

Introduction to **Google Cloud**

Ground Rules

Observe the following rules to ensure a supportive, inclusive, and engaging classes



Give full attention
in class



Mute your microphone
when you're not talking



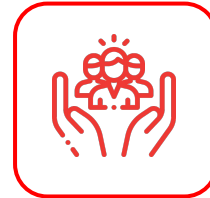
Keep your
camera on



Turn on the CC Feature
on Meet



Use raise hand or chat
to ask questions



Make this room a safe place
to learn and share



What is **Cloud**?

There is no **cloud**, it's just **someone else's computers**





”Cloud is about **how you do computing, **not where** you do computing.”**

Paul Maritz, CEO of VMware

Benefit of **Cloud Computing**



Cost



Speed



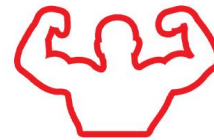
Scalability



Mobility



Productivity



Reliability

Cloud

Characteristics

- On-demand self-service
No human intervention needed
- Broad network access
Accessible anywhere
- Resource pooling
Cloud provider share resources to consumer
- Rapid elasticity
Get more resources quickly
- Measured service
Pay as you go



Cloud **Model**

- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)



Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

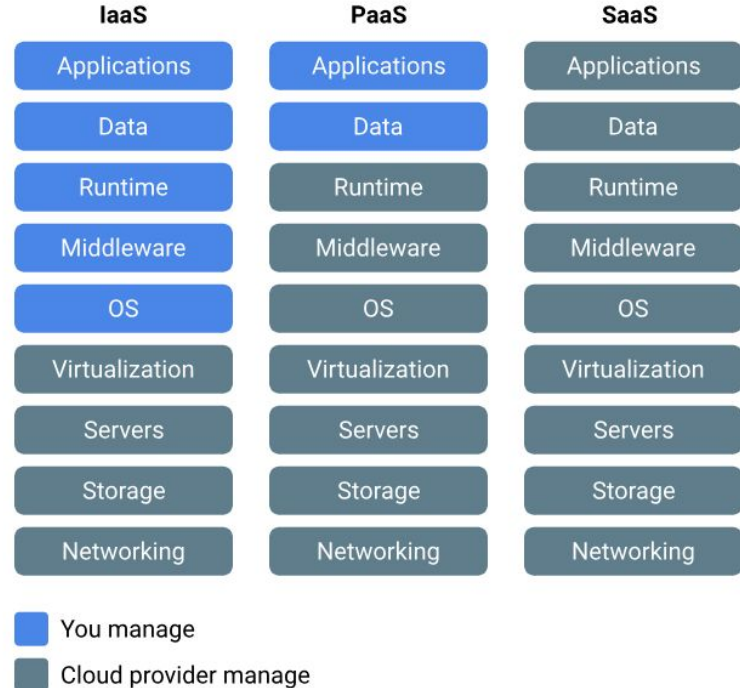
- CPU, memory, etc, are provided.
User needs to manage the OS and the application. (ex: GCE)

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

- The platform is a managed service. All the user provides is the application. (ex: GAE)

Software as a Service (SaaS)

- The platform and software is provided as a service to the user.
User supplies the data. (ex: Gmail)



Deployment **Model**

- Private cloud
- Public cloud
- Hybrid cloud



History of The Cloud

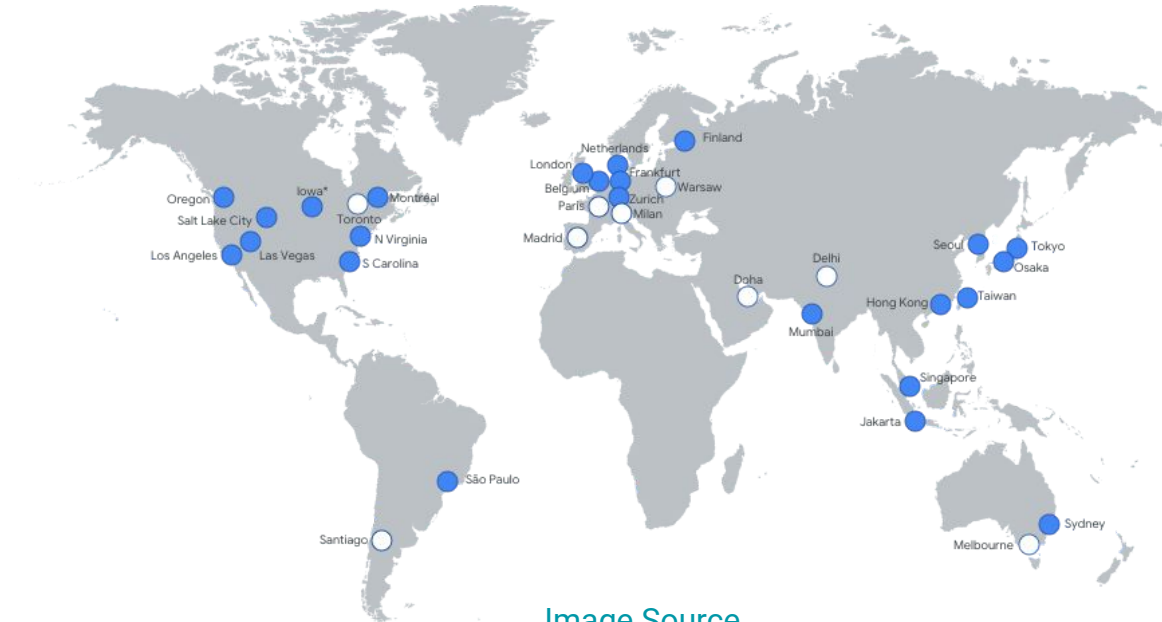
History of **The Cloud**

- **1980s : On-premise servers**
 - You own everything
- **2000 : Data centers**
 - Colocation center
 - You pay for the hardware
 - You manage
 - You rent the space
- **2006 : Virtualization**
 - You control & configure virtual machines
 - You rent hardware & space
 - Pay for what you provision
- **2009 : Managed service**
 - Completely managed by cloud provider
 - Pay for what you use

GCP Essentials

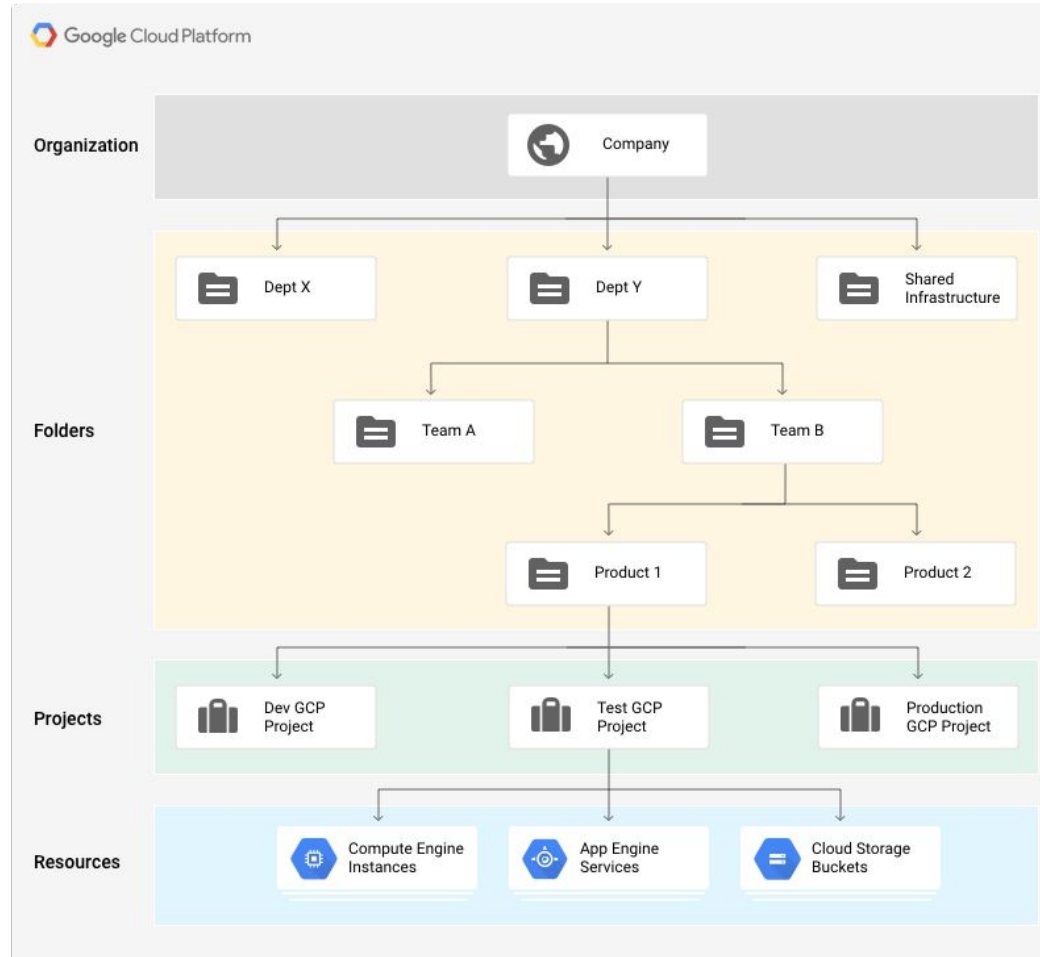
Regions and Zones

Regions are independent geographic areas consist of zones. A zone is a deployment area for Google Cloud resources within a region. You can visualize zone as a data center, even though a zone is not necessarily a physical building.



GCP Resource Hierarchy

- **Projects** : Base hierarchy level. Every resource is associated with a project.
- **Folders** : Provide additional grouping mechanism between projects. They can be nested.
- **Organization** : Represent an organization and the root node of Google Cloud resource hierarchy



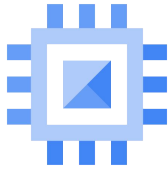
GCP Billing Account

- A Billing Account defines who pays for a given set of resources.
- Is a cloud-level resource managed in the cloud console.
- Tracks all of the costs incurred by your Google Cloud usage.
- Results in a single invoice per Cloud Billing account.
- Operates in a single currency.

Interacting with **GCP**

- **Google Cloud Console**
Web-based administrative service
- **Cloud SDK & Cloud Shell**
Command-line interface to GCP
- **REST API**
Access GCP resources through HTTP request
- **Cloud Console Mobile App**
Mobile app for Android and iOS that lets you examine and manage the resources in GCP

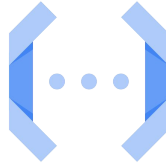
Google Cloud Compute Options



Compute
Engine



App
Engine



Cloud
Function



Kubernetes
Engine



Cloud Run



Google Compute Engine

- Virtual machines with industry-leading price/performance
- Scalable, high-performance VMs
- Run any computing workload
- Predefined or custom machine types
- Windows or Linux
- No upfront investment required

Virtual machine **types**

- General-purpose workloads
 - Cost-optimized
 - Balanced
 - Scale-out optimized
- Optimized workloads
 - Memory-optimized
 - Compute-optimized
 - Accelerator-optimized



Google App Engine

- A flexible, zero ops platform for building highly available apps
- No need to buy, build, or operate hardware/infrastructure.
- No managing servers or configuring deployments.
- Focus on app development instead of operations.
- Use a range of languages and tools.
- Automatic scaling

App Engine **Environments**

Standard environment	Flexible environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fully-managed• Scale to zero• Specific versions of supported languages• Changes/configurations limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Docker container support• VMs exposed• Any language in your container• More options for infrastructure customization and configuration for performance



Google Cloud Functions

- A lightweight and fully-managed serverless execution environment for building and connecting cloud services
- You write simple, single-purpose functions attached to events emitted from your cloud infrastructure and services.

Events and Triggers

Events	Triggers
Events are things that happen within your cloud environment that you might want to take action on. These might be changes to data in a database, files added to a storage system, or a new virtual machine instance being created.	Creating a response to an event is done with a trigger. A trigger is a declaration that you are interested in a certain event or set of events.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HTTP• Cloud Storage• Cloud Pub/Sub• Cloud Firestore• Firebase• Stackdriver Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HTTP• Cloud Pub/Sub• Other sources (e.g. Firebase)

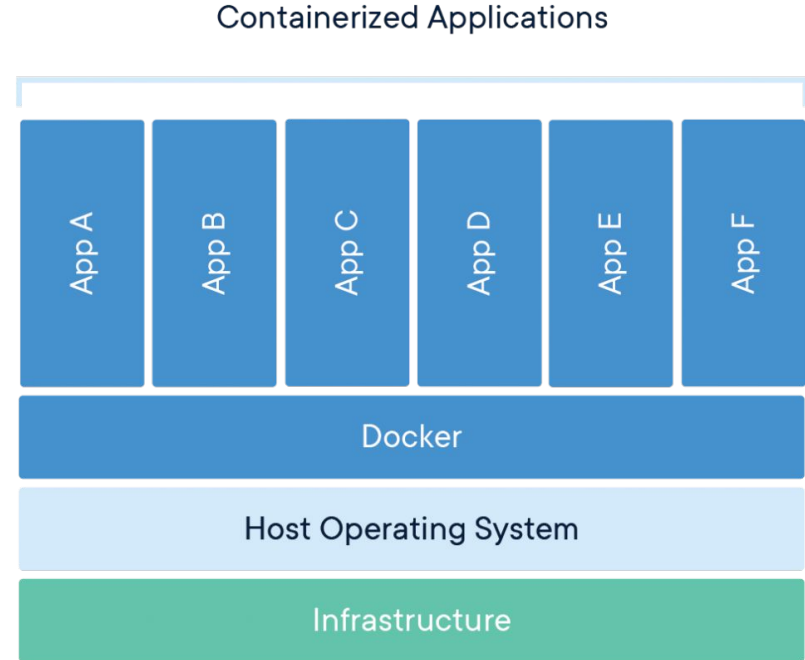


Google Kubernetes Engine

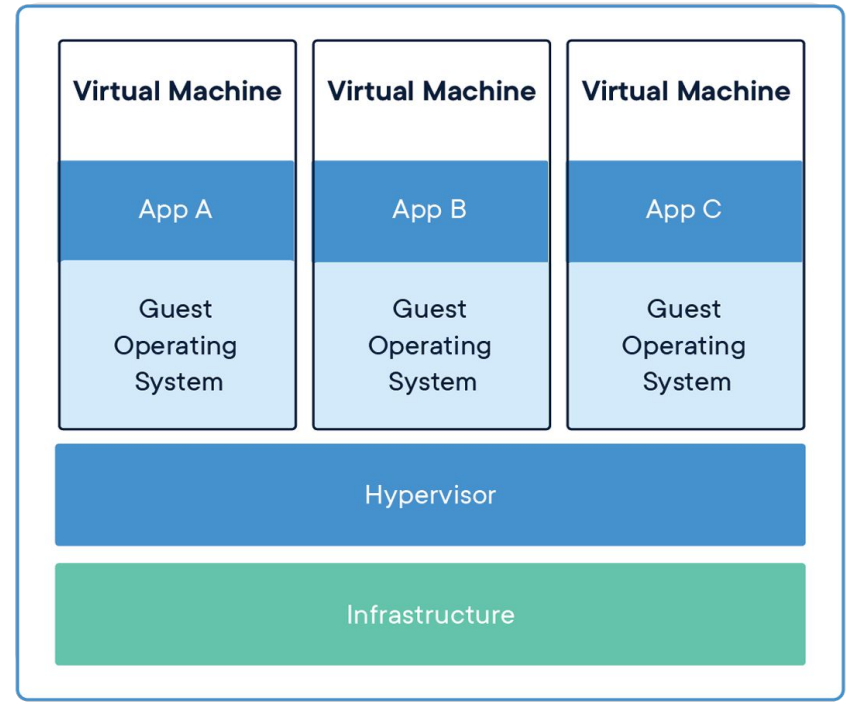
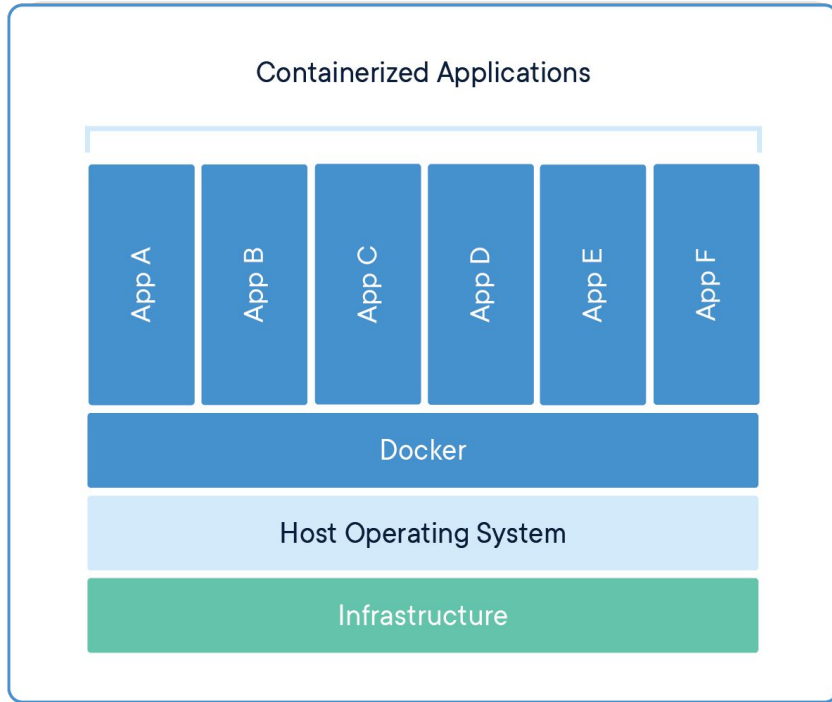
Cluster manager and orchestration engine built on Google's container experience

What is a Container?

A container is a standard unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another.



Containers and **Virtual Machines**

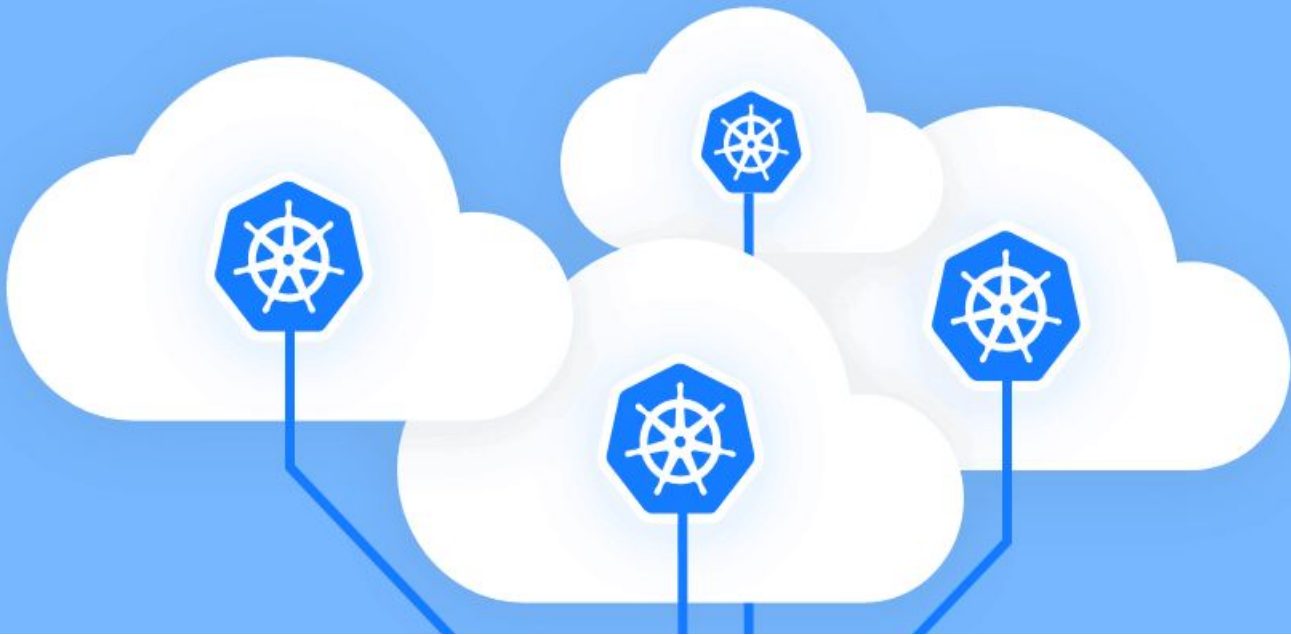


What is a **Kubernetes**?

Kubernetes is an open source orchestration system for automating the management, placement, scaling and routing of containers.



kubernetes



Why use **Kubernetes**?

Kubernetes has become the standard orchestration platform for containers. All the major cloud providers support it, making it the logical choice for organizations looking to move more applications to the cloud.

Google Kubernetes Engine

Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) provides a managed environment for deploying, managing, and scaling your containerized applications using Google infrastructure.

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GKE have some benefits:

- Speed up app development without sacrificing security
- Streamline operations with release channels
- Manage infrastructure with Google SREs



Cloud Run

- Develop and deploy highly scalable containerized applications on a fully managed serverless platform
- Cloud Run allows you to deploy stateless containers
- Serverless
- Workloads are automatically scaled up or down to zero depending on the traffic
- Cloud Run (fully managed)
 - Fully serverless
 - No cluster to manage
 - Pay for what you use
- Cloud Run on GKE
 - Serverless developer experience
 - Runs in your GKE cluster

Sharing Session

Discussion

Quiz

Thank You