

Edge Hill University

# Cloud Computing

Topic 8A, Session 2

University of Birmingham | Edge Hill University | Heriot Watt University | University of Glasgow | University of Strathclyde | University of Dundee | University of Aberdeen | University of the West of Scotland | University of Northumbria | University of Cumbria | University of Lancaster | University of York | University of Leeds | University of Sheffield | University of Manchester | University of Liverpool | University of Nottingham | University of Derby | University of Huddersfield | University of Salford | University of Bolton | University of Wigan | University of Cheshire and Merseyside | University of Chester | University of Wirral | University of South Wales | University of Wales Swansea | University of Wales Aberystwyth | University of Wales Bangor | University of Wales Carmarthen | University of Wales Newport | University of Wales Trinity Saint David | University of Wales Aberystwyth | University of Wales Bangor | University of Wales Carmarthen | University of Wales Newport | University of Wales Trinity Saint David

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  - Clouds Timeline
  - Evolution of Cloud Computing
- Cloud Computing Fundamentals
  - Cloud Computing – Overview
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## Clouds Timeline

Started in the 1950s with **mainframe computing** and shared access.

Around 1970, the concept of **virtual machines** (VMs like VMware) was created.

In the 1990s, telecommunications companies started offering virtualized private network connections.

Currently, the platforms created include private, public and hybrid cloud solutions like IBM SoftLayer, Amazon AWS, which guarantees a comprehensive Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS).

<https://www.ibm.com/blogs/cloud-computing/2014/03/a-brief-history-of-cloud-computing-3/>

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## Evolution of Cloud Computing

**Grid Computing:** Solving large problems with parallel computing

**Utility Computing:** Offering computing resources as a metered service

**Software as a Service (SaaS):** Network-based subscriptions to applications

**Cloud Computing:** Anytime, anywhere access to IT resources delivered dynamically as a service

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## Cloud Computing - Overview

- ❖ It brings the user access to **data, applications and storage** that are not stored on their computer.
- ❖ It can be understood as a **delivery system** that delivers computing the same way a power grid delivers electricity.
- ❖ To the average computer user it offers the advantage of delivering IT without the user having to have an in depth knowledge of the technology.
- ❖ Similar to the way a consumer can access electricity without being an electrician.




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## Cloud Computing - Definition

What is cloud and how is it different from the distributed computing based data centres, grids and clusters?

➤ Your thoughts?




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## Definition

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) defines **Cloud Computing** as "a Model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management or service provider interaction."

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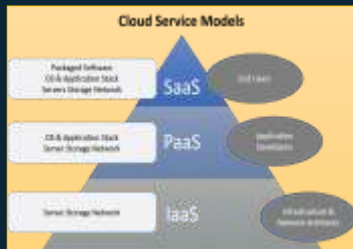
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## Cloud Service Models




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## Software, Platform, Infrastructure (SPI) and Deployment Models




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## Deployment Models




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## Benefits of Clouds

- **Cost** – Typically less expensive/more cost effective
- **Networked** – Value added service through the Internet connection on a broad range of devices (PC, tablets, smart-phones etc.)
- **On-demand** - Acquire computing capabilities as and when needed with little or no human intervention
- **Elasticity** – Resources can expand and retract depending on requirements

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## Benefits of Clouds Contd.

- **Speed of Implementation** – No need to buy hardware/OS to get up and running
- **Service Metric** - Offer metering of services thereby optimizing the utilization of resources through constant monitoring, control and report in a way that is beneficial to both the provider and consumer of the utilized service.
- **Green Credentials** - Qualities protecting the natural environment

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## Disadvantages of Clouds

- **Security** – Solutions in the cloud are not mature and/or fully trusted; vulnerability to attack
- **Control** – Management of infrastructure in the hands of a third party; limited control & flexibility
- **Openness** – Vendor lock-in; platform dependency; difficult to migrate from one platform to another
- **Compliance** – e.g. With regulatory bodies (such as the Financial Services Authority FSA)

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## Cloud Computing Trends

- A narrowing race among public cloud providers
- Decrease in private cloud adoption
- A renewed focus among enterprises on optimizing cloud costs
- Strong growth in Docker (open-source system of software containers)



<https://www.rightscale.com/blog/cloud-industry-insights/cloud-computing-trends-2017-state-cloud-survey>

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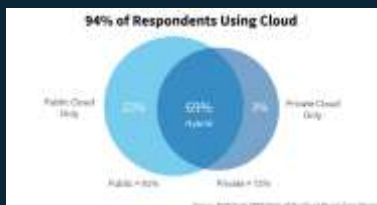
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## Cloud Computing Trends

- In January 2019, **RightScale** conducted its eighth annual State of the Cloud Survey. The survey asked 786 IT professionals about their adoption of cloud infrastructure and related technologies.




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## Cloud Computing Trends

Top cloud challenges in 2019 are **governance, expertise, and spend.**




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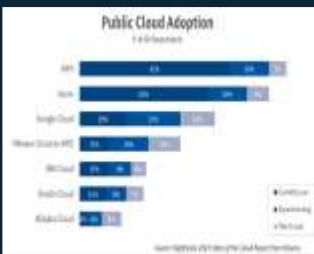
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## Cloud Computing Trends



**Amazon Web Services (AWS)** and **Microsoft Azure** are the two most adopted public cloud platforms.

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Thank

You

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