Microsoft

AZ-900T00 Learning path 01: Cloud concepts

Learning path outline

Learning path 01—outline

You will learn the following concepts:

1. Cloud computing
   - What is cloud computing
   - Shared responsibility
   - Cloud models
   - Capital vs operational costing
2. Cloud benefits
   - Benefits of the cloud
3. Cloud service types
   - IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS

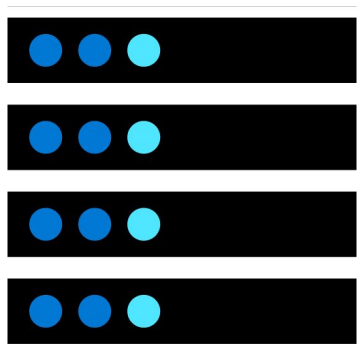
Cloud computing

Cloud computing—objective domain

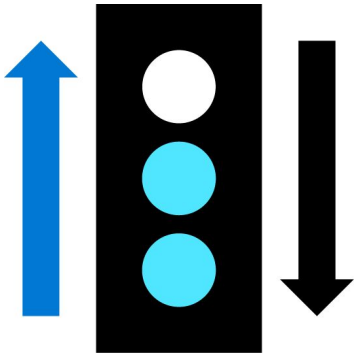
- Define cloud computing.
- Define cloud models, including public, private, and hybrid.
- Identify appropriate use cases for each cloud model.
- Describe the consumption-based model.
- Compare cloud pricing models.

What is cloud computing?

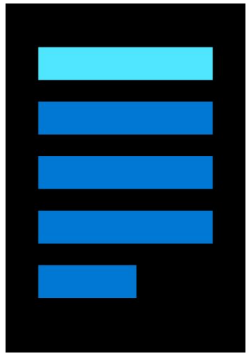
Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services over the internet, enabling faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale.



Compute



Networking



Storage

Private cloud

- Organizations create a cloud environment in their datacenter.
- Organizations are responsible for operating the services they provide.
- Does not provide access to users outside of the organization.

Public cloud

- Owned by cloud services or hosting provider.
- Provides resources and services to multiple organizations and users.
- Accessed via secure network connection (typically over the internet).

Hybrid cloud

Combines **public** and **private** clouds to allow applications to run in the most appropriate location.

Cloud model comparison

Public cloud

- No capital expenditures to scale up.
- Applications can be quickly provisioned and deprovisioned.
- Organizations pay only for what they use.

Private cloud

- Hardware must be purchased for start-up and maintenance.
- Organizations have complete control over resources and security.
- Organizations are responsible for hardware maintenance and updates.

Hybrid cloud

- Provides the most flexibility.
- Organizations determine where to run their applications.
- Organizations control security, compliance, or legal requirements.

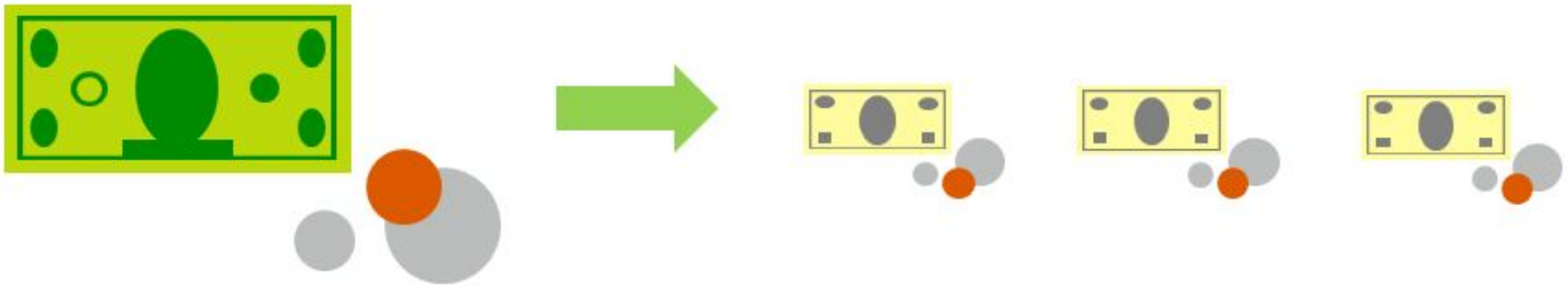
Compare CapEx vs. OpEx

Capital expenditure (CapEx)

- The upfront spending of money on physical infrastructure.
- Costs from CapEx have a value that reduces over time.

Operational expenditure (OpEx)

- Spend on products and services as needed, pay-as-you-go.
- Get billed immediately.



Consumption-based model

Cloud service providers operate on a consumption-based model, which means that end users only pay for the resources that they use.

- Better cost prediction.
- Prices for individual resources and services are provided.
- Billing is based on actual usage.

Cloud benefits

Cloud benefits—objective domain

- Describe the benefits of high availability and scalability in the cloud.
- Describe the benefits of reliability and predictability in the cloud.
- Describe the benefits of security and governance in the cloud.
- Describe the benefits of manageability in the cloud.

Cloud benefits

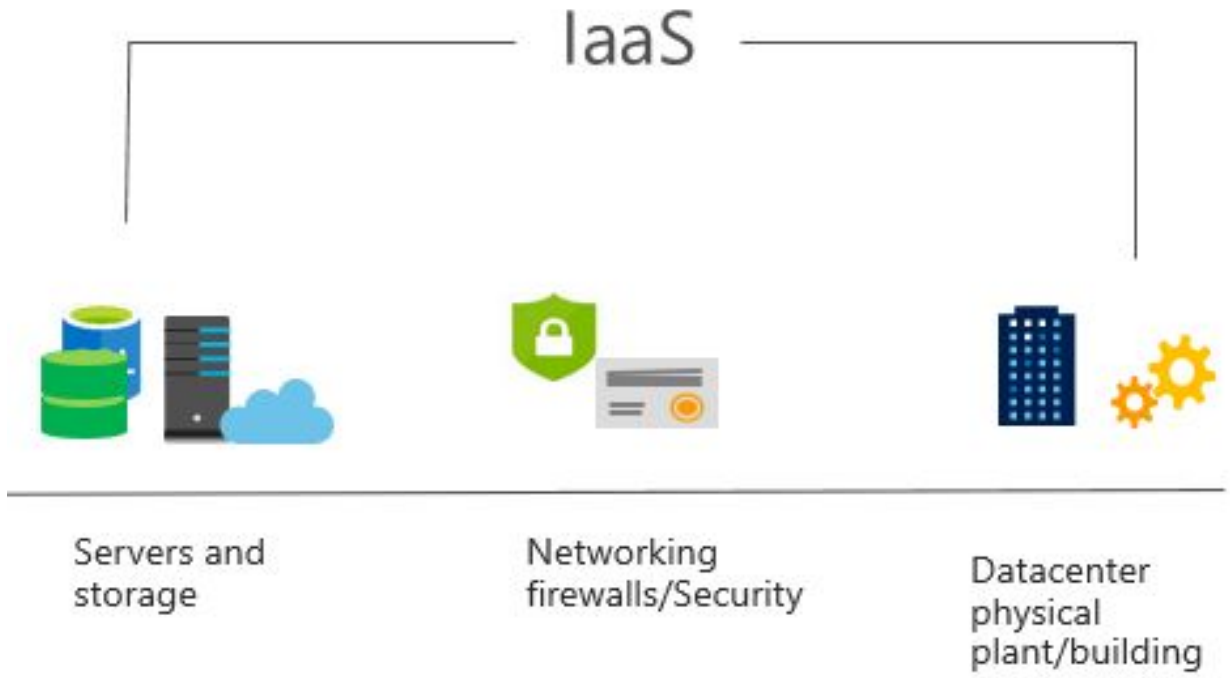
High availability	Elasticity
Scalability	Reliability
Predictability	Security
Governance	Manageability

Cloud service types

Cloud services—objective domain

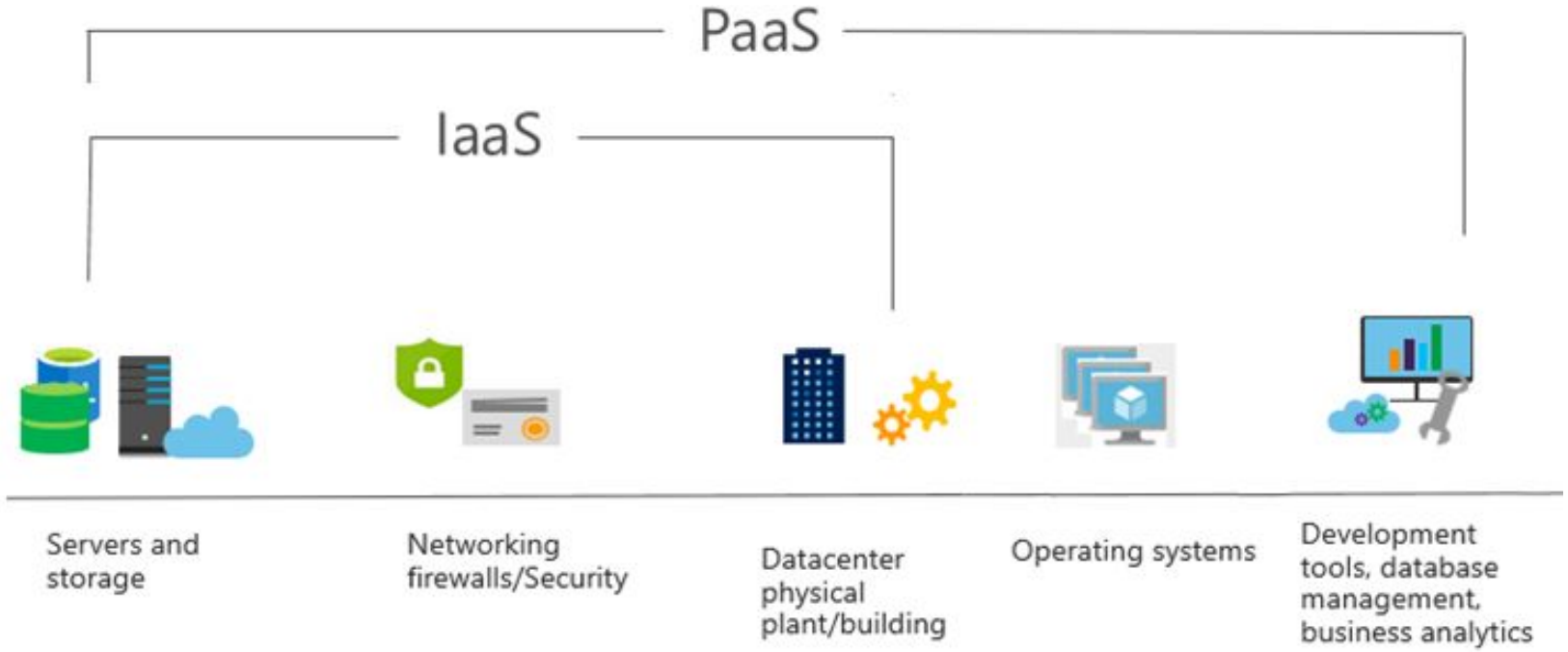
- Describe infrastructure as a service (IaaS).
- Describe platform as a service (PaaS).
- Describe software as a service (SaaS).
- Describe the shared responsibility model.
- Identify appropriate use cases for each cloud service (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS).

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)



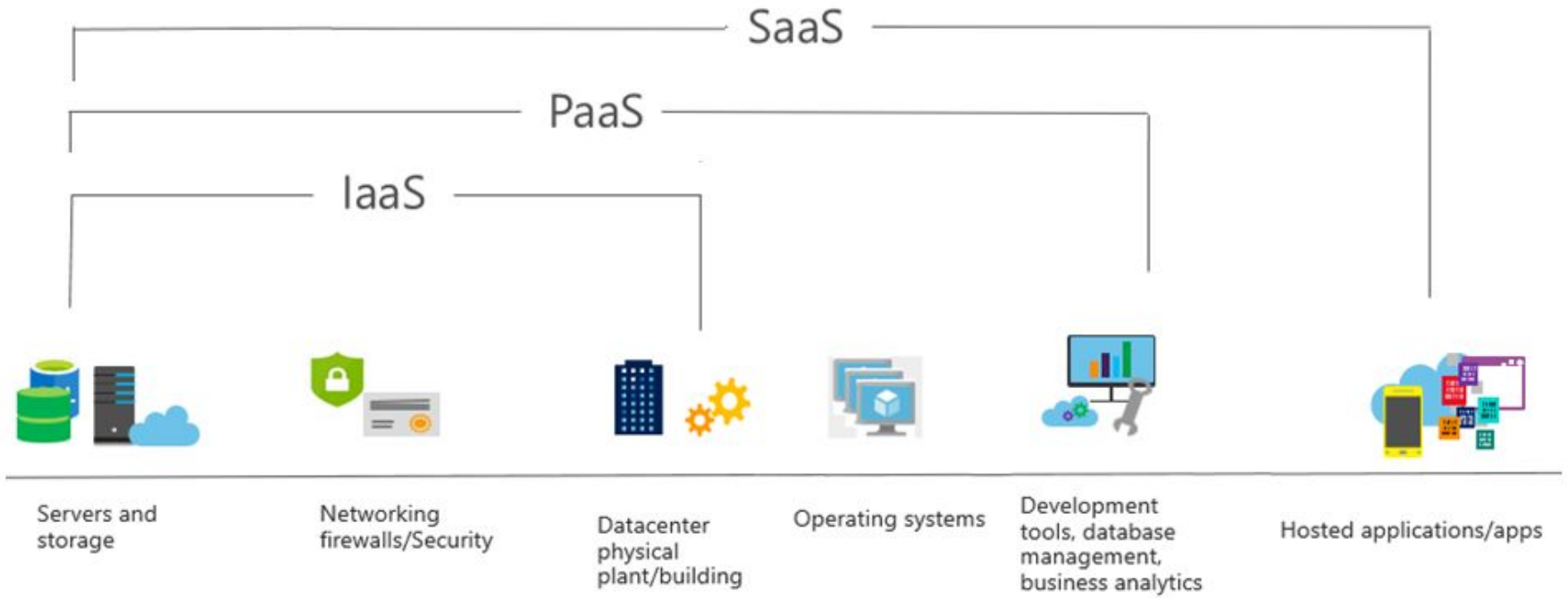
Build pay-as-you-go IT infrastructure by renting servers, virtual machines, storage, networks, and operating systems from a cloud provider.

Platform as a service (PaaS)



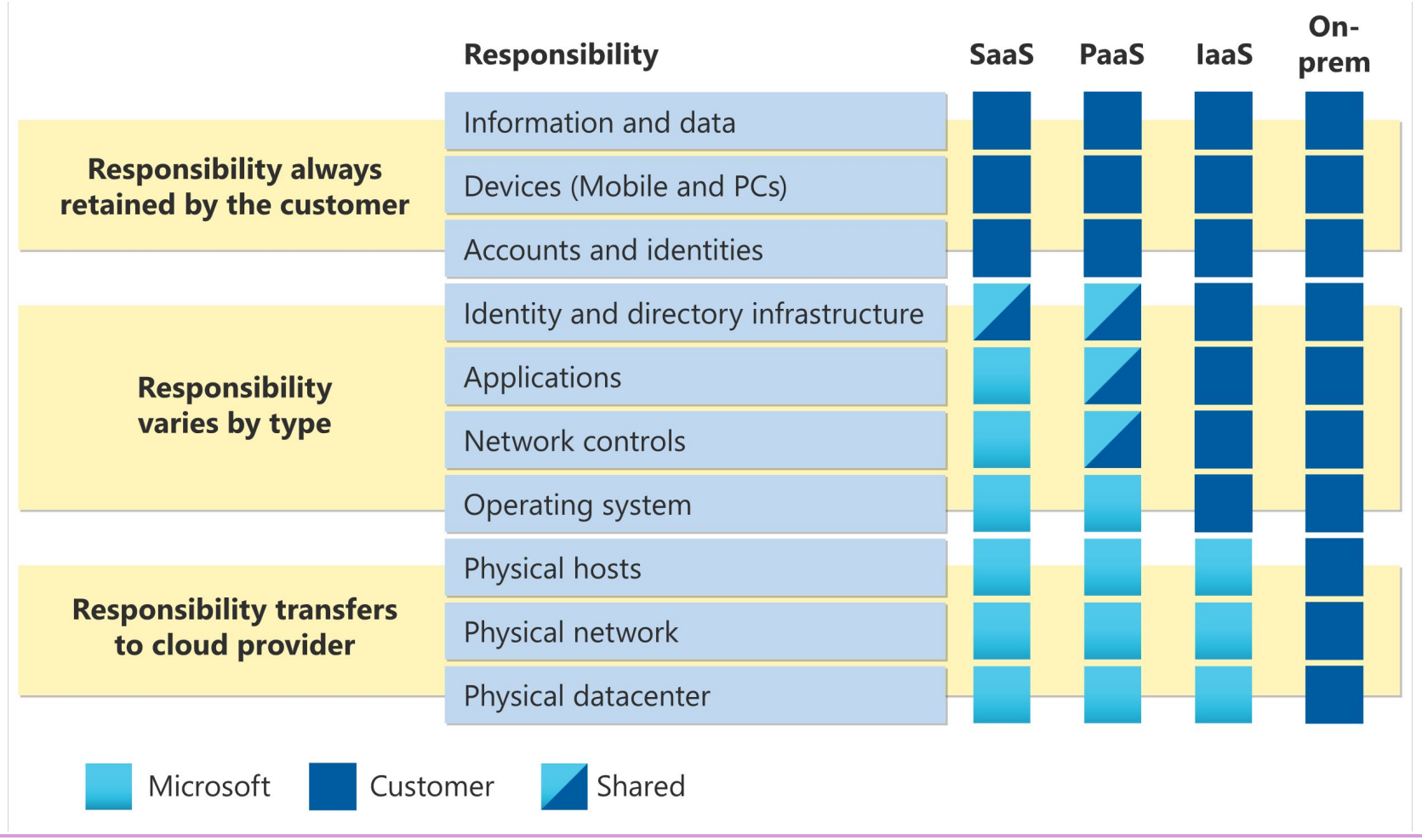
Provides an environment for building, testing, and deploying software applications; without focusing on managing underlying infrastructure.

Software as a service (SaaS)



Users connect to and use cloud-based apps over the internet: for example, Microsoft Office 365, email, and calendars.

Shared responsibility model



Cloud service comparison

IaaS

- The most flexible cloud service.
- You configure and manage the hardware for your application.

PaaS

- Focus on application development.
- Platform management is handled by the cloud provider.

SaaS

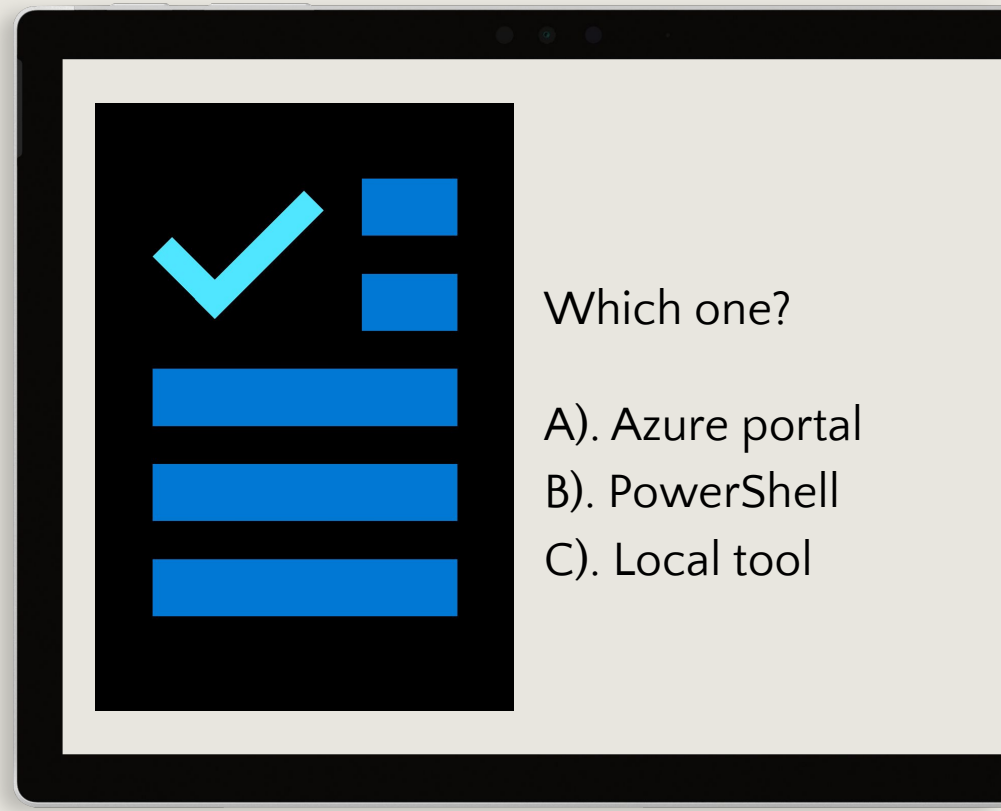
- Pay-as-you-go pricing model.
- Users pay for the software they use on a subscription model.

Knowledge check

Populate with instructions to use the polling tool of your choice

Learning path 1

1. Use your smartphones or mobile devices.
2. Go to (***insert polling app link of your choice***).
3. Enter code: **123-45-678.**
4. Please participate in the quiz for this section.



Knowledge check

Q1

What are the primary cloud service types in the context of IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS?

A. Internet, Platform, and Software

B. Infrastructure, Platform, and Software

C. International, Private, and Social

D. Integrated, Processed, and Stored

Q2

What does "Shared Responsibility" refer to in cloud computing?

A. Sharing login credentials with colleagues

B. Distributing tasks among team members

C. Shared accountability for security between the cloud provider and the customer

Q3

Identify the common deployment models in cloud computing.

A. Solo Cloud and Team Cloud

B. Private Cloud, Public Cloud, and Hybrid Cloud

C. Corporate Cloud and Individual Cloud

Knowledge check

Q4

What is Cloud Computing?

A. Storing data on local servers

B. Accessing and managing computing resources over the internet

C. Encrypting sensitive information

Q5

Name one benefit of cloud computing.

A. Increased physical security

B. Reduced scalability

C. Cost savings

Q6

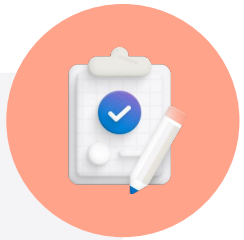
How do Capital and Operational Costing differ in cloud services?

A. Capital involves long-term investments, while Operational covers day-to-day operations.

B. Capital includes daily expenses, while Operational covers infrastructure investments.

C. Capital is upfront for physical infrastructure, while Operational is pay-as-you-go.

Learning path 01 review



Microsoft Learn Modules (learn.microsoft.com/training)

- The shared responsibility model
- Public, private, and hybrid-cloud
- Benefits of cloud computing
- Cloud service types