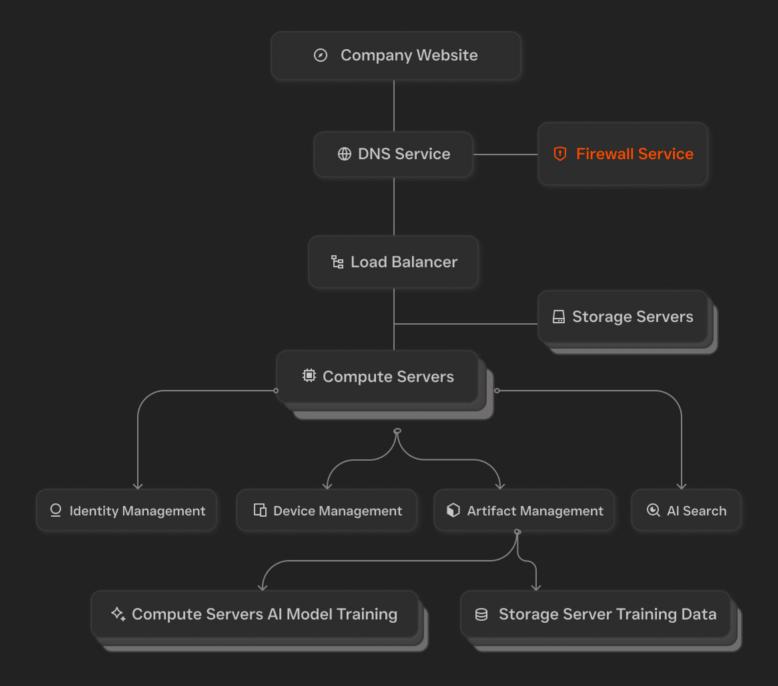
Outdu

Cloud Services Architecture



Cloud Services Architecture





DNS Service

- · Translates domain names into internet IP addresses
- · Creates and manages domain and sub-domain records
- · Provides low latency through caching and optimisation for faster DNS resolution
- · Supported by firewall service for protection against unauthorised and malicious access



Compute Servers

- · Setup multiple instances of servers to host and run micro services
- · Select different operating systems, as required. Mix and match operating systems if needed to support different applications
- · Allocate compute resources CPU, GPU, memory
- · Easily scale up and scale down server resources in response to user traffic patterns



Load Balancer

- · Automatically balances and directs traffic for distributed applications
- · Distributes user traffic among multiple servers to enhance speed, resilience, and continuous operation
- · Ensures load balancing and high availability
- $\cdot \ \ \text{Monitors targets, detecting failures and redirecting traffic to healthy targets for seamless operation}$



Storage Servers

- Large Data Handling: Store and access vast amounts of files, backups, archives, and media.
- · Scalability: Elastic storage scaling based on user activity.
- · High Availability: Multi-region and cross-region replication.
- Security: Encryption during storage and transmission; robust access controls.
- Data Management: Support for querying, editing, and organising data



Application Servers

- Independent Deployment: Loosely coupled components with well-defined APIs.
- · Scalability: Easily scale high-demand services.
- Technology Flexibility: Mix and match frameworks for different tasks.
- Easy Management: Simplify deployment, updates, and fixes.
- Service Registry: Enable discovery and monitoring of services.
- Containerisation: Facilitate deployment and management with containers.



Identity Management

- User Management: Retrieve and reset user IDs and passwords.
- Access Control: Fine-grained permissions for specific roles and policies.
- Role Creation: Simplify access management with predefined roles.
- Expiration Rules: Set rules for password expiry and renewal.
- Access Tracking: Monitor and track access and usage



Device Management

- · Device Registration: Register valid devices and link to specific users.
- · Multi-Device Management: Handle multiple devices per user.
- · Policies & Access Control: Set up and enforce access policies.
- Software Tracking: Monitor software modules and versions.
- · Version Control: Automate updates with patches and upgrades.
- · License Management: Manage licenses for modules and features
- Resource Usage Tracking: Track storage, Al search, and analytics usage.
- · Device Security: Lock devices if stolen or licenses expire.



Artifact Management

- · Storage: Store video artifacts from field devices.
- Indexing: Index by geo-location, date, time, license type, user ID, etc.
- Fast Retrieval: Ensure efficient retrieval of video files
- Metadata Management: Generate and manage metadata.
- Dataset Creation: Create datasets using filters and metadata.



Al Search

- · Al Analysis: Analyze videos using Al models.
- · Store Inference Data: Store feature vectors and metadata.
- · Associate Features: Link feature vectors with video files.
- · Feature Search: Search specific features within videos.
- · Combined Search: Search by combining features and metadata.
- Frame Search: Rapidly access specific frames with objects, people, or activities.



Al Model Training Compute

- Server Instance Setup: Configure instances for Al model training.
- OS Selection: Choose OS (e.g., Linux distributions like Ubuntu) optimized for Al tasks.
- CPU and GPU Allocation: Allocate CPUs and GPUs suitable for specific training tasks.
- Task-specific Setup: Provision servers tailored to each training task.
- Resource Tracking: Monitor and track resources utilized per training



Al Training Data Storage Server

- Rapid Dataset Creation: Quickly generate datasets from video files based on specific criteria.
- Automated Annotation: Annotate frames using tools like CVAT for efficiency.
- Synthetic Data Generation: Create synthetic data by manipulating base data (rotate, crop, adjust gamma, resize, mask).
- Dataset Organization: Separate datasets into training, validation, and testing sets.
- Audit and Tracking: Track models and associated datasets for audit trails.