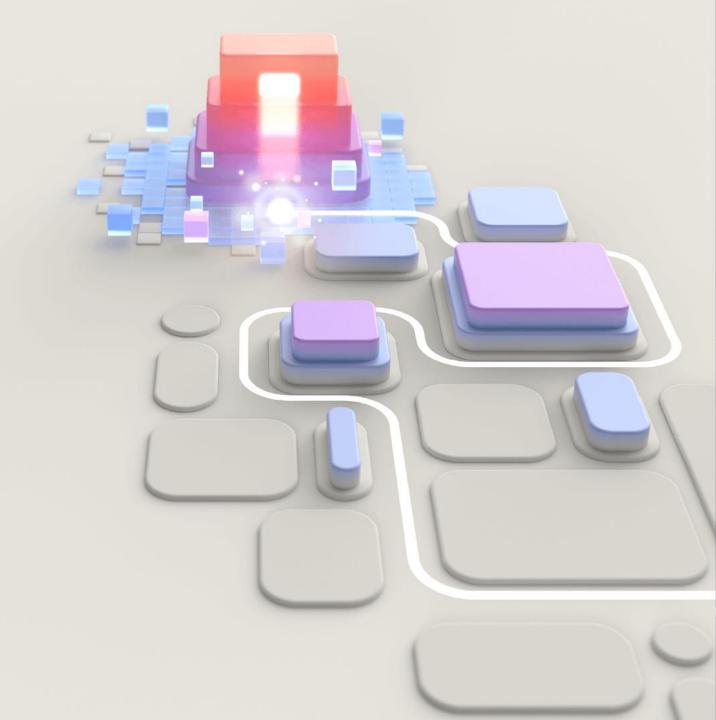


AZ-900

# Learning path 01: Cloud concepts



## Learning path 01—outline

You will learn the following concepts:

- 1 Cloud computing
  - What is cloud computing
  - Shared responsibility
  - Cloud models
  - Capital vs operational costing
- Cloud benefits
  - Benefits of the cloud
- **3** Cloud service types
  - IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS

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NIST



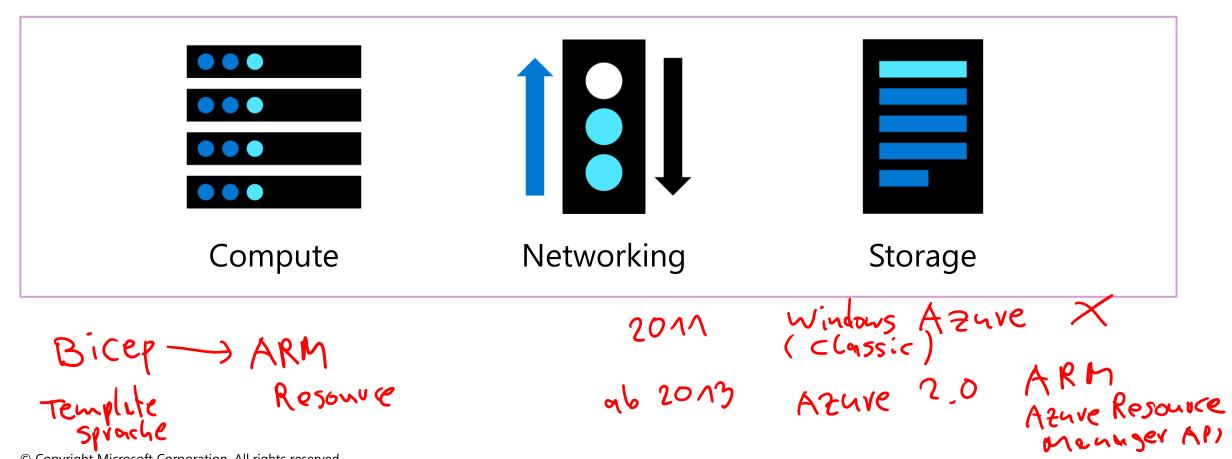
# Cloud computing



## What is cloud computing?

AWS Azure (Red Dog) GCP IBM

**Cloud computing** is the delivery of computing services over the internet, enabling faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale. Alient



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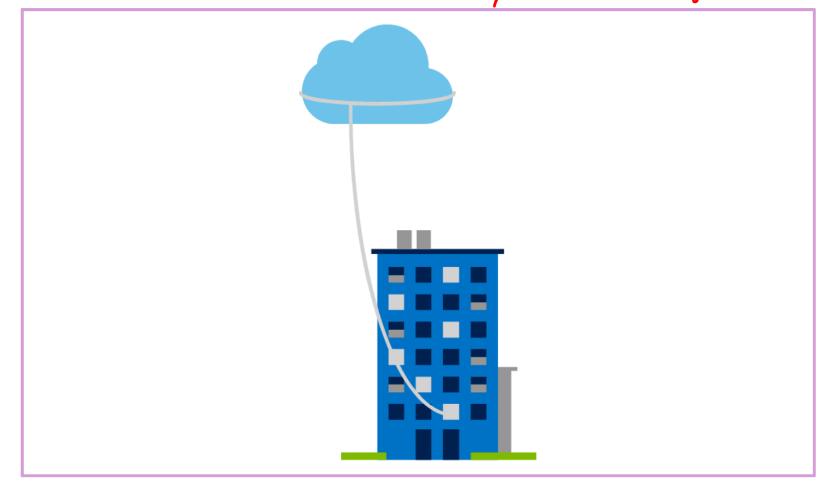
#### NIST

#### **Private cloud**

- Organizations create a cloud environment in their datacenter.
- Organizations are responsible for operating the services they provide.
- Does not provide access to users outside of the organization.

On Premises

· Self Service
· Antomation
· Cost Management
· Security, Monitorion

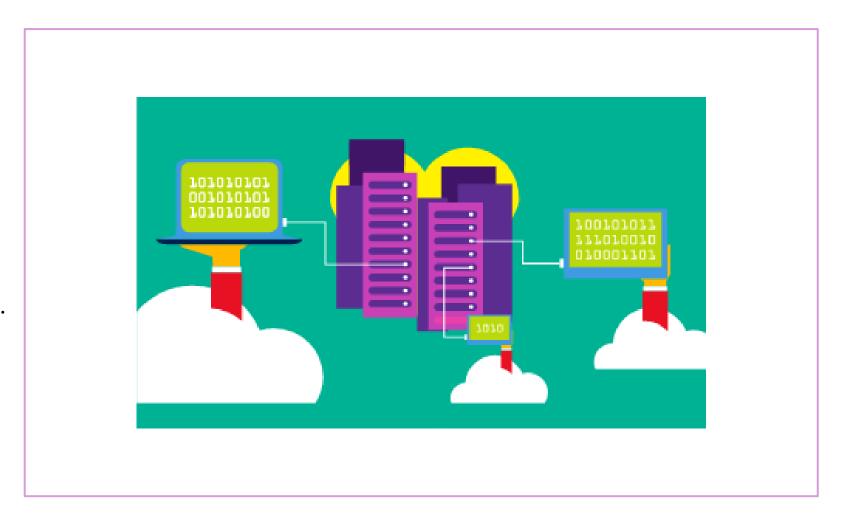


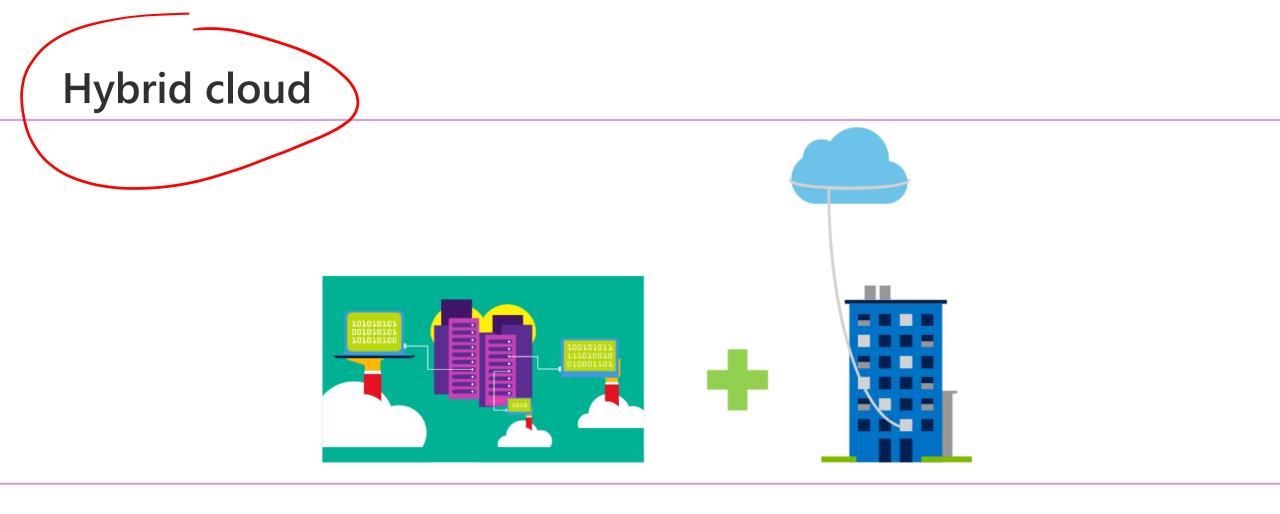


#### **Public cloud**

- Owned by cloud services or hosting provider.
- Provides resources and services to multiple
   organizations and users.
- Accessed via secure network connection (typically over the internet).

Azure Account (Lesal)





Combines **public** and **private** clouds to allow applications to run in the most appropriate location.

## Cloud model comparison

#### **Public cloud**

- No capital expenditures to scale up.
- Applications can be quickly provisioned and deprovisioned.
- Organizations pay only for what they use.

#### **Private cloud**

- Hardware must be purchased for start-up and maintenance.
- Organizations have complete control over resources and security.
- Organizations are responsible for hardware maintenance and updates.

#### Hybrid cloud

- Provides the most flexibility.
- Organizations determine where to run their applications.
- Organizations control security, compliance, or legal requirements.

## Compare CapEx vs. OpEx

#### Capital expenditure (CapEx)

- The upfront spending of money on physical infrastructure.
- Costs from CapEx have a value that reduces over time.

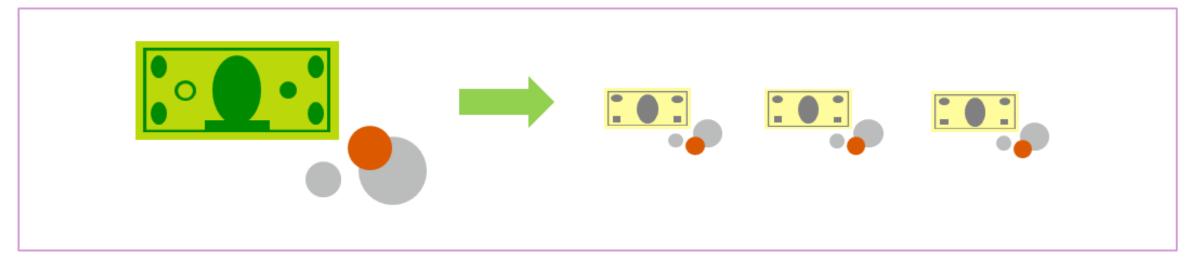
## Betriebs kosten

#### Operational expenditure (OpEx)

- Spend on products and services as needed, pay-as-you-go.
- Get billed immediately.







#### Consumption-based model

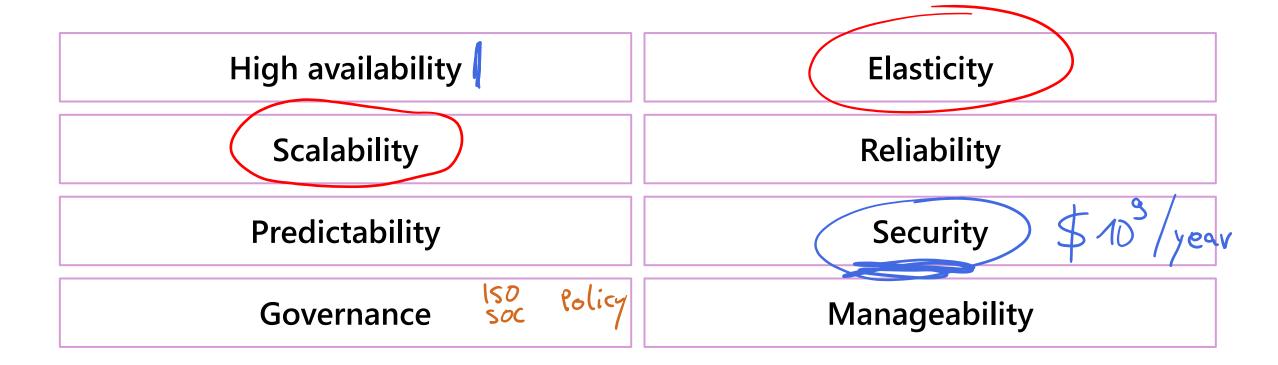
Cloud service providers operate on a consumption-based model, which means that end users only pay for the resources that they use.

- Better cost prediction.
- Prices for individual resources and services are provided.
- Billing is based on actual usage.

## Cloud benefits



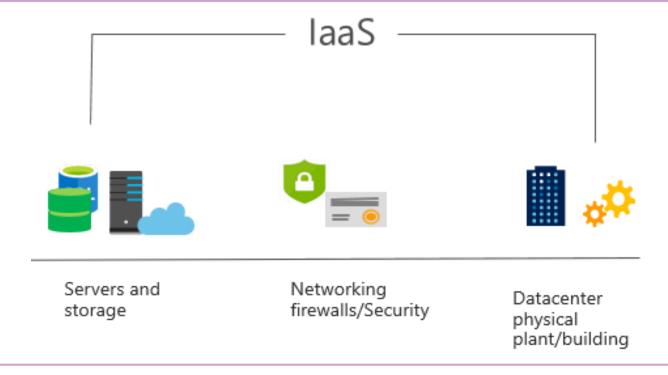
#### **Cloud benefits**



# Cloud service types

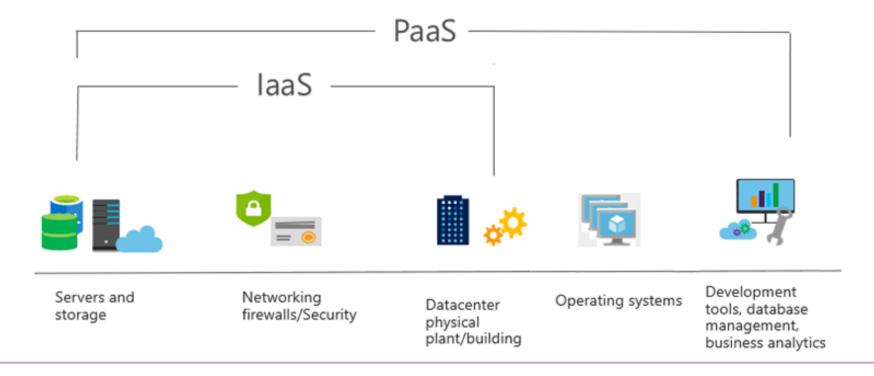


## Infrastructure as a service (laaS)



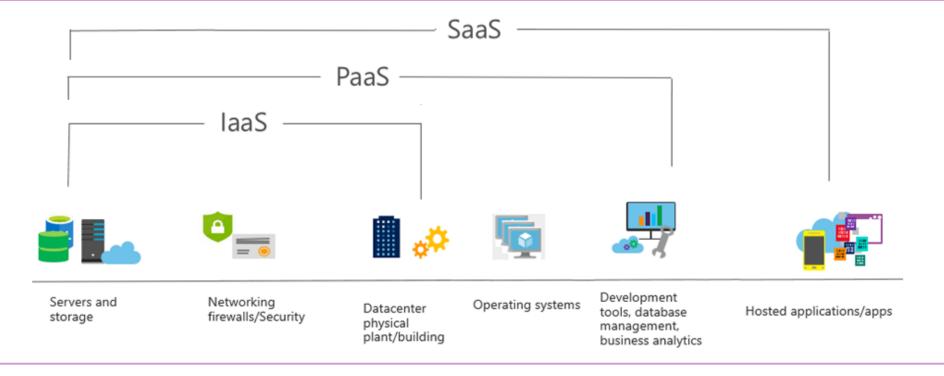
Build pay-as-you-go IT infrastructure by renting servers, virtual machines, storage, networks, and operating systems from a cloud provider.

## Platform as a service (PaaS)



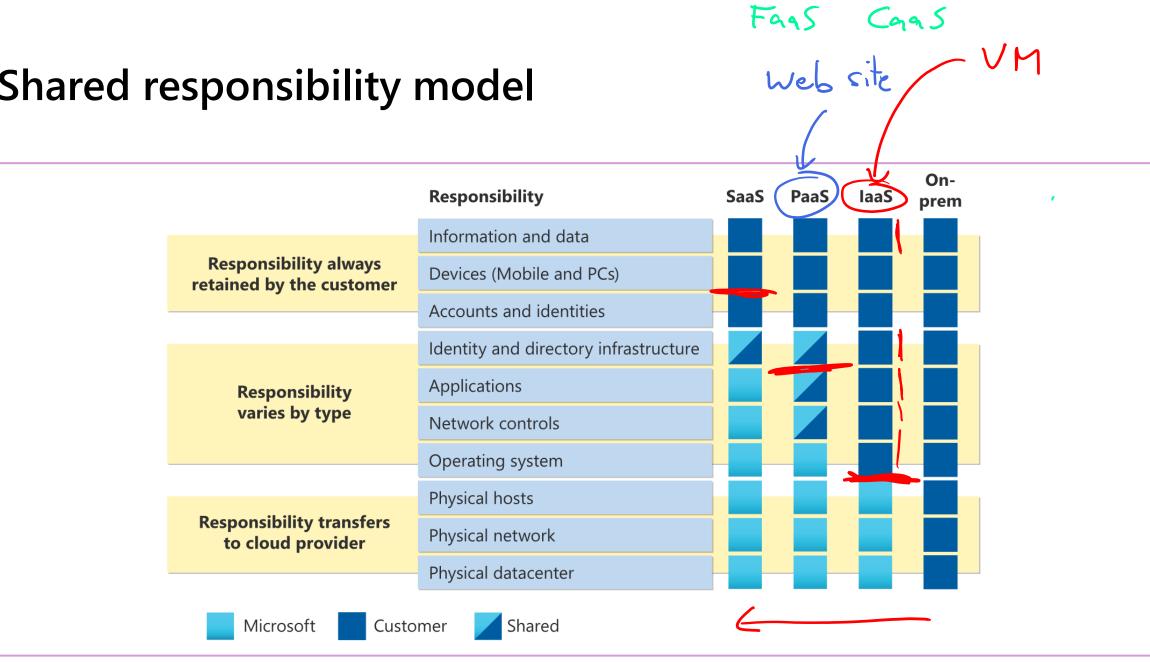
Provides an environment for building, testing, and deploying software applications; without focusing on managing underlying infrastructure.

#### Software as a service (SaaS)



Users connect to and use cloud-based apps over the internet: for example, Microsoft Office 365, email, and calendars.

## Shared responsibility model



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## Cloud service comparison

#### IaaS

- The most flexible cloud service.
- You configure and manage the hardware for your application.

Teig Supermarkt

#### **PaaS**

- Focus on application development.
- Platform management is handled by the cloud provider.

Fertig lizza

#### SaaS

- Pay-as-you-go pricing model.
- Users pay for the software they use on a subscription model.

Italiener

## Learning path 01 review



# Microsoft Learn Modules (learn.microsoft.com/training)

- The shared responsibility model
- Public, private, and hybrid-cloud
- Benefits of cloud computing
- Cloud service types



