

Summary of Video 4 - Module 1: Cloud Service Models and Data Centers

This summary highlights the key notions introduced in the video transcript, focusing on cloud computing infrastructure and service models.

Data Center

A physical facility housing servers, computer systems, and components for centralized data storage and access.

Cloud Analyst

A professional who extracts, processes, analyzes, and visualizes data from the cloud to support business decisions.

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Provides on-demand access to IT infrastructure services. Users manage their own OS, data, and applications while the provider maintains the infrastructure.

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Offers hardware and software tools for cloud application development. Users focus on app creation without managing infrastructure.

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Delivers a complete software package via subscription. Includes infrastructure, maintenance, and application access over the internet.

Customization Levels

IaaS offers the most control, PaaS simplifies development, and SaaS provides ready-to-use applications with minimal user control.

Comparison of Cloud Service Models: IaaS vs PaaS vs SaaS

Model	Key Features	User Responsibilities	Examples
IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)	Provides virtualized computing resources over the internet including servers, storage, and networking.	Manage operating systems, applications, data, and runtime environments.	Amazon EC2, Google Compute Engine, Microsoft Azure VMs
PaaS (Platform as a Service)	Provides hardware and software tools for application development without managing infrastructure.	Focus on application development, testing, and deployment.	Google App Engine, Heroku, Microsoft Azure App Services
SaaS (Software as a	Delivers software	Use the software;	Google Workspace,

Service)	applications over the internet, managed by the provider.	minimal configuration and no infrastructure management.	Salesforce, Dropbox
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