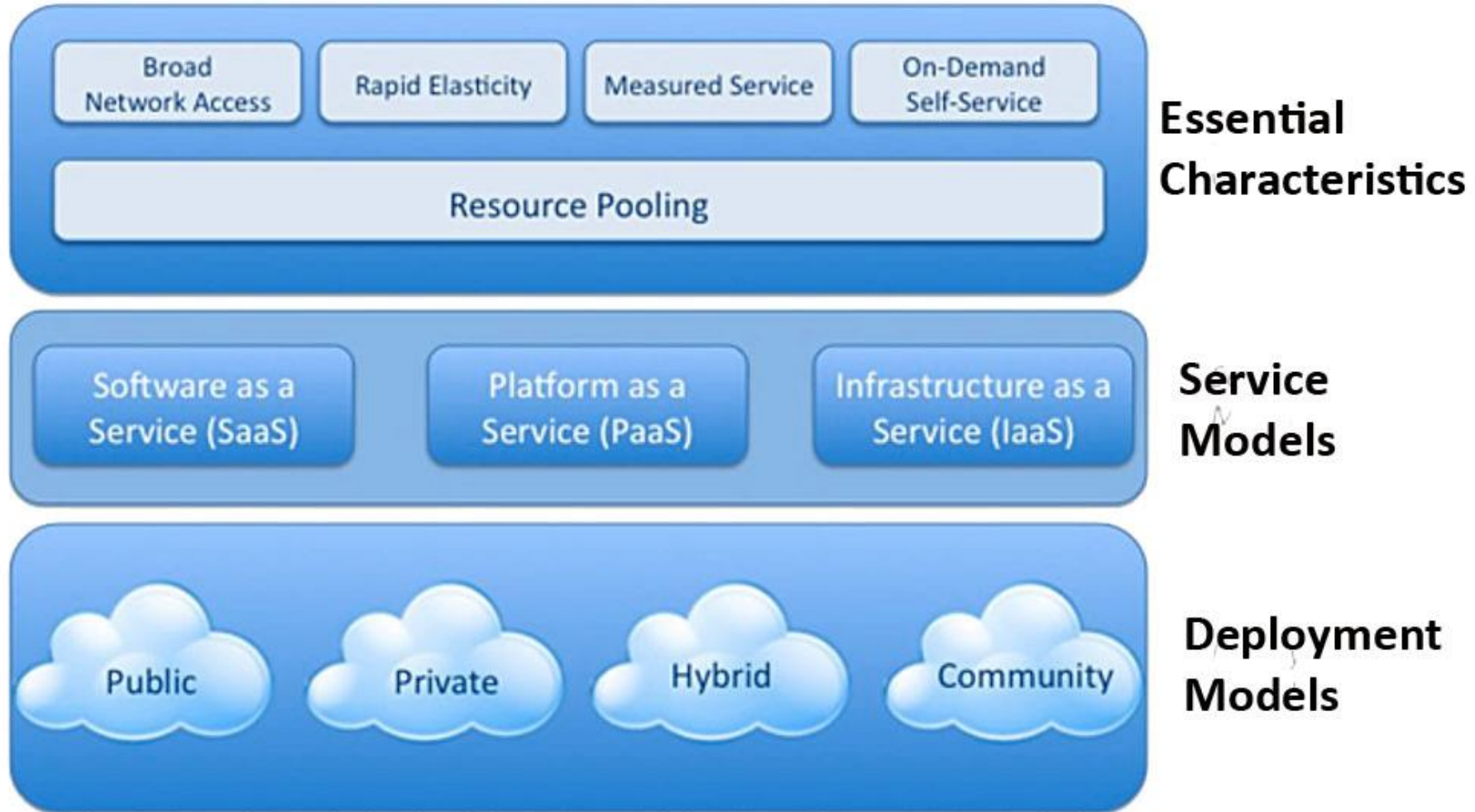


# Cloud Computing: Definition

- ❑ Cloud computing is a model for enabling **ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand** network access to a **shared pool** of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.
  
- ❑ This cloud model is composed of
  - Five essential characteristics
  - Three service models
  - Four deployment models.

# Cloud Computing: Definition

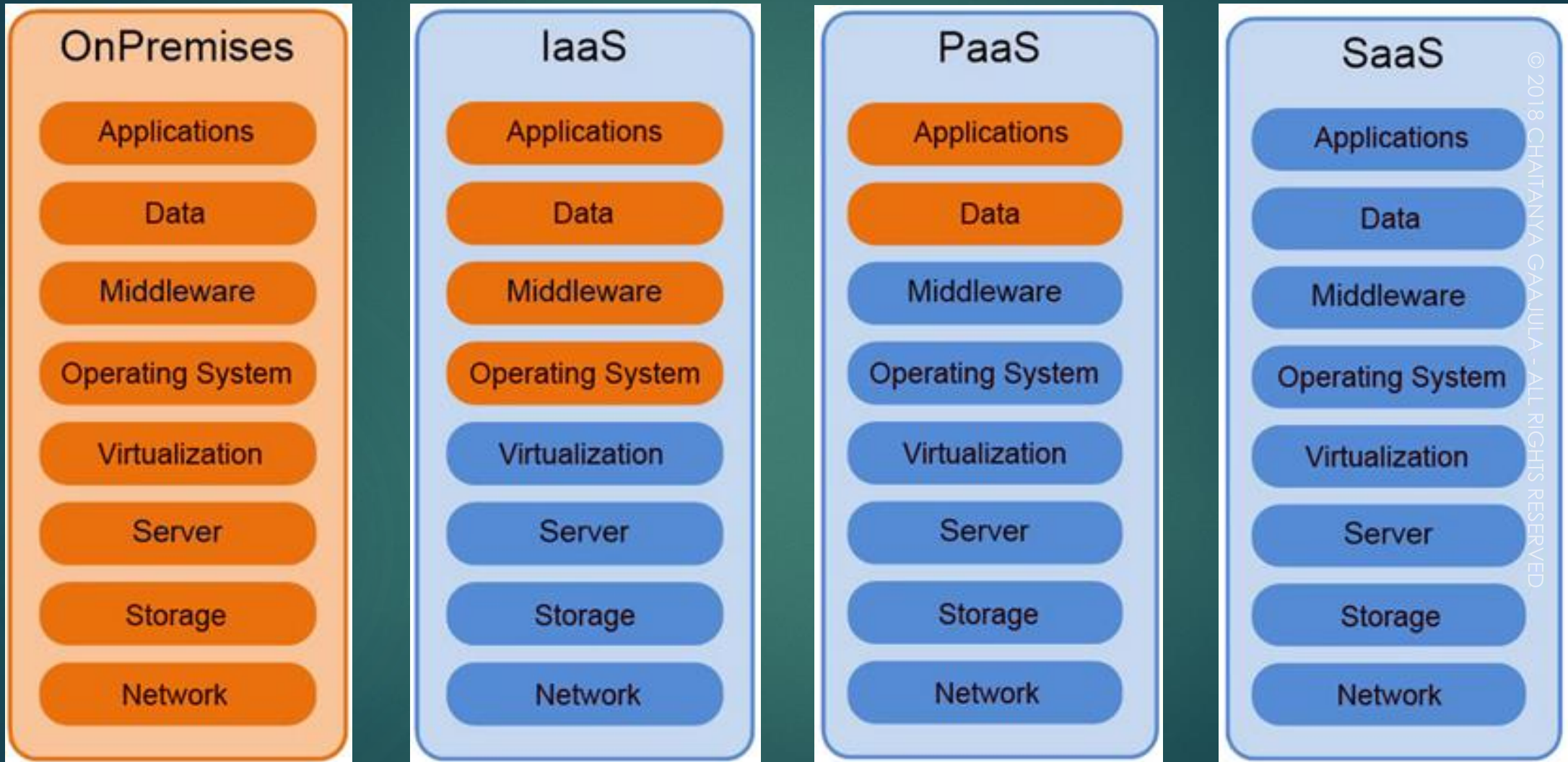
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# Cloud Computing: On-premises vs Service Models

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# Cloud Computing: Advantages & Disadvantages

## Advantages

- ✓ Flexibility
- ✓ Availability
- ✓ Accessibility
- ✓ Scalability
- ✓ Multi-tenancy
- ✓ Disaster Recovery
- ✓ Cost of ownership
- ✓ Metered Services

## Disadvantages

- ✓ Downtime
- ✓ Vulnerability to attack
- ✓ Security



# Cloud Computing: Cloud Computing Providers

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	<b>AWS</b>	<b>Azure</b>	<b>Google Cloud</b>
Company	AWS Inc.	Microsoft	Google
Launch year	2006	2010	2008
Geographical Regions	25	54	21
Availability Zones	78	140 (countries)	61
Key offerings	Compute, storage, database, analytics, networking, machine learning, and AI, mobile, developer tools, IoT, security, enterprise applications, blockchain.	Compute, storage, mobile, data management, messaging, media services, CDN, machine learning and AI, developer tools, security, blockchain, functions, IoT.	Compute, storage, databases, networking, big data, cloud AI, management tools, Identity and security, IoT, API platform
Compliance Certificates	46	90	
Annual Revenue	\$33 billion	\$35 billion	\$8 billion

# Overview of AZURE

# Why AZURE

## Why should You Choose Microsoft Azure for Your Business?



- 01 Azure has the best IaaS enabling companies to outsource pay-for-what-you-use cloud computing subscription
- 02 Azure provides security for Windows and Linux servers, cloud native applications data and protects your IoT environment
- 03 In migration of data, Microsoft Azure accommodates your preference with its Hybrid Cloud model
- 04 Microsoft Azure is designed to ensure business continuity in the face of application redundancy

- 05 Azure Site Recovery provides DRaaS (Disaster Recovery as a Service) to help minimize disaster repercussions
- 06 Azure provides a fully integrated development platform for the company's scaling and managing business critical processes
- 07 Azure cloud offers mobility to organizations to facilitate remote access. This can be for critical business applications or data



# What is AZURE

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## What is Azure?

At its core, Azure is a public cloud computing platform—with solutions including **Infrastructure as a Service** (IaaS), **Platform as a Service** (PaaS), and **Software as a Service** (SaaS) that can be used for services such as analytics, virtual computing, storage, networking, and much more. It can be used to replace or supplement your on-premise servers.

Here are some quick facts about Azure.

### Microsoft Azure – IaaS, PaaS and SaaS

- **Flexible** – Move compute resources up and down as needed
- **Open** – Supports almost any OS, language, tool, or framework
- **Reliable** – 99.95% availability SLA and 24×7 tech support
- **Global** – Data housed in geo-synchronous data centers
- **Economical** – Only pay for what you use

Azure is a fast, flexible, and affordable platform, and its pricing and capabilities make it the best public cloud offering on the market. Now let's take a look at *how* to put it to work for you.

# AZURE: Benefits

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Trade capital expense for variable expense

Benefit from massive economies of scale

Increase speed and agility

Stop guessing about capacity

Stop spending money running and maintaining data centers

Go global in minutes

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# AZURE: Services

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## DevOps



Container Registry



App Insights



Log Analytics



Automation



Azure Portal



Visual Studio Team Services



Dev Test Labs

## Mobile



App Service - Mobile



Mobile Engagement



Logic Apps



Media Services



Hockey App



API App

## Application



Web Apps



Service Bus



Search



Event Grid



Scheduler



API Management



Event Hub



Queue

## Infra



Virtual Machine Scale Sets



Virtual Machine



App Services



Express Route



CDN



Data Lake



Load Balancer



Application Gateway



Azure DNS



Container Services



Azure Virtual Network



StorSimple



Azure Storage



Functions



Batch



Service Fabric



Cloud Services

## Analytics



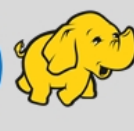
Stream Analytics



Machine Learning



Bot Services



HDInsights



Data lake Analytics



Data Catalog

## Database



Azure DB



SQL Data warehouse



Azure Cosmos DB



Azure Cache



Data Factory

## Security



Security Center



Azure Active Directory



Multi factor Authentication



Key Vault



Azure Active Directory Domain Srv



Azure Active Directory B2C



Azure Rights Management

# AZURE: Traditional vs AZURE Components

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## Traditional Infrastructure



Firewalls



ACLs



Administrators



Router



Network Pipeline



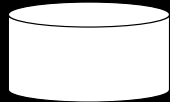
Switch



Operating System



On-Premises Servers



### Security



Security Groups



NACLs



IAM

### Networking



ELB



VPC

### Servers



AMI



EC2 Instances

### Storage



EBS



EFS



S3

RDBMS

No SQL

### Database



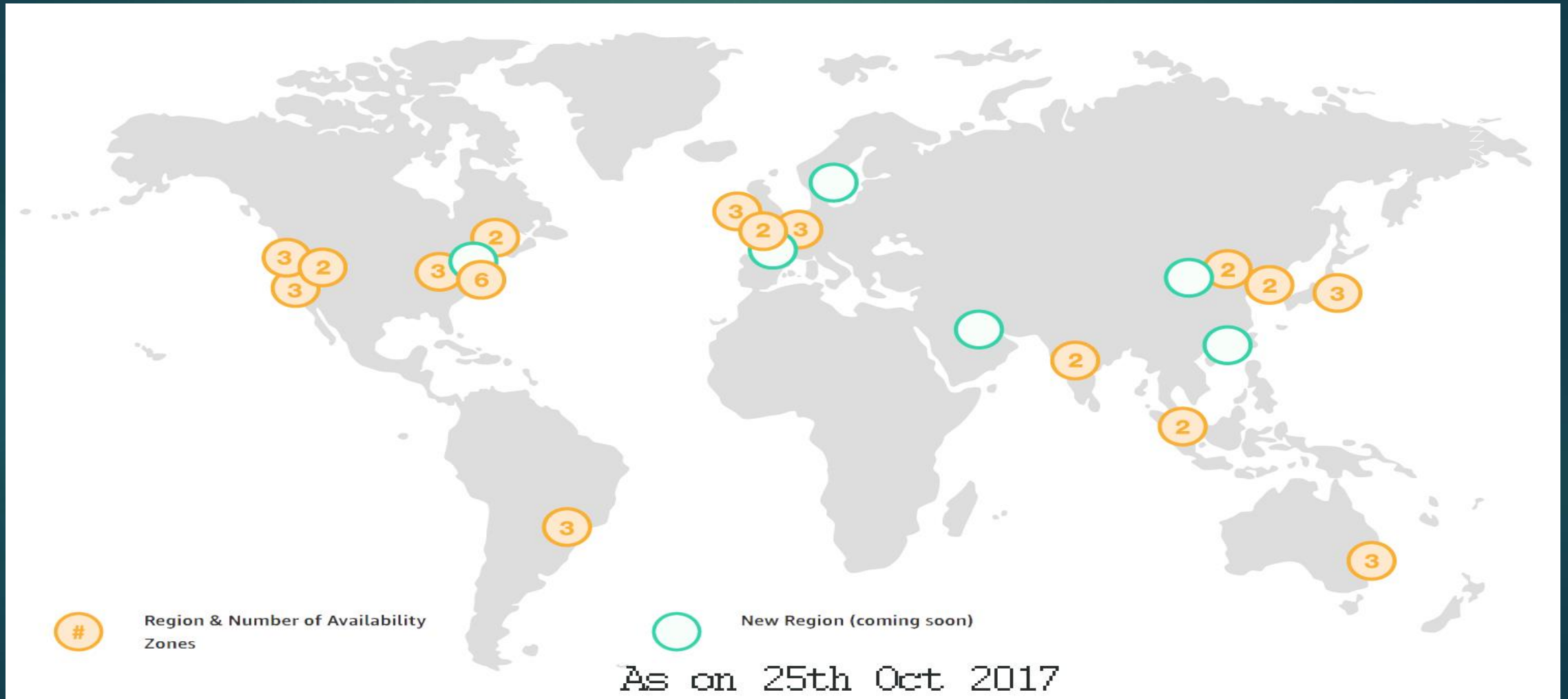
RDS



Dynamo DB

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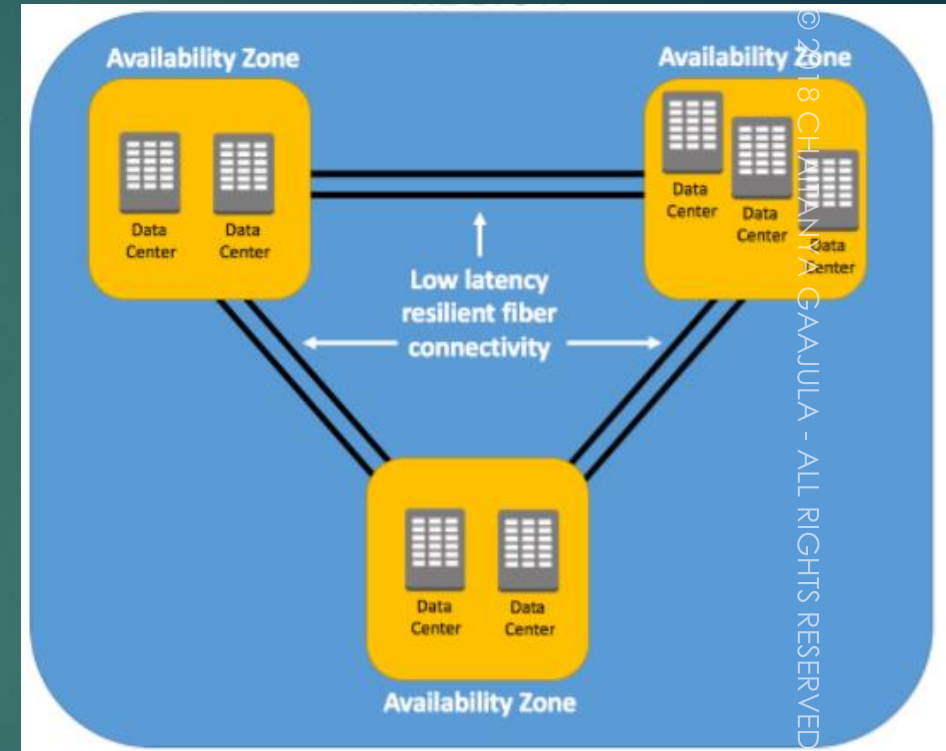
## 16



# AZURE: Availability Zone

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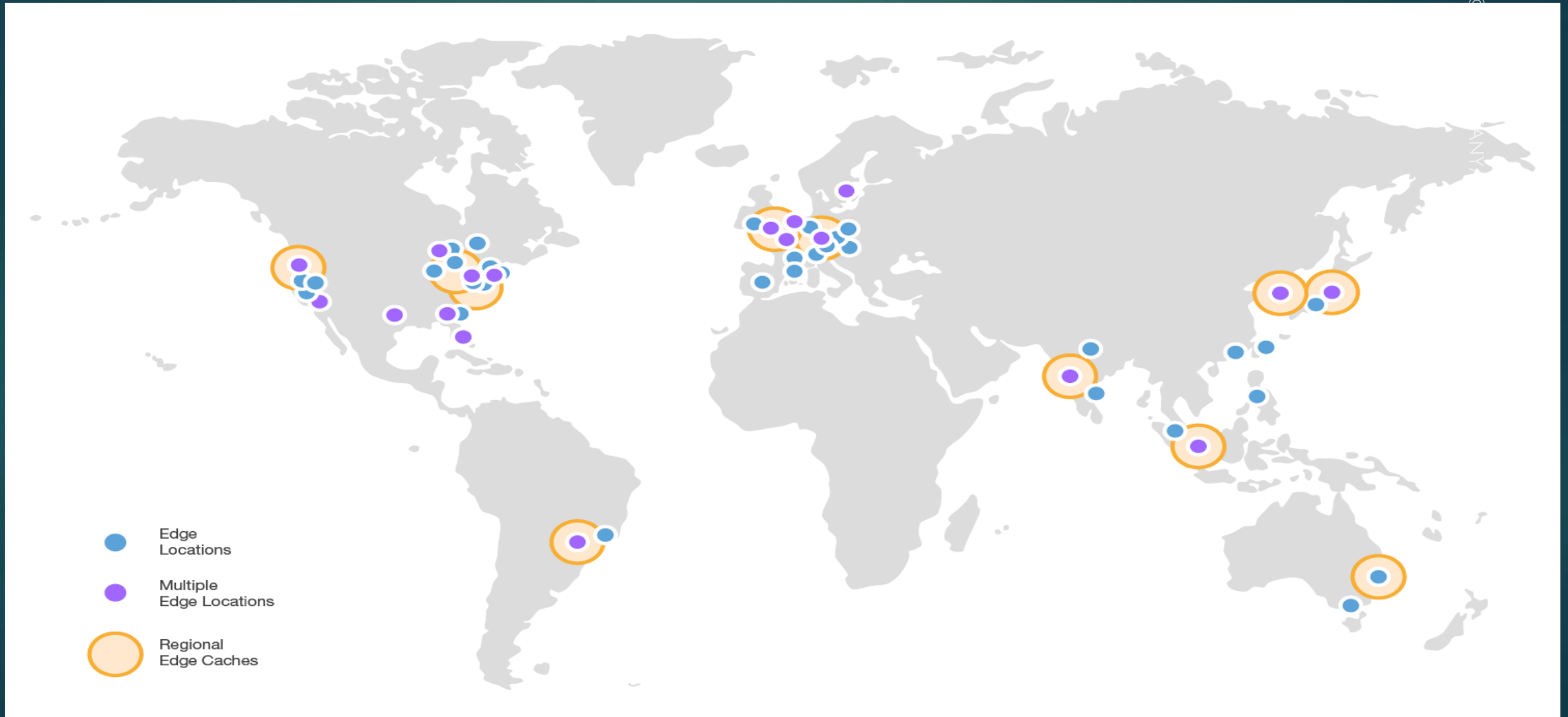
- ❑ High Availability Through Multiple Availability Zones.
- ❑ In each region there will be at least two availability zones for fault tolerance.
- ❑ An AZ is a combination of one or more data centers in a given region.
- ❑ It is a logical grouping of data centers in a given region for service high availability.
- ❑ A datacenter is a location where actual physical data resides.
- ❑ A single or couple of data centers are clubbed in to one AZ.



# AZURE: Edge Locations

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The AZURE have global network of 98 Edge locations (87 Points of Presence and 11 Regional Edge Caches) in 50 cities across 23 countries.





# AZURE: How to access the Services

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**AZURE  
Management  
Console**

**AZURE  
Command Line  
Interface (CLI)**

**Software  
Development  
Kits (SDK)**



# Hands-on Lab: Sign-up AZURE Account

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- ❑ Create and activate a new Amazon Web Services account

- <https://Azure.amazon.com/free/>
- Payment method:
  - Credit or Debit Card
- Support plan:
  - Basic

- ❑ Accounts are usually activated within a few minutes, but account activation can take up to 24 hours.

- ❑ When your account is fully activated, you'll receive confirmation email. After you receive this email, you should have full access to all AZURE services.

