DAY 1/100   AWS

Defination:

Cloud Computing is the on-demant delivery of IT resurces over the Internet with pay-as-you-go pricing. Insted of buying, owning & maintaining physical data Centre and servors, you can access technology services, such as Computing power, Storage & database, On an as-needed basis from Cloud provider like __Amazon Web Services (AWS).__

History:

In 2002, Amazon Started Amazon Web Services, providing services like Storage, Computation & even human intelligence. However, only Starting with the launch of Elastic Compute Cloud in 2006 a truly Commercial Services open to everbody existed.

2009→ Google Cloud Platform [GCP]

2009→ Azure [Microsoft]

Benefits:

There is numbers of benefits of cloud Computation. Some of benefits are given below:

1> Trade Capital for variable expense

2> Benefit from massive economics of scale

3> STOP Guessing Capacity.

4> Increase speed & agility.

5> Stop spending money running & maintaining data Centers.

6> Go global in minutes.

Disadvantages:

1> Dow Time.
2> Security And Privacy
3> Vulnerability to attack
4> Limited Control & flexibility
5> Vendor lock-in
6> Cost Concerns.

Types of Cloud Computing:

① Infrastructure as a Service [IAAS]:

IAAS Contains the basic building block for cloud IT. it typically provides access to networking features, Computers & data storage space. IAAS gives you the highest level of flexibility and management Control over your IT resources. It is most similar to the existing IT resources with which many IT departm. and developers are similar.

- Provide building block for cloud IT.
- Provide networking, Computers, data storage space
- Highest level of flexibility
- Easy //ll6l with traditional on-premises IT.

② Plateform as a Service [PAAS]

PaaS removes to need for you to manage underlying infrastrue & allows you to focus on the deploy-ment of you application. This helps you to more efficient, as you don't need to worry about resarce Procurement, Cchacity Planning Software maintence, Patching or any of the other undifferentiated heavy lifting involved in running your application

- Removes the need for your organization to manages the underlying infrastructure.
- Focus on the deployment & management of your application.

③ Software as a Services [SaaS] :-

SaaS provides you with a complete product that is run and managed by the Service Provider. In most cases, people referring to SaaS are referring to end-user application (such as Web-based email) with SaaS offering, you don't have to think about how the service is maintained or how the underlying infrature is managed. You only need to think about how you will use that particular software.

- Completed product that is run & managed by Service provider.

On-Premises	IAAS	PAAS	SAAS
Application	☐	☐	🟨
Data	☐	☐	🟨
Runtime	☐	🟨	🟨
Middleware	☐	🟨	🟨
O/S	☐	🟨	🟨
Virtualization	🟨	🟨	🟨
Servers	🟨	🟨	🟨
Storage	🟨	🟨	🟨
Networking	🟨	🟨	🟨

Managed by ➤   ☐   🟨

       You   by Cloud