Module 1: Cloud Computing

Agenda

* What is Cloud Computing ?
* Why Cloud Computing ?
* On – Premises v/s Service models
* Advantages & Disadvantages of cloud computing
* Capacity v/s Usage
* Cloud v/s Virtualization
* What’s the difference
* Cloud computing Providers

What is Cloud Computing ?

Cloud computing is a model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.

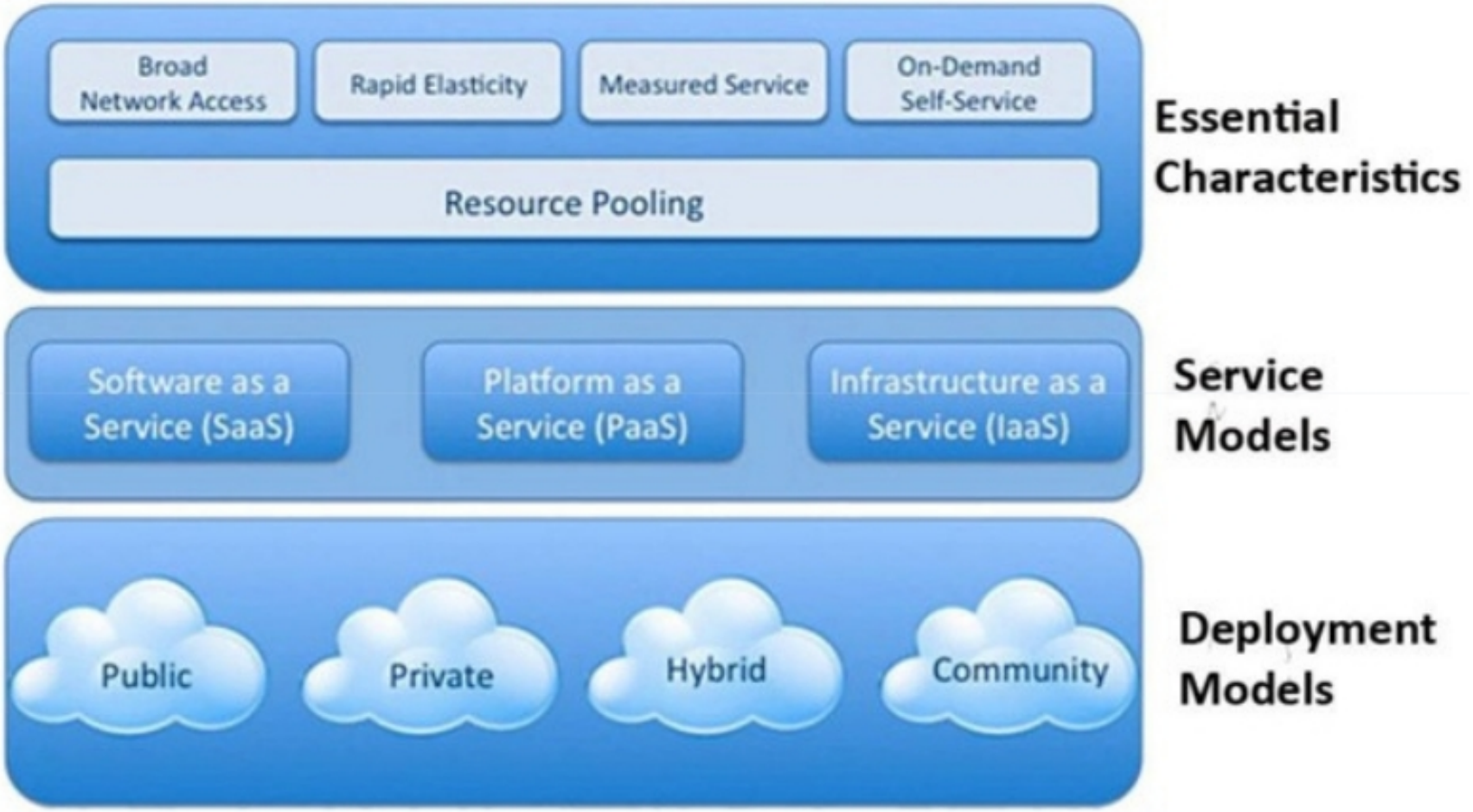
The cloud model is mainly composed of

*** Five essential characteristics**

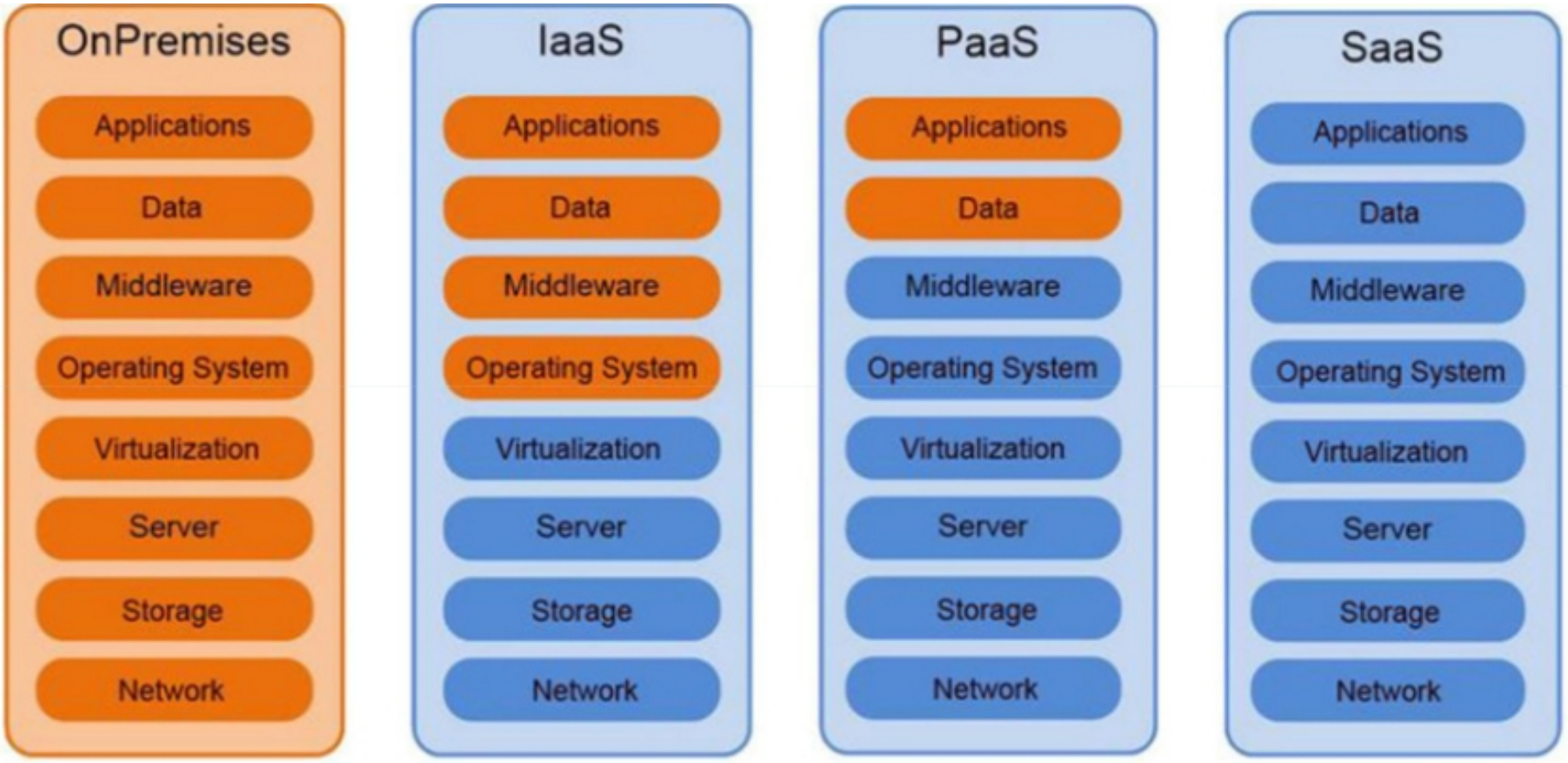
*** Three service models**

*** Four deployment models**

What is Cloud Computing ?



On Prem v/s Cloud



Why Cloud Computing ?

Businesses have become less skeptical of cloud computing, more confident in its security, and more inclined to invest money in it, according to new findings.

The cloud will continue to disrupt traditional IT models as the growing amount of data generated by people, machines, and things will increasingly be handled in the cloud.

Cloud computing promises new career opportunities for IT Professionals

Gartner predicts the worldwide public cloud cloud service market will grow 18% in 2017 to $248.8B up from existing $208B by 2019

Cloud: Advantages/Disadvantages

Advantages:

> Flexibility

> Availability

> Accessibility

> Multi-Tenancy

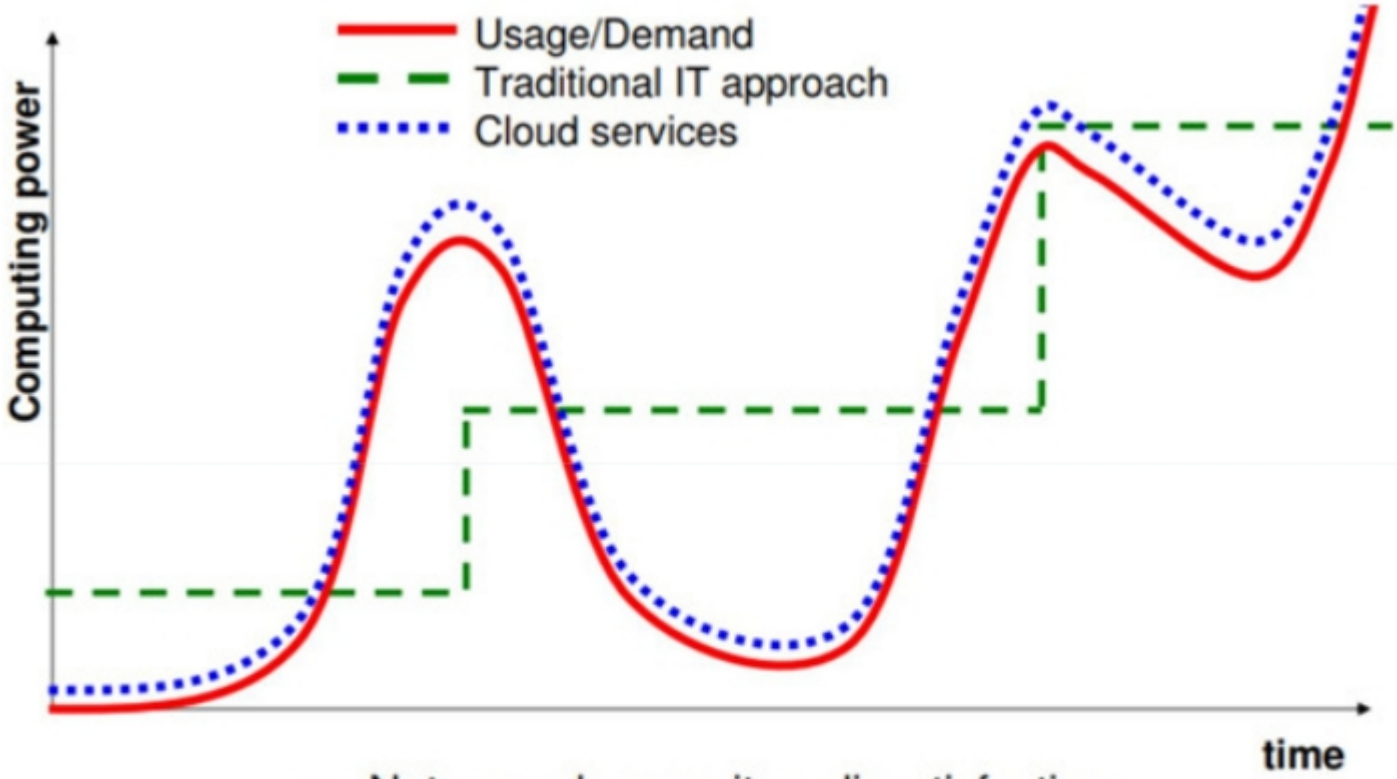
> Scalability

Dis-Advantages :

> Security

> Vulnerability to attack

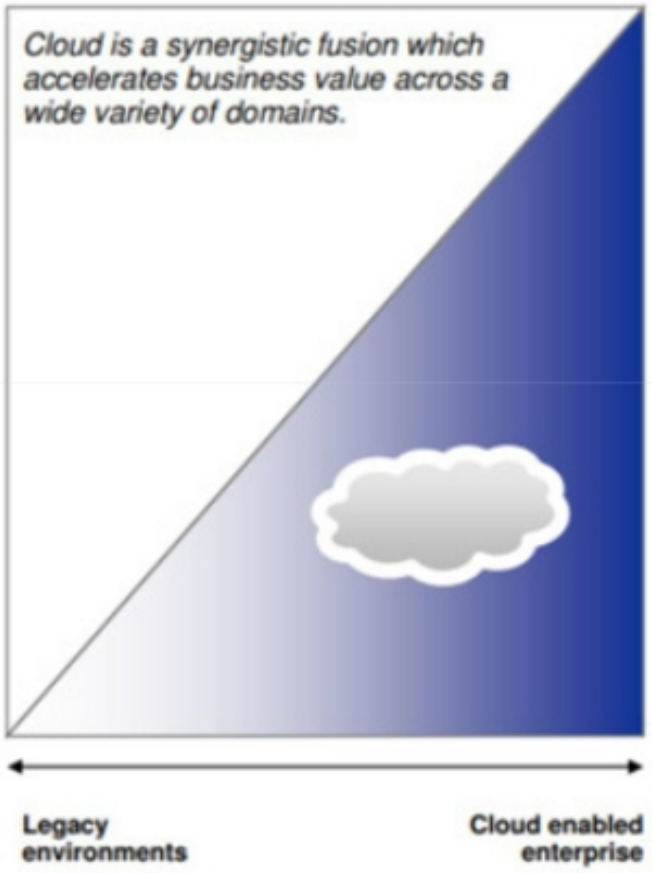
Cloud Computing : Capacity v/s Usage



- Not enough capacity – dissatisfaction
- More capacity than needed – waste
- Capacity matches need – just right

Cloud: Difference

Capability	From	To
Server/Storage Utilization	10-20%	70-90%
Self service	None	Unlimited
Test Provisioning	Weeks	Minutes
Change Management	Months	Days/Hours
Release Management	Weeks	Minutes
Metering/Billing	Fixed cost model	Granular
Payback period for new services	Years	Months



Cloud Provider