(1) What is cloud computing ?

Ans:- \* Cloud computing means storing and accesing data and programs over the

internet instead of your computers hard drive.

\* Delivery of different services through the internet.

\* cloud computing is a technology that allows users to access and use computing

resources (such as servers, storage, databases, networking, software ) over

the internet, typically through a service provider.

(2) Deployment Model in cloud ?

Ans:-(1) Public:- Resources are shared among multiple customers.

Advantages :- (1) Cost Efficiency

(2) Global Accessibility

(3)

Disadvatanges:- (1) Security Concerns

(2) Limited Customization

(3) Dependence on Internet

(2) Private:- Managed and used by the company.

Advantages:- (1) Enhance Security

(2) Customization

(3) Compliance

Disadvatages:- (1) Costly

(2) Complexity

(3) Limited Scalability

(3) Community:- Infrastruture is shared among organizations with similar interests.

Advantages:- (1) Collaboration

(2) Cost sharing

(3) Customization

Disadvantages:- (1) LImited Independence

(2) Potential Resource

(3) Coordination Challenges

(4) Hybrid:- Combination of public and private clouds.

Advantages:- (1) Flexibility

(2) Data Optimization

(3) Disater Recovery

Disadvantages:- (1) Integration Challenges

(2) Management Complexity

(3) Data Security Concern

(3) Service Model in cloud ?

Ans:- (1) Infrastructure as a service (laaS):-

\* Provide virtualized computing resources over the internet.

\* Users have control over the operating system, applications,

and some networking components.

\* Examples:- Amazon EC2, Microsoft Azure Virtual Machines.

(2) Platform as a Service (PaaS):-

\* Users focus on application development without managing the

underlying infrastrututre.

\* Examples:- Google App Engine, Microsoft Azure App Service.

(3) Software as a Service (Saas):-

\* Delivers software applications over the internet on a subcription

basis.

\* Examples:- Google Workspace, Microsoft 365, Salesforce.

(4) Architecture of Cloud Computing ?

Ans:- 1. Frontend

2. Backend

Frontend:- It contains all the user interfaces and application which are

used by the client to access the cloud computing services.

\* Client Infrastructure

Backend:- It contains resources as well as manages the resources and provides security

mechanisms.

\* Application

\* Service

\* Runtime

\* Storage

\* Infrastruture

\* Management

\* Security

(5) AWS Global Infrastructure Count ?

Ans:- \* AWS has a vast global infrastructure with data centers located in various regions

around the world.

\* As of my last knowledge update, AWS operates in 25 geographic regions, including Pune,

Maharashtra, India.

\* Each region consists of multiple availability zones, which are separate data centers

within that region.

\* This extensive infrastructure allows AWS to provide reliable and scalable cloud services

to users worldwide.

(6) Why do we use region ?

Ans:- \* We use regions in AWS to ensure high availability, fault tolerance, and low latency for

our applications and services.

\* By choosing a specific region, we can deploy our resources closer to our target audience

or leverage specific regulatory requirements.

\* It also allows us to replicate data across multiple regions for disaster recovery purposes.

\* Regions in AWS act as separate geographic areas with their own data centers, giving us the

flexibility to optimize performance and meet our specific business needs.

(7) What is service and why we use resources ?

Ans:- \* Each service is designed to perform a specific function, and users can leverage these services

to build and run applications, store and retrive data, manage security, and more.