

Announcements

R3

Final Exam



Cloud Introduction

SWEN-343



Cloud Computing Services

SaaS: Software as a service

Apps through browser

PaaS: Platforms as a service

Delivery of a computing platform for custom software development as a service

IaaS: Infrastructure as a service

Delivery of computer infrastructure as a service



Google Examples

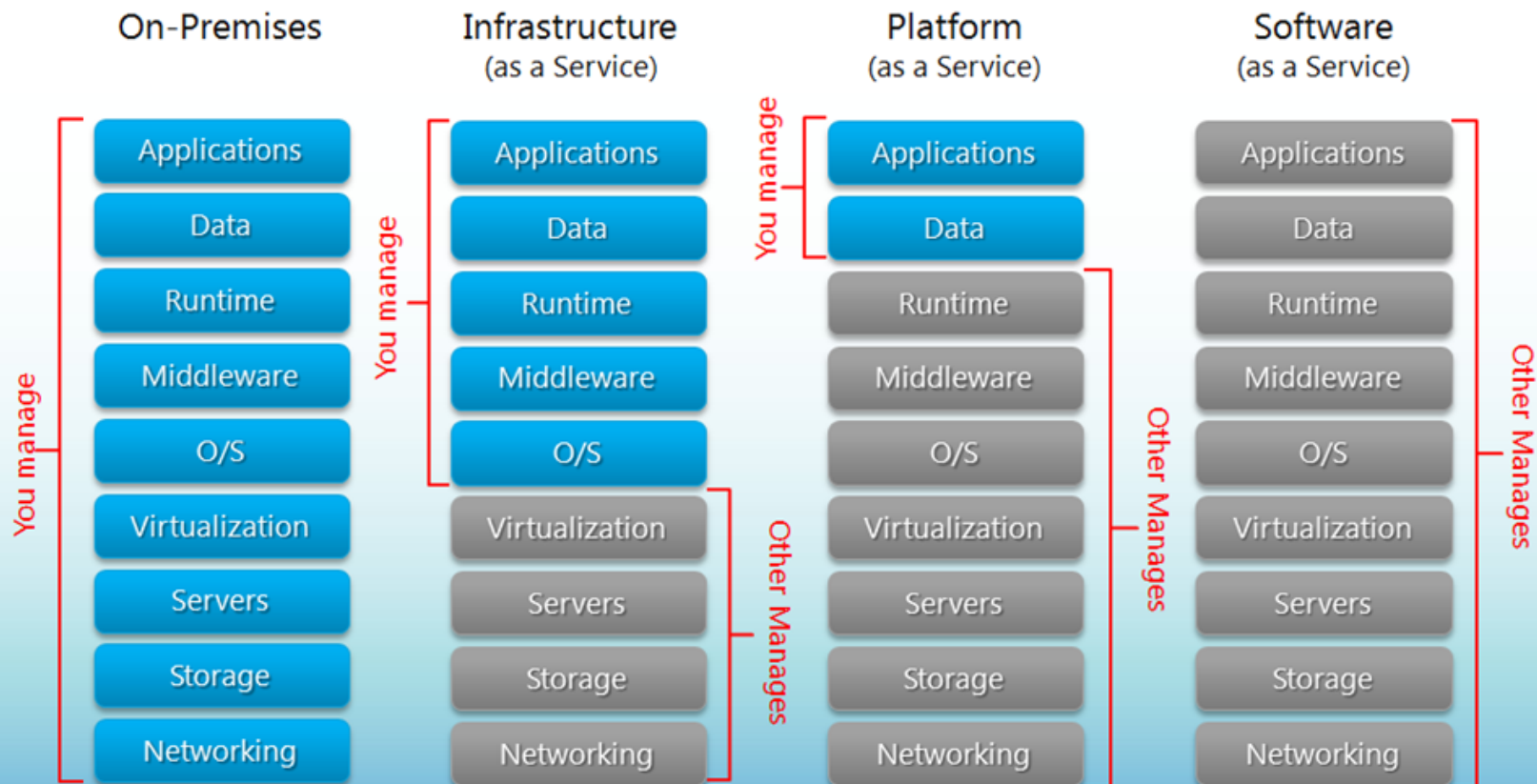
IAAS : Google Compute Engine (One can develop programs to be run on high performing google's computing infrastructure)

PAAS : Google App Engine (One can develop applications and let them execute on top of Google app engine which take care of the execution)

SAAS : Gmail, Google+ etc (One can use email services and extend email/google+ based applications to form newer applications)



Separation of Responsibilities



Why Cloud Computing

Pay-as-you-go model

Small/medium size companies can tap the infrastructure of corporate giants.

Time to service/market

No upfront cost

Reliability

The system's fault tolerance is managed by the cloud so providers and users no longer need to worry about it.



Cloud Drawbacks

Security

Privacy

Vendor lock-in

Network-dependent Migration

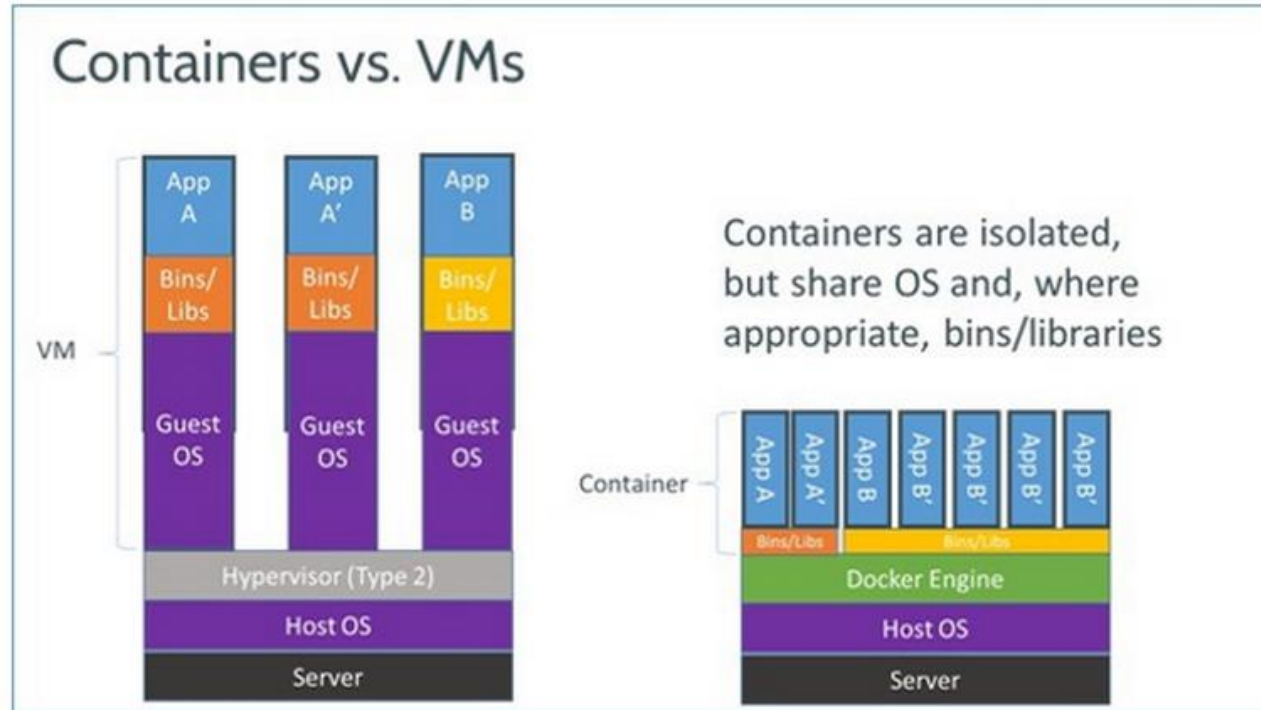


Containers (detour)

Containers date back to circa 2000



Containers



Advantages

Use shared O/S → more efficient

Optimized resource use

- More application instances
- Program has it's "own" file system, storage, CPU, RAM..

Can setup multiple dev. environments

- Unique: software, configs, test projects

Ease of deployment



Disdvantages

Not a VM

Cannot use multiple O/S across instances

Does not do well with monolithic applications

(some “need” to be)

May limit portability

(e.g. when Docker not running on Windows)



Project investigation

<http://www.se.rit.edu/~swen-343/activities/VM-Cloud-recommendation.html>

