# Principles of cloud computing

### 1 What is cloud computing

Services typically offered

- Compute power
- Storage
- Networking
- Analytics

Containers - Provide a consistent, isolated execution environment for applications.

- Standard runtime environment used to execute the app
- Leading platform is docker

Serverless computing - Run application code without creating, configuring or maintaining a server

- Application is broken into separate functions that run when triggered by some action
- Only pay for the processing time used by each function as it executes

### 2 Benefits of cloud computing

Cost effective

- No upfront infrastructure costs
- Not buying infrastructure that isn't fully utilised
- · Can scale up and down with demand

#### Scalability

- Vertical scaling (scaling up)
  - Adding more resources to a server
- Horizontal scaling (scaling out)
  - Adding more servers

#### Elasticity

Automatically adding more resources to handle traffic

#### Current

Don't have to think about having current hardware and patches

Reliability (Microsoft responsibility)

- · Provided backup, recovery replication etc
- Fault tolerance

#### Global

- Fully redundant datacenters
- High availability (shared responsibility)
- Lower customer latency

Security (shared responsibility)

Both physical and digital

Agility (speed to set up)

# 3 Compliance terms and requirements

Questions include

- How compliant is the cloud provider when it comes to handling sensitive data
- · How compliant are the services offered by the cloud provider
- How can I deploy my own cloud-based solutions to scenarios that have accreditation or compliance requirements?
- What terms are part of the privacy statement for the provider?

### 4 Economies of scale

- Less expensive
- More efficient
- · Pass benefits on

### 5 CapEx vs OpEx

### 5.1 CapEx (Capital expenditure)

- Spend on physical infrastructure
- Storage
- Network
- · Backup and archive
- Organisation continuity and disaster recovery
- Datacentre infrastructure
- Technical personnel

### 5.2 Benefits

Fixed costs make prediction easier

### 5.3 OpEx (operational expenditure)

- Monthly bill
- Pay as you go
- · Get set up immediately
- No upfront costs
- Leasing software and customised features
- Scaling charges based on usage/demand
- Billing at the user or organisation level

Azure follows a consumption based model, which just has operational expenditure

### 5.4 Benefits

Easier to respond to change

# 6 Types of cloud models

Name	Description	Advantages	Disadvantages
Private cloud	Cloud set up in own datacenter	<ul> <li>Ensure the configuration is as needed</li> <li>Control over security and compliance</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Some initial capEx Costs</li><li>Limited agility</li><li>Require IT skills</li></ul>
Public cloud	No local hardware, all running on cloud providers hardware	<ul> <li>High scalability/agility</li> <li>Pay as you go pricing</li> <li>Not responsible for maintenance or updates of the hardware</li> <li>Minimal technical knowledge required</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May be security requirements that can't be met</li> <li>May be government policies, industry standards or legal requirements that can't be met</li> <li>Can't manage hardware in way you want to</li> <li>May not work with legacy applications</li> </ul>
Hybrid cloud	Combining public and private clouds	<ul> <li>Keep any legacy systems running</li> <li>Flexibility to choose where things run</li> <li>Get economies of scale from public cloud when available</li> <li>Meet more compliance</li> <li>Run things where it is most appropriate</li> </ul>	Increased cost     Increased complexity

# 7 Types of cloud services

### 7.1 laaS

Not responsible for:

- Datacenter
- · Networking firealls
- Servers+Storage

Most flexible Configure and manage hardware

### 7.2 PaaS

Not responsible for:

• laaS + OS

Focus on application development

### **7.3 SaaS**

Only responsible for data+access Access in Azure via marketplace Pay as you go pricing Users pay for software they use on a subscription model

# 7.4 Comparison

• Moving up the stack reduces costs as managing less