



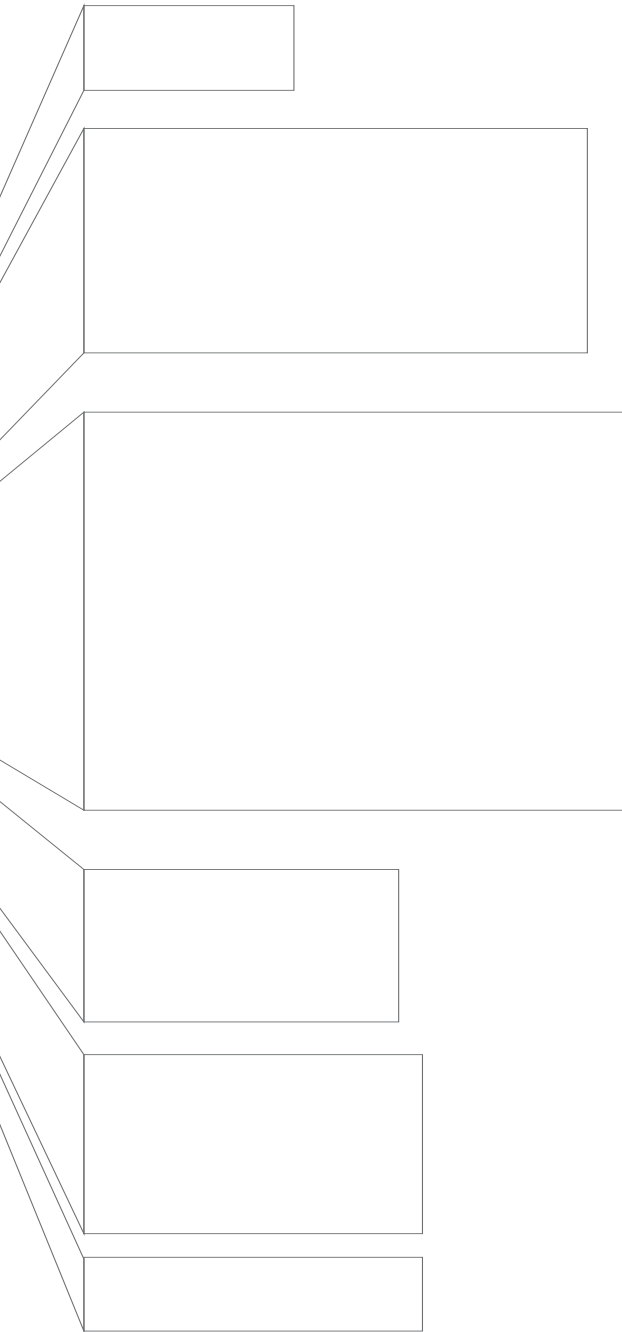
CLOUD ACADEMY

WHAT IS CLOUD?

5 CHARACTERISTICS

3 SERVICE DELIVERY METHODS

2 DEPLOYMENT METHODS





WHAT IS CLOUD

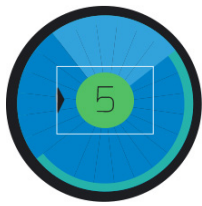
5 CHARACTERISTICS

Cloud is best defined by the 5-3-2 Principle.

/ 5 essential characteristics

/ 3 service delivery methods

/ 2 main deployment models



WHAT ARE THE 5 ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLOUD COMPUTING?

- 1. ON-DEMAND & SELF-SERVICE
- 2. UBIQUITOUS NETWORK ACCESS
- 3. LOCATION TRANSPARENT RESOURCE POOLING
- 4. RAPID ELASTICITY
- 5. MEASURED SERVICE WITH PAY PER USE

WHAT DOES ON-DEMAND & SELF-SERVICE

MEAN? This means that anybody can provision and consume cloud resources on their own, without needing to involve "the IT department" – literally a web portal where they click a button and their virtual machines are up and running.

WHAT DOES UBIQUITOUS NETWORK ACCESS

MEAN? This means that those cloud resources are accessed via common service networks, like the Internet – no special connectivity is explicitly required to reach the resources.

WHAT DOES LOCATION TRANSPARENT

RESOURCE POOLING MEAN? This means that cloud resources that exist within the company's infrastructure can be used by any user, anywhere – and that all of the resources spread across geographic locations are seamlessly combined into one overall pool of resources that users can consume.

WHAT DOES RAPID ELASTICITY MEAN?

This means that a true cloud environment must be able to scale nearly instantly – in other words, as workload increases, the cloud self-provisions or asks a user to provision additional resources that are immediately available to handle the increased workload.

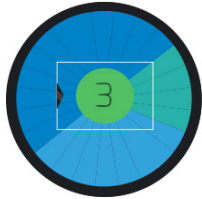
WHAT DOES MEASURED SERVICE WITH PAY PER USE MEAN?

This can mean a number of different things depending on the scenario – for example, in the Amazon model, the user of the cloud resources is billed for what they use, when they use it. Literally on their credit card. In a large corporate environment, this could mean that the IT department is the service provider to the rest of the organization, and they have to track resource consumption by department, team, or project, in order to provide accounting of costs by group. This is commonly called a chargeback model.



WHAT IS CLOUD

5 CHARACTERISTICS



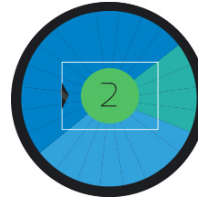
WHAT ARE THE 3 SERVICE DELIVERY METHODS?

- 1. SaaS
- 2. PaaS
- 3. IaaS

WHAT DOES SAAS STAND FOR? Software as a Service – this is software delivered on a subscription model, fully hosted, managed, and maintained by the software creator. The SaaS consumer is completely abstracted from the underlying infrastructure.

WHAT DOES PAAS STAND FOR? Platform as a Service – this is a platform designed to host a specific type of software application. The underlying hardware, network, and software up through the application layer are delivered fully managed by the provider.

WHAT DOES IAAS STAND FOR? Infrastructure as a Service – this is the most basic service level – essentially provides a blank canvas for the user to build their platform and install their software applications.



WHAT ARE THE 2 DEPLOYMENT METHODS?

- 1. Public Cloud
- 2. Private Cloud
- 3. Hybrid Cloud*

WHAT IS PUBLIC CLOUD? Includes the 5 characteristics of a cloud environment and is delivered via one of the 3 service delivery methods. The environment is multi-tenant, aka shared - multiple end users and organizations utilize the same infrastructure (physically and/or virtually).

WHAT IS PRIVATE CLOUD? Includes the 5 characteristics of a cloud environment and is delivered via one of the 3 service delivery methods. The environment is entirely dedicated/private; nothing is shared beyond the walls of one organization and even internal utilization is defined by the user.

WHAT IS HYBRID CLOUD? Ok we said two deployment models, however technically this isn't a deployment model itself, but rather a combination of the first two. A private or public environment that allows the ability to burst into the other environment, but it is not inherently mandated. In other words, a private cloud environment may have the infrastructure (like networking) in place to burst into a public environment in the event of a disaster.

Due to its multi-tenant nature, infrastructure is constantly available in the public environment, but the path towards migrating out of a private environment must be pre-planned in order to allow for a seamless migration. However, that public environment may never be launched, but more importantly never paid for until it's needed.



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