



# Cloud Computing



Everything as a Service

# Cloud Computing

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- ▶ Running a DataCenter is expensive.
  - ▶ Costs too much to build (CapEx)
  - ▶ Costs too much to run (OpEx)

***“Need milk? Don’t buy the cow... buy the milk”***

- ▶ Rent what you need instead of buying and running everything!
- ▶ Cloud Computing advantages:
  - ▶ Pay per use
  - ▶ Instant Scalability
  - ▶ Security
  - ▶ Reliability
  - ▶ APIs



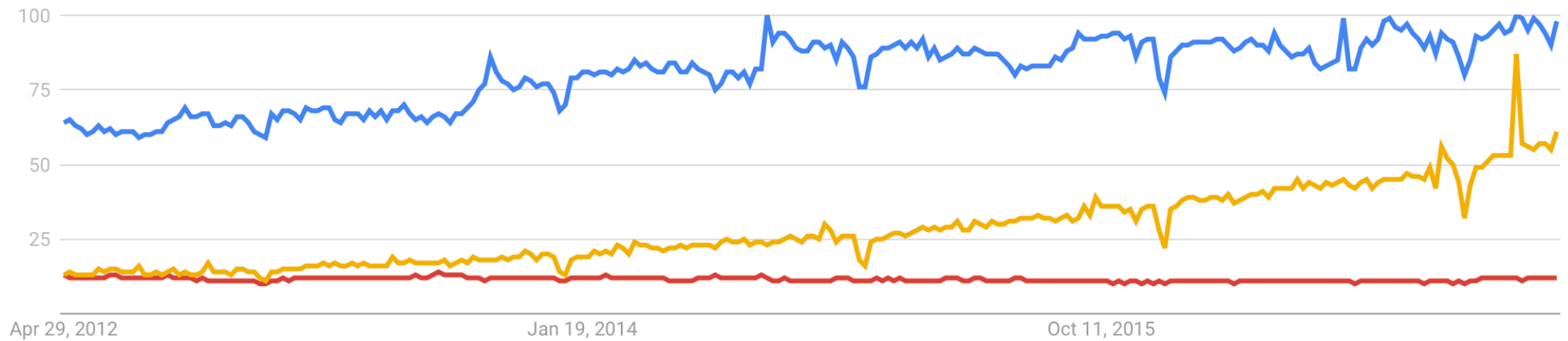
# The hype

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Cloud Computing

AWS

VPS



# Definition (NIST)

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- ▶ “Cloud computing is a model for enabling 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.”

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## SaaS

- Salesforce, Google Apps, MS Office 360

## PaaS

- MS Azure, Google App Engine, Heroku

## IaaS

- Amazon, Google Cloud Platform, IBM Bluemix

# IaaS – Infrastructure as a Service

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- ▶ Infrastructure as a Service : Grids of virtualized servers, storage & networks
  - ▶ E.g. Amazon (EC2, S3, EBS), IBM Bluemix, Google Cloud Platform
- ▶ Access to infrastructure stack:
  - ▶ Full OS access
  - ▶ Firewalls
  - ▶ Routers
  - ▶ Load balancing
- ▶ Advantages
  - ▶ Pay per use
  - ▶ Instant Scalability
  - ▶ Security
  - ▶ Reliability
  - ▶ APIs
- ▶ Examples



# PaaS – Platform as a Service

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- ▶ The abstraction of applications from traditional limits of hardware allowing developers to focus on application development and not worry about operating systems, infrastructure scaling, load balancing and so on.
  - ▶ Examples include Google App Engine (Java, Python), MS Azure (.net), Heroku (RoR)
- ▶ Platform delivery model
  - ▶ Platforms are built upon Infrastructure, which is expensive
  - ▶ Estimating demand is not a science!
  - ▶ Platform management is not fun!
- ▶ Advantages
  - ▶ Pay per use
  - ▶ Instant Scalability
  - ▶ No sysadmin tasks
  - ▶ Better Security



# SaaS – Software as a Service

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- ▶ **Software-as-a-Service: Applications with a Web-based interface accessed via Web Services and Web 2.0.**
  - ▶ E.g. Google Apps, SalesForce.com and social network applications such as FaceBook
- ▶ **Software delivery model**
  - ▶ Increasingly popular with SMEs
  - ▶ No hardware or software to manage
  - ▶ Service delivered through a browser
- ▶ **Advantages**
  - ▶ No Installation Required
  - ▶ Not platform specific
  - ▶ Automatic Upgrades
  - ▶ Access your data anywhere





# Cloud Computing

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- ▶ Lower cost of ownership
- ▶ Reduce infrastructure management responsibility
- ▶ Allows for unexpected resource loads
- ▶ Faster application rollout
- ▶ How does cloud economy work ?
  - ▶ Multi-tenant
  - ▶ Virtualization lowers costs by increasing utilization
  - ▶ Economies of scale afforded by technology
  - ▶ Automated update policy
- ▶ Risks
  - ▶ Security
  - ▶ Downtime
  - ▶ Access
  - ▶ Dependency
  - ▶ Interoperability

# Cloud Business Models

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	<b>Suitable Apps</b>	<b>Maintenance (HW, SW, Support)</b>	<b>Quick Starts</b>	<b>Efficiency</b>	<b>Cash Flow</b>	<b>Management and Compliance</b>
Public	Limited	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Newer Issues Up Front
Hybrid	Broad	Good+	Good	Good+	Good	Fewer Issues
Private	Almost All	Primarily HW Benefits	Reduces HW Setup	Good+	Good	Few New Issues

# Build a wordpress site on the cloud

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- ▶ Use either:
  - ▶ AWS
  - ▶ IBM Bluemix
  - ▶ Google Cloud Platform
  - ▶ MS Azure
- ▶ Make use of their services (not just VM hosting)