Q. Amazon's compute services :-

* Compute services constitute the fundamental element of cloud computing systems.
* Fundamental service is Amazon EC2, which delivers an IaaS solution.
* Amazon EC2 allows deploying servers in the form of virtual machines.
* Some compute services are:

a) Amazon machine images

b) EC2 instances

c) EC2 environment

d) Advanced computer services

* a) Amazon machine Images (AMI) :-

- templates from which it is possible to create a virtual machine.
- stored in Amazon S3 & identified by a unique identifier in the form of ami-xxxxxx & a manifest XML file.

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- Contains a physical file system layout with a predefined operating system installed.
- These are specified by the Amazon Ramdisk Image (ARI) and the Amazon kernel image (AKI).
- AMIs are either created from scratch or "bundled" from existing EC2 instances.

*b) EC2 Instance :-

- EC2 instances represent virtual machines
- Created using AMIs as templates, which specialized by selecting the number of cores, their computing power, & the installed memory.
- Processing power is expressed in terms of virtual cores and EC2 compute units (ECUs).
- By using the compute units, Amazon can change over time and keep the performance of EC2 instances consistent.
- The hardware supporting the underlying infrastructure will be replaced by more powerful hardware.
- Use of ECUs helps us give users a consistent view of the performance offered by EC2 instances.
- 6 major categories:

a) Standard instances:-

- Offers a set of configurations that are suitable for most applications.
- EC2 provides 3 different categories of increasing computing power, storage, and memory.

*b) Micro instances :-

- Suitable for those applications that consume a limited amount of computing power & memory.
- Used for small web applications with limited traffic.

c) High-memory instances :-

- class targets applications that need to process huge workloads & require large amounts of memory.
- 3 categories of increasing memory & CPU are available.

d) High CPU instances:-

- Class targets compute-intensive applications.
- 2 configurations are available where computing power proportionally increases more than memory.

e) Cluster Compute instances:-

- Used to provide virtual cluster services
- Instances are characterized by high CPU compute power and large memory

f) Cluster GPU Instances :-

- Provides instances features graphic processing units & high compute power, large memory, & extremely high I/O and network performance.
- Suited for cluster applications that perform heavy graphic computations.

* c) EC2 environment :-

- Executed within a virtual environment
- In charge of allocating addresses, attaching storage volumes & configuring security.
- Instances are created with an internal IP address.
- Possible to associate an Elastic IP to each instance.

*d) Advanced compute services :-

- a) AWS cloud formation :-
- Constitutes an extension of the simple deployment model that characterizes EC2 instances.
- Introduces the concept of templates
- Allows easily and explicitly linking EC2 instances together.

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- b) AWS elastic beanstalk :-

- Constitutes a simple and easy way to package applications and deploy them.
- simplifies the process of provisioning instances and deploying application code.
- service is available only for web applications developed with Java/Tomcat technology stack.
- Provides a Higher-level approach for application deployment on the cloud.

- c) Amazon elastic MapReduce :-

- Provides AWS users with a cloud computing platform for MapReduce applications.
- Utilizes Hadoop as the MapReduce engine
- Deployed on a virtual infrastructure composed of EC2 instances.
- Uses Amazon S3 for storage needs.
- Elastic MapReduce introduces elasticity and allows users to dynamically size the Hadoop cluster.

Q. S3 key concepts :-

* Designed to provide a simple storage service that's accessible through a Representational state transfer (REST) interface.

* a) The storage is organised in a two-level hierarchy :-
- organises its storage space into buckets that cannot be further partitioned.
- Not possible to create dictories or other kinds of physical groupings for objects stored in a bucket.
- Allow users to simulate directories and create logical groupings.

* b) stored objects cannot be manipulated like standard files :-
- S3 has been designed to essentially provide storage for objects that will not change over time.
- Doesnot allow renaming modifying or relocating an object.
- Once an object has been added to a bucket, its content and position is immutable.
- Only way to change it is to remove the object from the store and add it again.

* c) Content is not immediately available to users :-
- Main design goal of S3 is to provide an eventually consistent data store
- Changes are not immediately reflected.
- S3 uses replication to provide redundancy.
- introduces latencies when adding objects to the store

* d) Requests will occasionally fail :-
- Due to large distributed infrastructure being managed, requests for objects may occasionally fail.
- S3 can decide to drop a request by returning an internal server error.

Q. Resource naming :-

* Buckets, objects, and attached metadata are made accessible through a REST interface.
* Represented by uniform resource indentifiers (URI).
* Amazon offers 3 ways of addressing a bucket
a) Canonical form
b) Sub domain form
c) Virtual hosting form

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Q. Buckets :-

* It is a container of objects.
* can be thought of as a virtual drive hosted on the S3 distributed storage.
* Buckets are top-level elements of the S3 storage architecture.
* donot support nesting
* Not possible create "subbuckets".
* Geographic location, fault tolerant.
* Object creation under bucket only.
* Buckets created by PUT requests
* contents list by GET
* delete by DELETE
* No rename, relocation but can delete and recreate.

Q. Objects and metadata :-

* Objects constitute the content elements stored in S3.
* Users either store files or push to the S3 text stream representing the objects content.
* Object is identified by a name that needs to be unique.
* Name cannot be longer than 1024 bytes
* allows almost any character.
* Object size is 5gb max, no editing.
* GET, PUT and delete same as in buckets.

Q. Access control and security :-

* Amazon S3 allows controlling the access to buckets and object by means of Access control policies (ACPs). which is a set of grant permissions.
* Policy allows defining up to 100 access rules
* each grants one of the available permissions to a grantee.
* Five different permissions can be used:

a) READ: allows the grantee to retrieve an object & its metadata and to list the content of a bucket.

b) WRITE: allows the grantee to add an object to bucket as well as modify and remove it.

c) READ_ACP :- allows the grantee to ~~modify~~ read the ACP resources.

d) WRITE_ACP :- allows the grantee to modify the ACP resource.

e) FULL_CONTROL :- grants all the above.

Q. Amazon Elastic Block store (EBS) :-

* Allows AWS users to provide EC2 instances with persistent storage in the form. of volumes.
* Capacity is upto 1 TB of space.
* Accessed through a block device interface.
* EBS volume normally resides within the same availability zone.
* Also possible to connect volumes located in different availability zones.
* Reduces the number of I/O requests that go to the network.
* Volume images cannot be shared among instances, but multiple active volumes can be created from them.

Q. Amazon RDS :-

* It is a relational database service that relies on the EC2 infrastructure
* Managed by Amazon.
* Offers high availability, designing failover strategies, or keeping the servers up-to-date, with patches.
* Provides services like automatic backups, snapshots etc.
* Features: Multi AZ deployment and read replicas.
* Two relational engines are available: MySQL and Oracle.

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Q. Amazon simpleDB :-

* It is a lightweight, highly scalable, and flexible data storage solution for applications.
* Provides support for semistructured data.
* Model is based on the concept of domains, items and attributes.
* Model provides fewer constraints on the structure of data entries.
* Uses domains as top-level elements to organize a data store.
* These domains are roughly comparable to tables in the relational model.
* Each domain can grow up to 10GB of data
* Clients can create, delete, modify, and make snap-shots of domains.
* They can insert, modify, delete and query items and attributes.
* Batch insertion and deletion are also supported.
* SimpleDB is not a transactional model.

Q. Amazon Route 53:-

* Implements dynamic DNS services that allow AWS resources to be reached.
* EC2 instances are likely to be more dynamic than the physical machines
* Service provides AWS users with the capability of dynamically mapping names to resources.
* Users can manage a set of hosted zones, which represent the user domains controlled by the service.
* A single user can have up to 100 zones.
* Costing model includes a fixed amount and a dynamic component the depends on the number of queries resolved.

Q. Amazon SNS :-

* Provides a publish subscribe method for connecting heterogeneous applications.
* Allows applications to be notified when new content of interest is available.
* This feature is accessible through a Web service whereby AWS users can create a topic, which other applications can subscribe to.
* applications can publish content on a given topic and subscribers can be automatically be notified.
* The service provides subscribers with different notification models.

Q. Amazon watchcloud :-

* It is a service that provides a comprehensive set of statistics that help developers understand and optimize the behaviour of their application.
* Collects information from several other AWS services: EC2, S3, SimpleDB etc.
* Developers can see a detailed breakdown of their usage of the service they are renting on AWS & can devise more effecient and cost-saving applications.
* It is free to all the AWS users.

Q. Architecture and core concepts of GAE:-

* Essentially a distributed and scalable runtime environment.
* runtime is completed by a collection of services that allow developers to design and implement applications.
* Developers can develop applications in Java, Python and Go.

** Infrastructure :-

- AppEngine hosts web applications.
- Primary function is to serve users requests effeciently.

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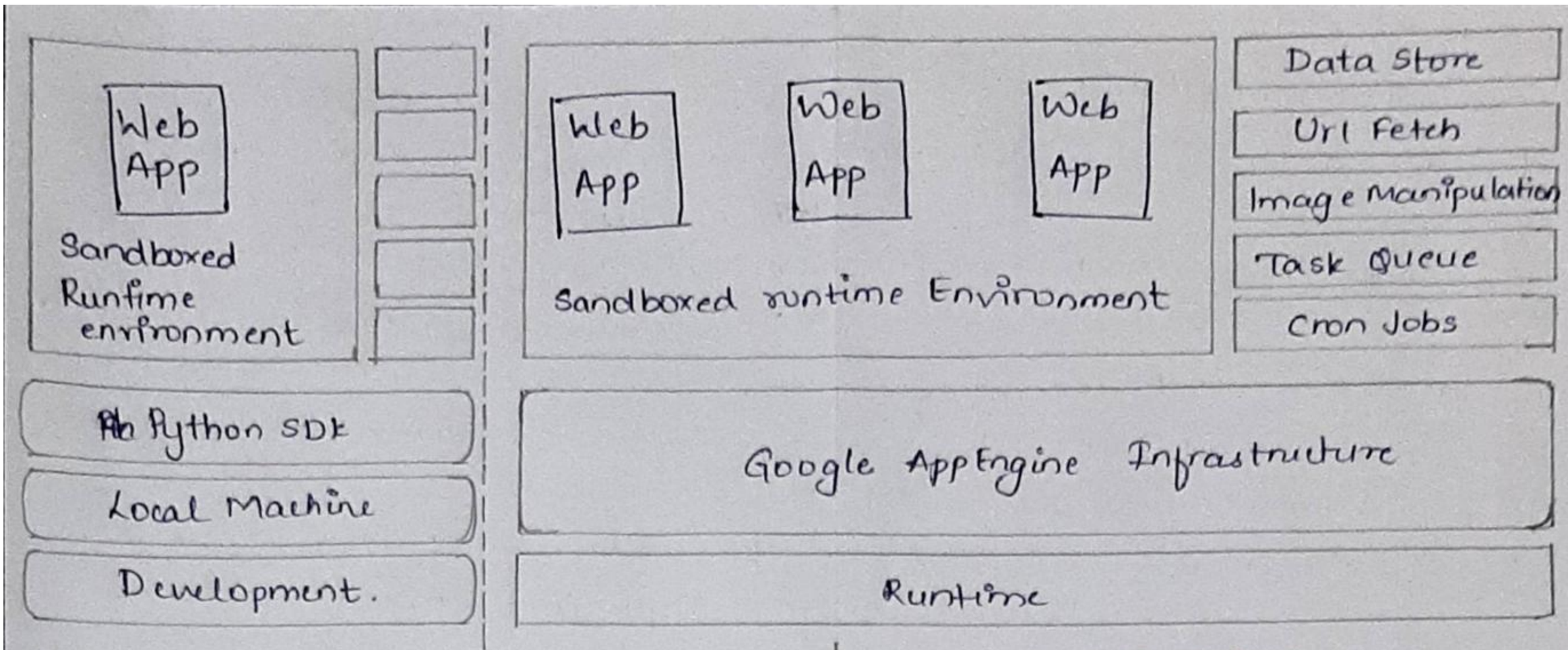

* Infrastructure takes advantage of many servers available.
* For each HTTP request, AppEngine locates the servers hosting the application that processes the request, evaluates its load, and, if necessary, allocates additional resources or redirects the request to an existing server.
* Responsible for monitoring application performance and collecting statistics on which the billing is calculated

* Runtime environment :-

- Represents the execution context of applications
- Always active and running.
- Sandboxing :-
  - Runtime environment provides application environment with an isolated and protected context.
  - It provides applications with a sandbox.
  - Supports applications developed only with managed or interpreted languages.
  - Achieved through modified runtimes
  - If an application tries to perform any operation that is considered potentially harmful, an exception is thrown and the execution is interrupted.

- Supported Runtimes :-
  - Currently supports Java 6.
  - Developers can use the common tools for web application development in Java.
  - Applications interact with the environment by using the Java Servlet standard.
  - Support for python is provided by an optimized python 2.5.2 interpreter.
  - runtime environment supports the Python standard library.
  - Developers can use a specific python web application framework called webapp.
  - Go runtime environment allows applications developed with the Go programming language to be hosted and executed in AppEngine.

* Storage :-

- Provides various types of storage, which operate differently depending on the volatility of the data.
- Two types:
  a) Static file server
  b) Datastore
- a) Static file server :-
  - Web applications are composed of dynamic and static data.
  - Dynamic data are a result of the logic of the application & the interaction with the user.

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• Static data are mostly constituted of components that define the graphical layout of the datafiles.

- b) Data Store :-

• It is a service that allows developers to store semi-structured data.
• Designed to scale and optimized to quickly access data.
• can be considered as a large object database and access by a specified key.
• Imposes less constraint on data regularity
• Infrastructure is based on Bigtable
• Data are defined in terms of entity and properties.
• Facilities for creating indexes and update data.
• Extreamely fast in returning data.

* Application service :-

- take most from the services made available through the runtime environment
- These services are :

- a) UrlFetch :-

• sandbox environment provide developers with the capability of retrieving a remote resource through HTTP/HTTPS.
• Ability to set deadlines for requests so that they can be completed within a given time.
• UrlFetch is also used to leverage remote web services in accordance with the SOA reference model for distributed applications.

- b) Mem Cache :-

• A distributed in-memory cache
• It is optimized for fast access and provides developers with a vola file store for the objects that are frequently accessed.
• The algorithm used by MemCache will automatically remove the objects that are rarely accessed.
• Reduce the access time of data.

- c) Mail and instant messaging :-

• Common to use email for following up with users about operations performed
• AppEngine provides developers with the ability to send and receive mails through Mail.
• Can attach several attachments.
• Mails operates asynchronously
• AppEngine provides another way to communicate with the external world.

- d) Account Management :-

• Developers can hold google account management by means of Google accounts
• Web applications can conveniently store profile settings, attach & quickly retrieve.
• Doesnot require further implementation

- e) Image manipulation :-

• Allows to perform image resizing, rotation, mirroring, & enhancement by means of Image manipulation.
• Mostly designed for lightweight image processing and is optimized for speed.

* Compute services :-

- Additional services as Task Queues and Cron Jobs.

- a) Task queues :-

• allow applications to submit a task for a later execution.
• Useful for long computations that cannot be completed within the maximum response time.

- b) Cron Jobs :-

• Possible to schedule the required operation at the desired time by using Cron Jobs service.

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Q. Azure compute services :-

* These are the core components of Microsoft Windows Azure.
* Services delivered by means of the abstraction of roles.
* 3 different roles:
a) Web role
b) Worker role
c) Virtual Machine role.

* a) Web role :-
- Designed to implement scalable web applications.
- Web roles represent the units of deployment of web applications.
- They are hosted on the IIS 7 Web Server, which is a component of the infrastructure that supports Azure.

* b) Worker role :-
- designed to host general compute services
- Used to quickly provide compute power or to host services that do not communicate with the external world.
- Used to provide background processing for web applications.
- Runs continuously from the creation of its instance, until it is shutdown.

* c) Virtual Machine role :-
- Allows developers to control computing stack of their compute service.
- Based on the Windows Hyper-V virtualization technology.
- Developers can image a windows server installation, save it into a virtual hard disk (VHD) and upload.

Q. Azure storage services :-

* Compute resources are equiped with local storage in the form of a directory on the local file system.
* Provides different types of storage services:

a) Blobs :-
- Allows storing large amount of data in the form of binary large objects (BLOBS) by means of Blobs service.
- Optimal to store large text or binary files.
- 2 types of blobs:

i) Block blobs :-
• composed of blocks and are optimized for sequential access.
• Appropriate for media streaming.
• Blocks are of 4MB
• Single block blob can reach 200 GB in dimension.

ii) Page blobs :-
• Made of pages that are identified by an offset from the beginning of the blob.
• Can be split into multiple pages or constituted of a single page.
• Optimized for random access
• Used to host data different from streaming.
• Maximum dimension of a page blob can be 1 TB.

b) Azure drive :-
- File system can be stored in the form of a single virtual Hard drive (VHD) file using blobs.
- Can be mounted as a part of the NTFS file system by Azure compute resources.
- Provides persistent and durrable storage.
- A page blob mounted as part of an NTFS tree is called an Azure Drive.

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c) Tables :-

- Constitutes a semi-structured storage solution
- allows users to store information in the form of entities with a collection of properties.
- Similar to spreadsheets and handles large data
- Entities are stored as rows in the table and are identified by a key.
- Users can insert, update, delete, and select a subset of the rows stored in the table.

d) Queues :-

- Allows applications to communicate by exchanging messages through durable queues.
- Applications enter messages into a queue, and other applications can read them in a FIFO style.
- When an application reads a message it is marked as invisible; hence it will not be available to other clients.
- An alternative to reading a message is peeking, which allows retrieving the messages but letting it stay visible in the queue.
- Geo-replication involves the copying of data into a different datacenter that is hundreds or thousands of miles away from the original datacenter.

Q. SQL Azure :-

* It is a relational database service hosted on Windows Azure and built on the SQL server technologies.
* Service extends the capabilities of SQL server to the cloud. ~~and~~
* Provides developers with a scalable, highly available, and fault-tolerant relational database.
* SQL Azure is accessible from either the windows Azure Cloud or any other location that has access to the Azure cloud.
* Fully compatible with the interface exposed by SQL server.
* The service is fully managable using REST APIs, allowing developers to control databases deployed in the Azure Cloud.
* Access to SQL Azure is based on the Tabular Data Stream (TDS) protocol
* It is the communication protocol underlying all the different interfaces used by applications to connect to SQL server.
* These services are logically part of server instances, which are managed by SQL Azure fabric.
* This is the distributed database middleware that constitutes the infrastructure of SQL Azure and that is deployed on Microsoft datacenters.
* Developers have to sign up for a windows azure account in order to use SQL Azure.
* Once the account is ~~created~~ activated, they can either use the windows Azure Management Portal or the REST APIs to create servers and logins to access to SQL Azure servers.
* They have a fully qualified domain name under the database.windows.net domain name.
* This simplifies the management tasks and the interaction with SQL Azure from client applications.
* SQL Azure ensures multiple copies of each server are maintained within the Azure cloud.

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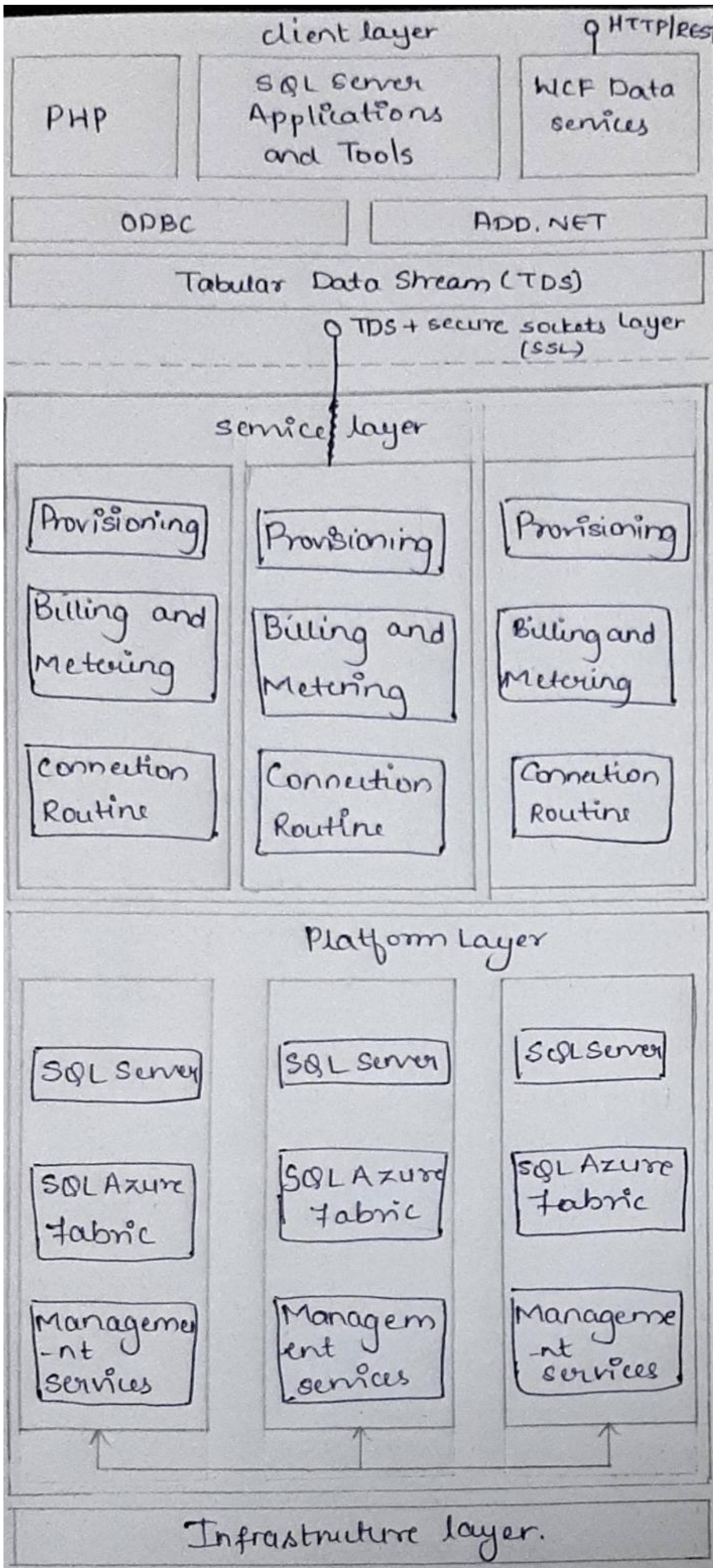

Q. ECG analysis in cloud :-

* Healthcare is a domain in which computer technology has found several and diverse applications.
* An important application is the use of cloud technologies to support doctors.
* ECG is the electrical manifestation of the contractile activity of the heart's mycardium.
* This activity produces a specific waveform that is repeated over time and that represents the heartbeat.
* The analysis of the shape of the ECG waveform is used to identify ~~any~~ arrhythmias and is the most common way to detect heart diseases.
* Cloud computing technologies allow the remote monitoring of the patient's heartbeat data, data analysis etc.
* This way a patient at risk can be constantly monitored without going to a hospital for ECG analysis.
* Wearable computing devices equipped with ECG sensors constantly monitor the patient's heartbeat.
* Such information is transmitted to the patient's mobile device, which will eventually forward it to the cloud-hosted web service for analysis.
* Web service forms the front-end of a platform that is entirely hosted in the cloud.
* It leverages 3 layers of cloud computing SaaS, PaaS and IaaS.
* Web service constitute the SaaS application that will store ECG data in the Amazon S3 service.
* The runtime platform is composed of a dynamically sizable number of instances running the workflow engine Aneka.
* Number of workflow engine instances is controlled according to the number of requests in the queue of each instance.
* Each of these jobs consists of a set of operations involving the extraction of the waveform from the heartbeat data.
* And to compare the waveform with the reference waveform to detect anamolies.
* If anamolies are found, doctors and first aid personnel can be notified to act on a specific patient.

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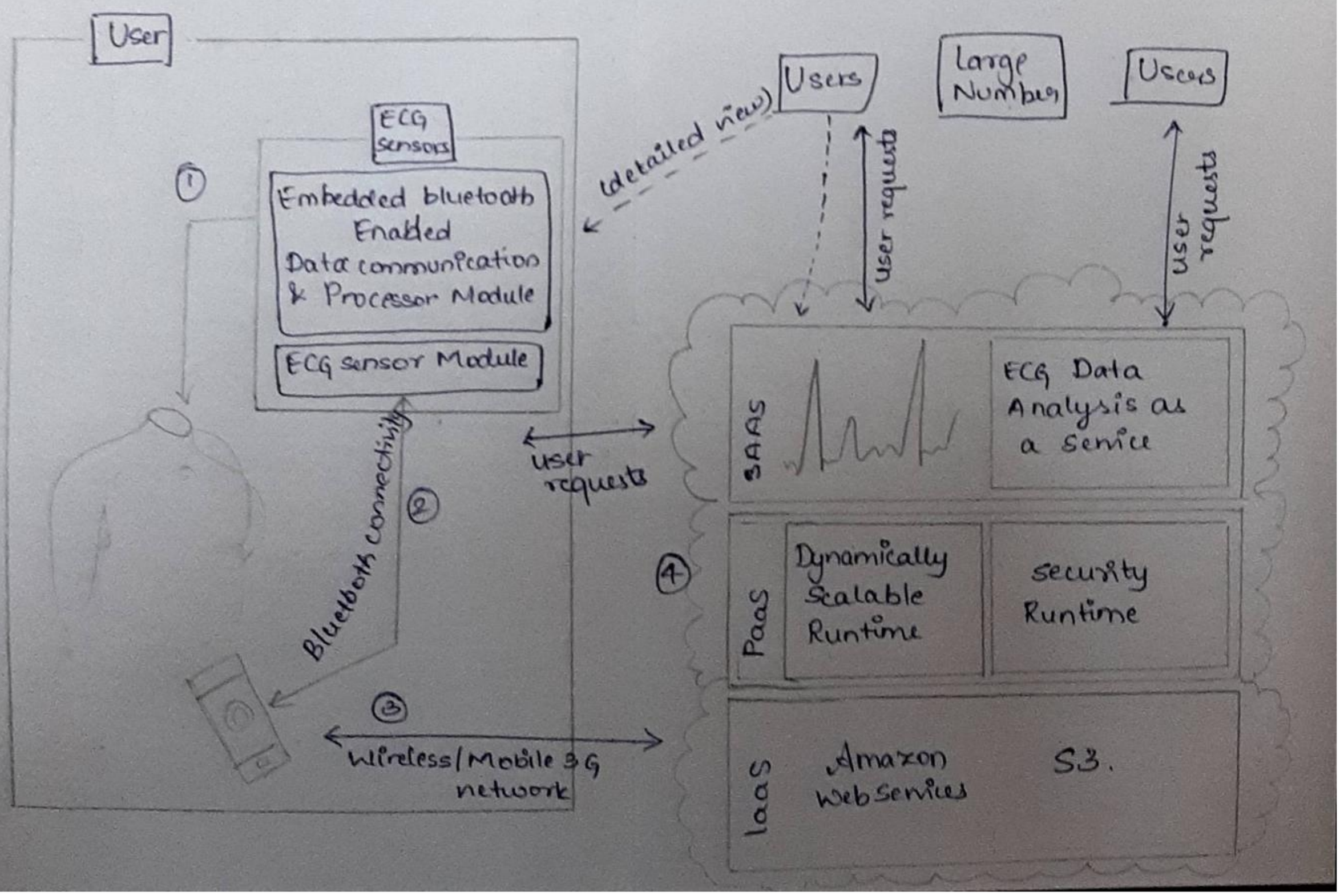
* The first advantage is the elasticity of the cloud infrastructure that can grow and shrink accordingly to the requested served.
* The second advantage is ubiquity.
* Cloud computing technologies have now become easily accessible and promise to deliver systems with minimum or no downtime.
* Computing systems hosted in the cloud are accessible from any Internet device through simple interfaces.
* This makes the systems not only ubiquitos, but they can also be easily integrated with other systems maintained in the hospital.
* cost savings constitute another reason for the use of cloud technology in healthcare
* Cloud services are priced on a pay-per-use basis, with volume prices for large
* numbers of service requests.
* These two models provide a set of flexible options that can be used to price the service.

Q. Satellite Image processing:-

* Geoscience applications collect, produce, and analyse massive amounts of geospatial and non spatial data.
* As technology progresses and our planet becomes more ~~infrastructured~~ instrumented, the volume of data that needs to be processed increases significantly.
* Geographic information system (GIS) is a major element of geoscience applications.
* GIS applications capture, store, manipulate analyze, manage all types of geographically referenced data.
* This type of information is now becoming increasingly relevant to a wide variety of application domains.
* A considerable amount of geo-referenced data is ingested into computer systems for further processing and analysis.
* Satellite remote sensing generates hundred of gigabytes of raw images that need to be further processed to become the basis of



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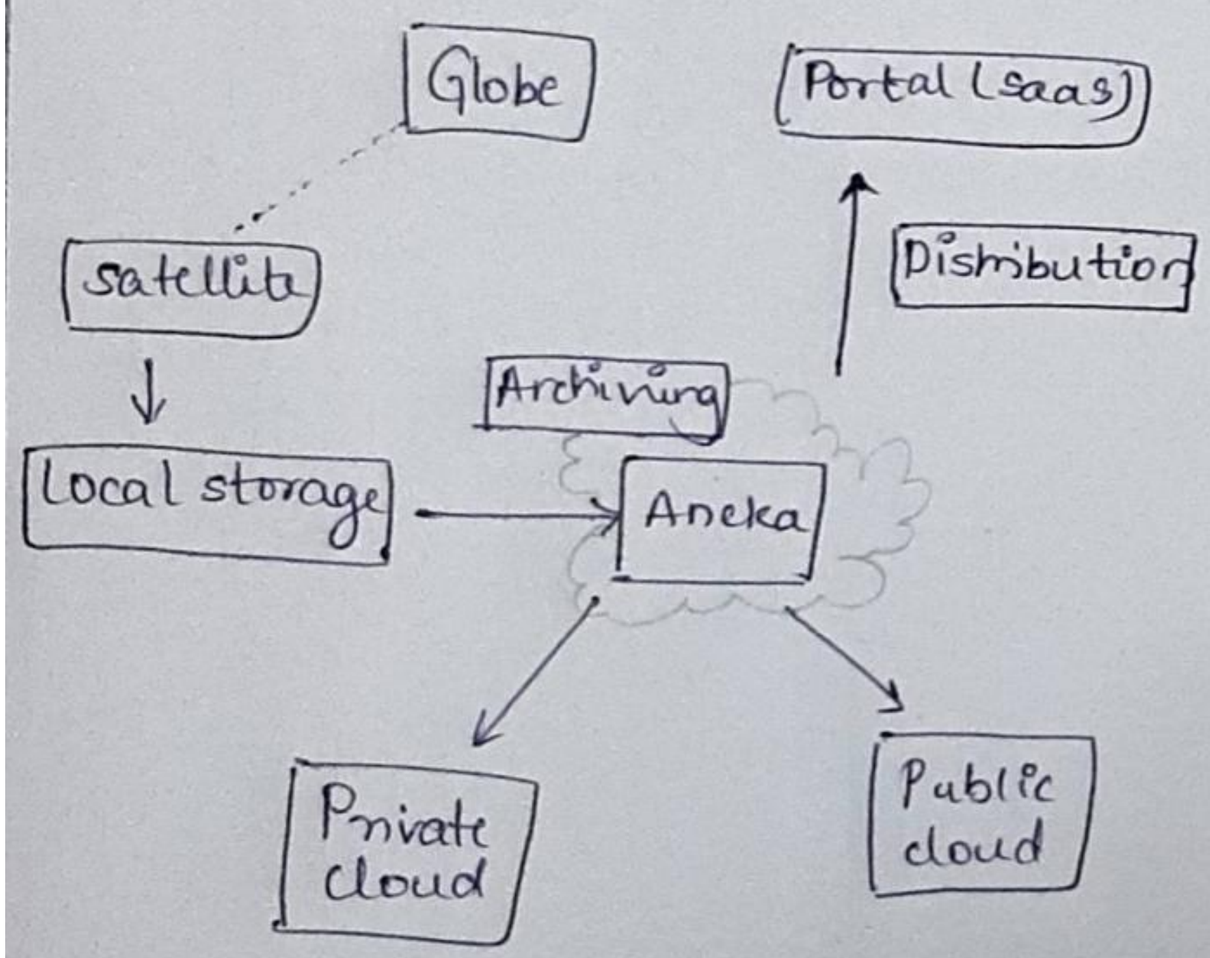
several different GIS products.

* This process requires both I/O and compute-intensive tasks.
* Large images need to be moved from a ground station's local storage to compute facilities.
* Cloud computing provides the appropriate infrastructure to support such applications.
* A SaaS application provides a collection of services for such tasks as geocode generation and data visualization.
* At the PaaS level, Aneka controls the importing of data into the virtualized infrastructure.
* The platform leverages a Xen private cloud and the Aneka technology.



Q. CRM and ERP :-

* Customer relationship management (CRM) and enterprise resource planning (ERP) applications are market segments that are flourishing in the cloud.
* Cloud CRM applications constitute a great opportunity for small enterprises and start-ups.
* CRM is not an activity that requires specific needs, & it can be easily moved to the cloud.
* ERP solutions on the cloud are less mature and have to compete with well established in-house solutions.
* ERP systems integrates several aspects of an enterprise: finance & accounting, human resources etc.
* Goal is to provide a uniform view and access to all operations that needs to be performed to sustain a complex organisation.
* 3 types:
  a) Salesforce.com
  b) Microsoft dynamics CRM.
  c) NetSuite
* a) Salesforce.com :-
  - Most popular and developed CRM solution.
  - Application provides customizable CRM solutions that can be integrated with additional features developed by 3rd parties.
  - It is based on Force.com cloud development platform.
  - Represents scalable and high-performance middleware executing all operations.
  - At the core of the platform resides its metadata architecture.
  - It provides the system with flexibility and scalability.
  - Application core logic and business rules are saved as metadata into the force.com store.
  - Both application structure and application data are stored in store.
  - Runtime engine executes application logic by retrieving its metadata & performing the operations on data.
  - Fulltext search engine supports the runtime engine.
  - Allows users to have an effective user experience.
  - The search engines maintains its indexing data in a separate store.

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* b) Microsoft dynamics CRM :-

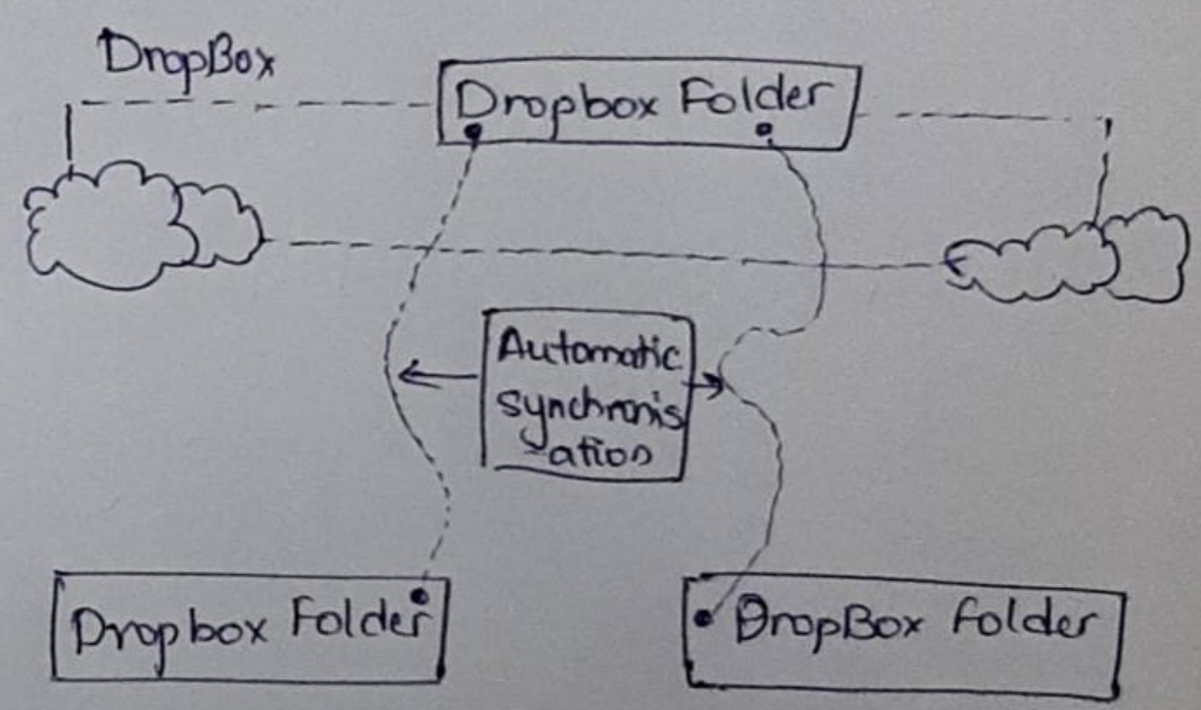
- Completely hosted in Microsoft's datacenters across the world
- offers 99.9% SLA to customers.
- Each CRM instances are deployed on a separate database.
- Application provides users with facilities for marketing, sales and advanced CRM.
- Dynamics CRM online features can be accessed either through a web browser interface or by means of SOAP and RESTful Web services.
- Dynamic CRM can be extended by developing plug-ins that allow implementing specific behaviours.

* c) NetSuite :-

- Provides a collection of applications that help customers manage every aspect of business enterprise.
- Its offering is divided into 3 major ~~prog~~ products : NetSuite Global ERP, NetSuite Global CRM, and NetSuite Global Ecommerce.
- All in one solution : NetSuite One World, integrates all 3 products together.
- Services provided are powered by 2 large datacenters
- Guarantees 99.5% uptime to its customers.

Q. Dropbox and iCloud :-

* Online storage solutions ~~for online document storage is~~ have turned into SaaS applications and become more usable.
* Most popular solution for online document storage is Dropbox, that allow users to synchronize any file across any platform.
* Dropbox provides users with a free storage that is accessible through the abstraction of a folder.
* Users can either access their Dropbox folder through a browser or by downloading & installing the Dropbox client.
* Changes in this folder are synched to the local instances of the dropbox folder.
* Another application is iCloud.
* It is a cloud based document sharing application provided by Apple to synchronise iOS-based devices.
* Documents, photos, and videos are automatically synched as changes are made.
* This allows the system to effeiently automate common operations without any human invention.



Q. Social Networking :-

* To sustain their traffic and serve millions of users seamlessly, services as Twitter and facebook have leveraged.

* a) facebook :-

- Most evident and interesting environment in social networking.
- With more than 800 millions users, it has become one of the largest websites in the world.
- Social network is backed by two data centers that have been built and optimized to reduce costs
- On top of this highly effecient ~~infrastuc~~ infrastructure, built and designed out of inexpensive hardware, a completely customized stack of opportunely modified

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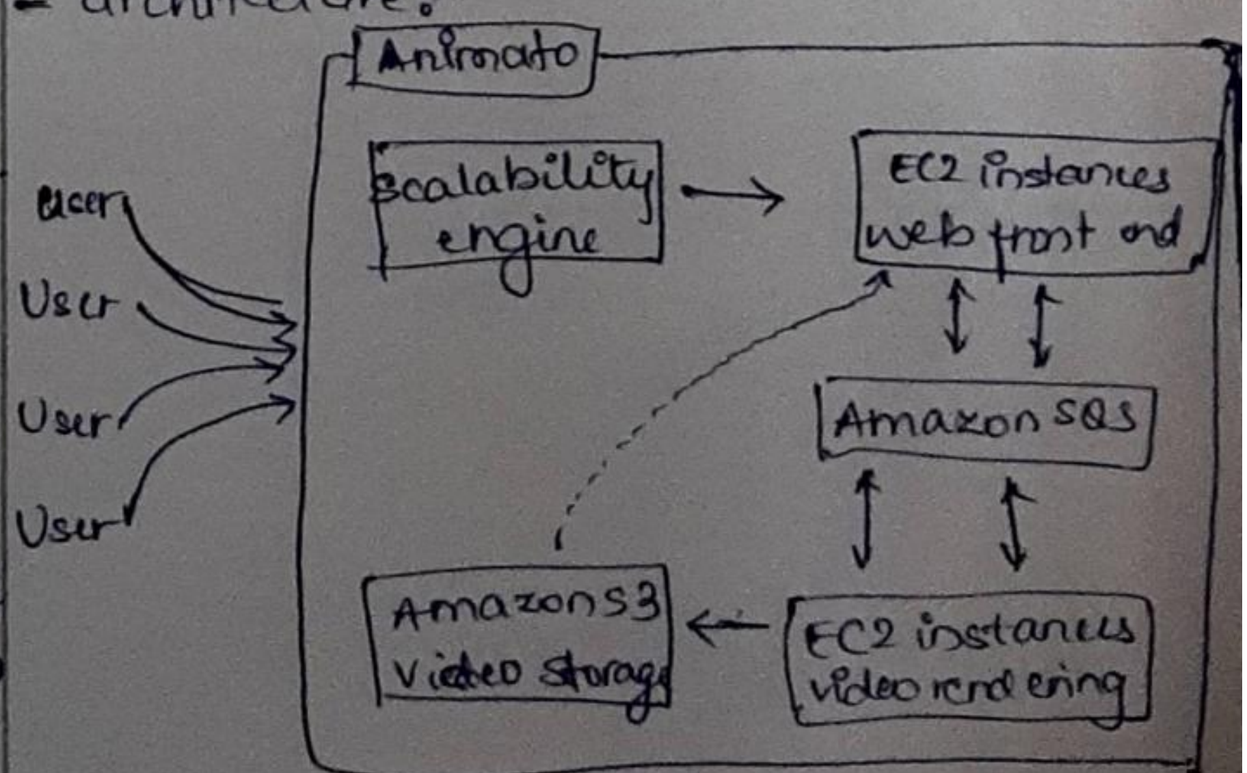
* These technologies constitute a powerful platform for developing cloud applications.
* The reference stack serving Facebook is based on LAMP.
* Collection of technologies is accompanied by a collection of other services developed in-house.
* Services are developed in a variety of languages and implement specific functionalities.
* While serving page requests, the social graph of the user is composed.
* Social graph identifies a collection of interlinked information that is of relevance for a given user.
* Data are ~~then~~ ~~cent~~ cached for faster retrieval.
*

Q. <u>Media Applications</u>:-

* Taken advantage from leveraging cloud computing technologies.
* Computationally intensive tasks can be easily offloaded to cloud computing infrastructure.
* a) <u>Animato</u>:-
- Most popular example of media application.
- Provides users with a very straight forward interface for quickly creating videos etc.
- Users select a theme for the video, upload the photos and videos and order them in the sequence they want to appear, select the song for the music and render the video.
*- Process is executed in the background.
- User is notified via email.
- core value of Animoto is the ability to quickly create videos with stunning effects without user intervention.
- proprietary artificial intelligence (AI) engine which selects the animation and transition effects according to pictures and music.
- Users only have to define the storyboard by organizing pictures and videos into the desired sequence.
- Service allows users to create 30 second videos for free.
- Infrastructure supporting Animoto is complex & is composed of different systems.
- Core function is implemented on top of Amazon Web services Infrastructure.
- It uses Amazon EC2 for the Web front end and worker nodes.
- Amazon S3 for the storage of pictures.
- Amazon SQS for connecting all the components.
- System's auto-scaling capabilities are managed by Rightscale.
- front end nodes collect the components required to make the video and store them in S3.
- Once the storyboard of the video is completed, a video rendering request is entered into a SQS queue.
- Worker nodes pick up rendering requests and performs rendering.
- When the process is completed, another message is entered into a different SQS queue and another request is served.
- Last queue is cleared routinely and users are notified about the completion.
- Life of EC2 instances is controlled by Rightscale..
- architecture:-



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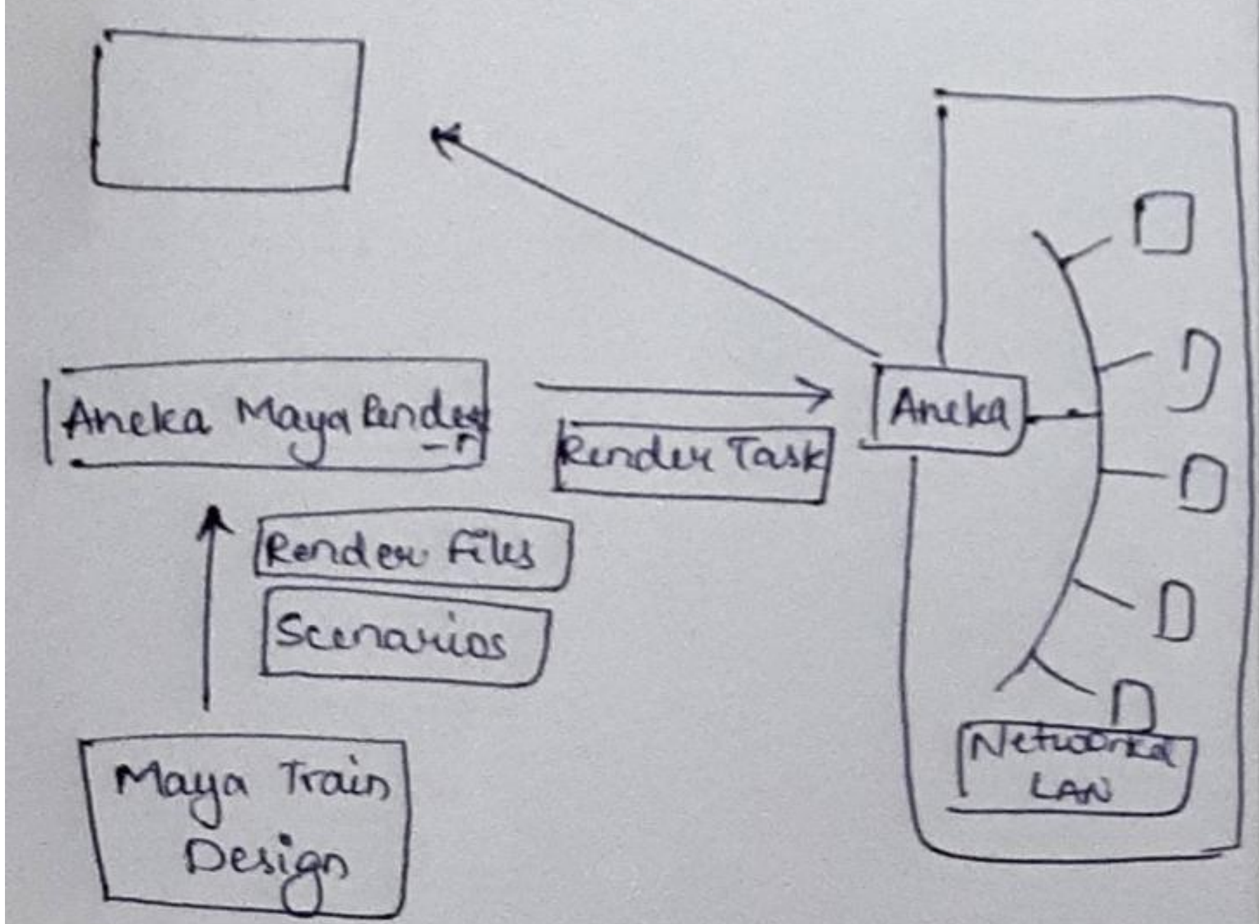
* b) Maya Rendering with Aneka :-

- Visualization of mechanical models is not only used at the end of the design process, it is iteratively used to improve the design.
- Then fundamental to perform such tasks as fast as possible.
- Cloud computing provides engineers with the necessary computing power to make this happen.
- Private cloud solution for rendering train designs has been implemented by the engeneering department of Gofront grp.
- The department is responsible for designing models of high-speed electric locomotives, metro cars, urban transportation vehicles & motor trains.
- design process for prototypes requires high quality, three-dimensional images.
- The analysis of these images can help engineers identify problems and correct their design.
- Goal has been achieved by leveraging cloud computing technologies.
-



* c) Video encoding on the cloud :

Encoding.com :-

- Video encoding and transcoding are operations that can greatly benefit from using cloud technologies.
- They are computationally intensive and potentially require considerable amounts of storage.
- Variety of devices with video playback capabilities has led to an explosion of formats.
- It is a software solution that offers video transcoding services on demand & leverages cloud technology to provide both
- The service integrates with both Amazon Web service technologies and Rackspace.
- Users can access the services through a variety of interfaces.
- To use the service, users have to specify the location of the video to transcode.
- It also offers other video editing operations.

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