

Cloud Computing Fundamentals with **Microsoft Azure**



Hello!

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About me

- Software Architect & Consultant
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Agenda

- ⦿ What is cloud?
- ⦿ Pros & Cons
- ⦿ Deployment models
- ⦿ Service Models
- ⦿ SLAs
- ⦿ Workloads
- ⦿ Microsoft Azure
- ⦿ Core Azure Services: Storage, App Service, SQL Database, Cosmos DB
- ⦿ DevOps



The evolution

- In the beginning was the Personal Computer



1 Exabyte (EB) = 1,000,000,000,000,000 Bytes

Volume in Exabytes

9000
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000

90%
*OF THE
WORLD'S DATA
WAS CREATED IN
THE LAST
2 Years*

**50x
GROWTH
FROM
2010
TO 2020**

Sensors
& Devices

Social
Media

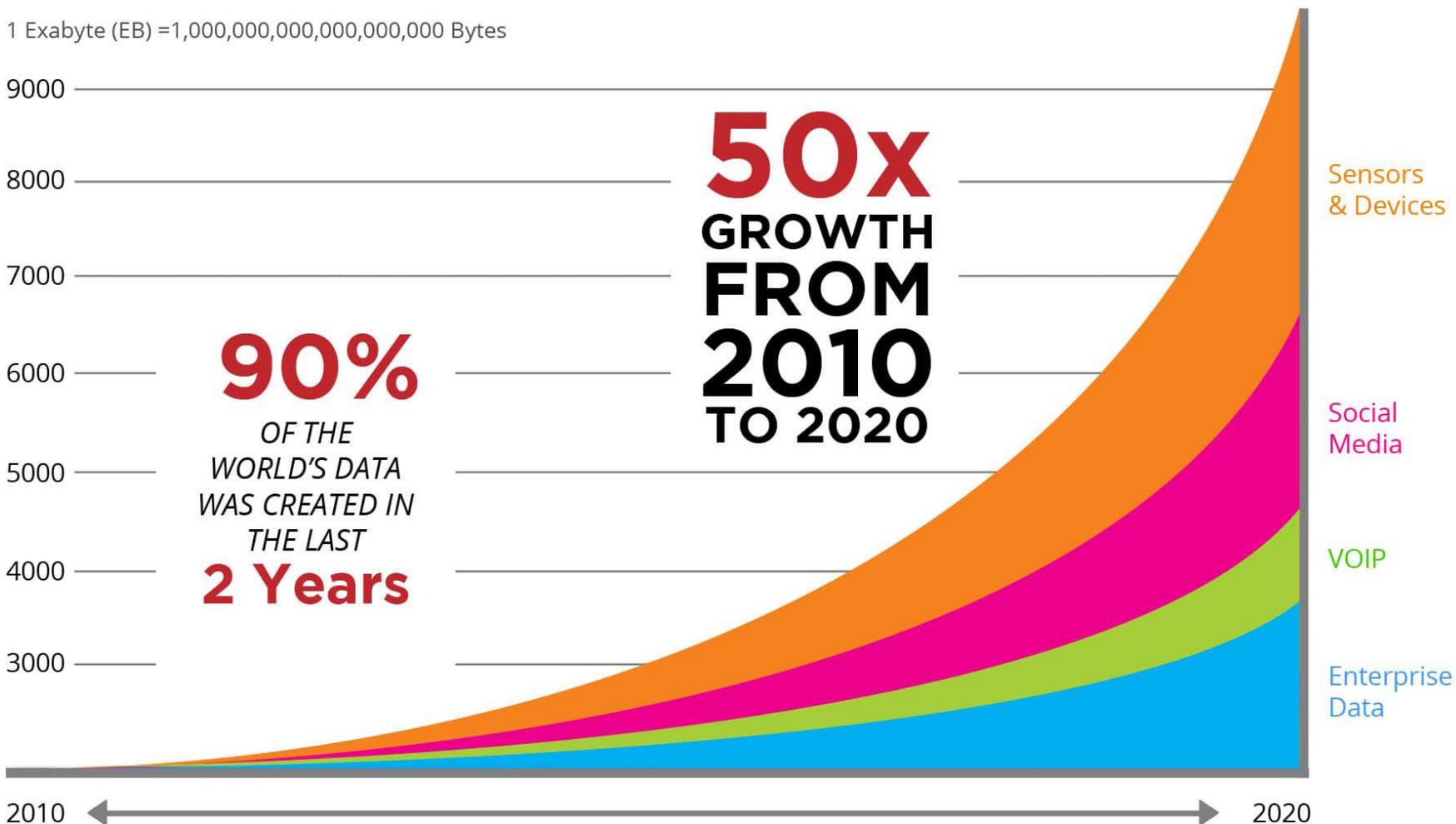
VOIP

Enterprise
Data

2010

2020

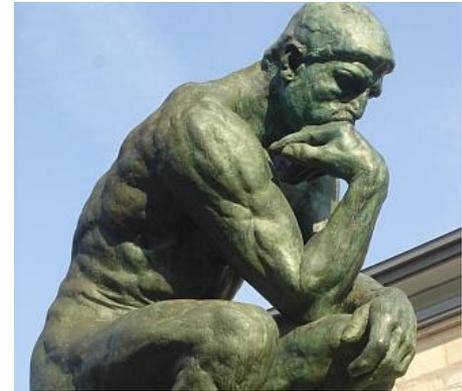
Source: Infosys





The evolution

- ① “Why do we need to buy and maintain our own servers and spend our lives upgrading and fixing them?”
- ② “Why do we need an expensive Disaster Recovery site that sits idle most of the time?”
- ③ “Why can’t I just rent a file server or a database server or a webserver or an application and pay someone else to manage it?”





Cloud computing in a nutshell

Cloud Computing is the transformation of computer hardware, software and networks into a Utility just like the your Electric Company, Water Company, or Gas Company.





What is **Cloud Computing**?

- ◎ **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)
- ◎ rapidly **provisioned** and **released** with minimal management effort
- ◎ provides **high level abstraction** of computation and storage model.
- ◎ has some essential **characteristics, service models, and deployment models.**



Essential Characteristics

- ⦿ On-Demand self service
- ⦿ Broad network access
- ⦿ Resource pooling
- ⦿ Rapid elasticity
- ⦿ Measured Service!

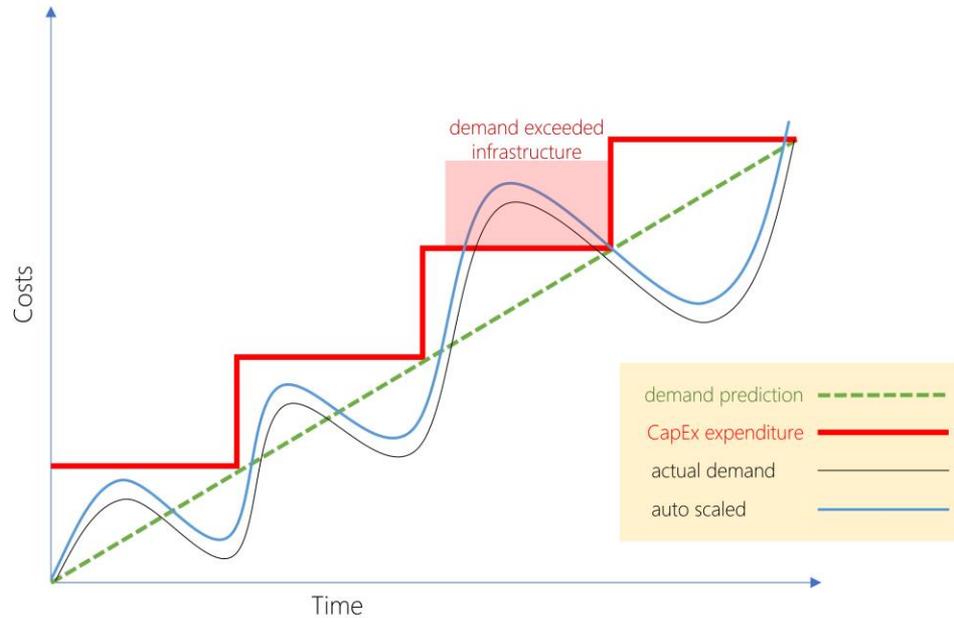


Advantages

- Quick Setup
- Scalability
- Cost Efficient
- Backup and High Availability
- Mobility
- Environmentally Friendly
- Innovation
- Security!



Cloudonomics, economies of scale: CapEx vs OpEx





Disadvantages

- Security and Privacy
- Dependency
- Loss of Control
- Reliability and Vulnerability
- Government Interference



Deployment models

- Public cloud

IT infrastructure, platform or service publicly accessible from Internet e.g. Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Services

- Private cloud

Cloud infrastructure (hardware + software) for internal use only, e.g. for banking / government

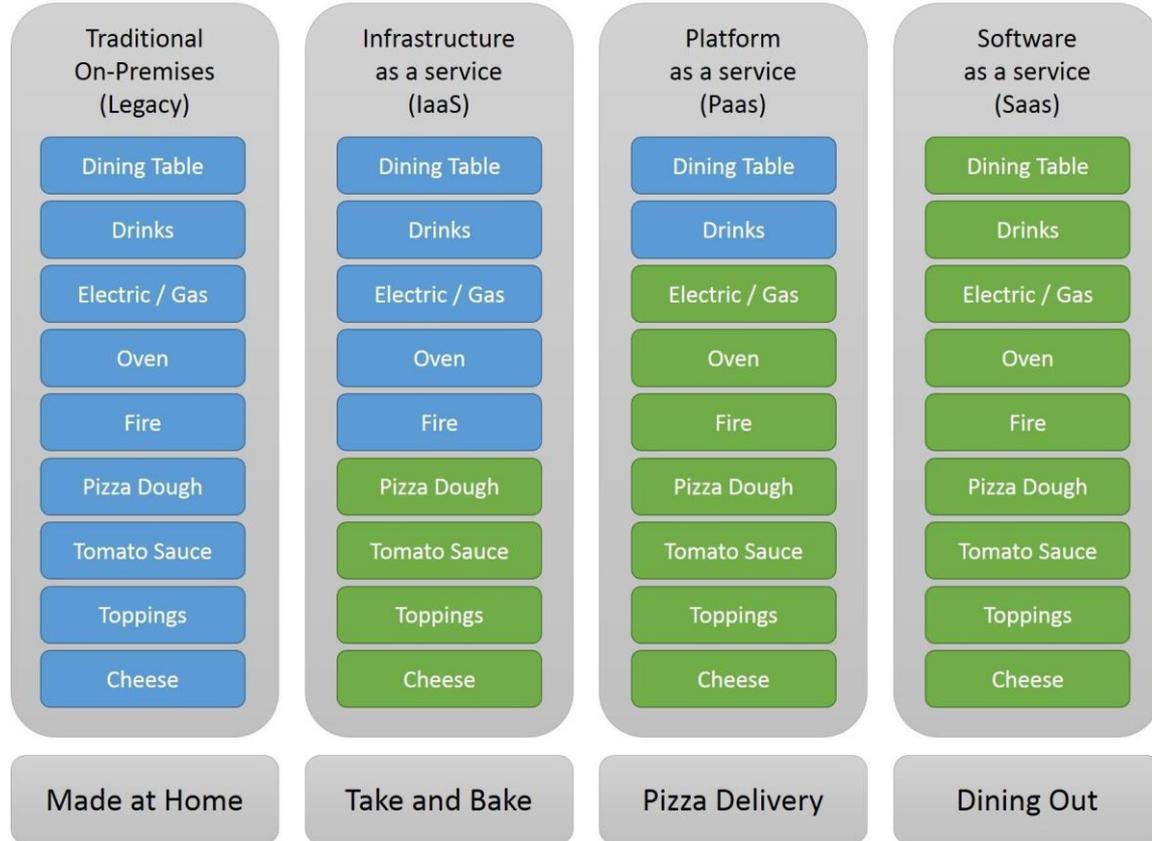
- Hybrid cloud

Mix of private and public cloud infrastructure and services, e.g. private cloud + some services in Azure



Service Models

Pizza as a Service

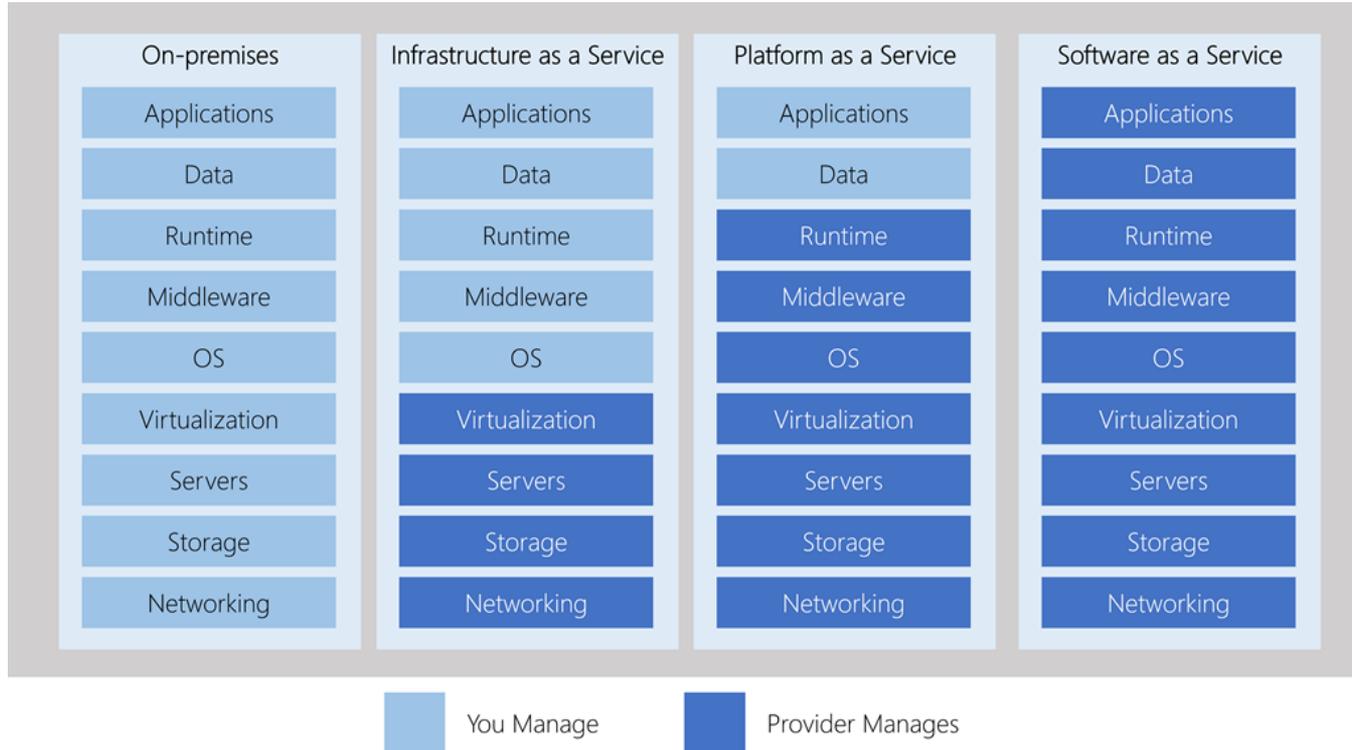


■ You Manage

■ Vendor Manages

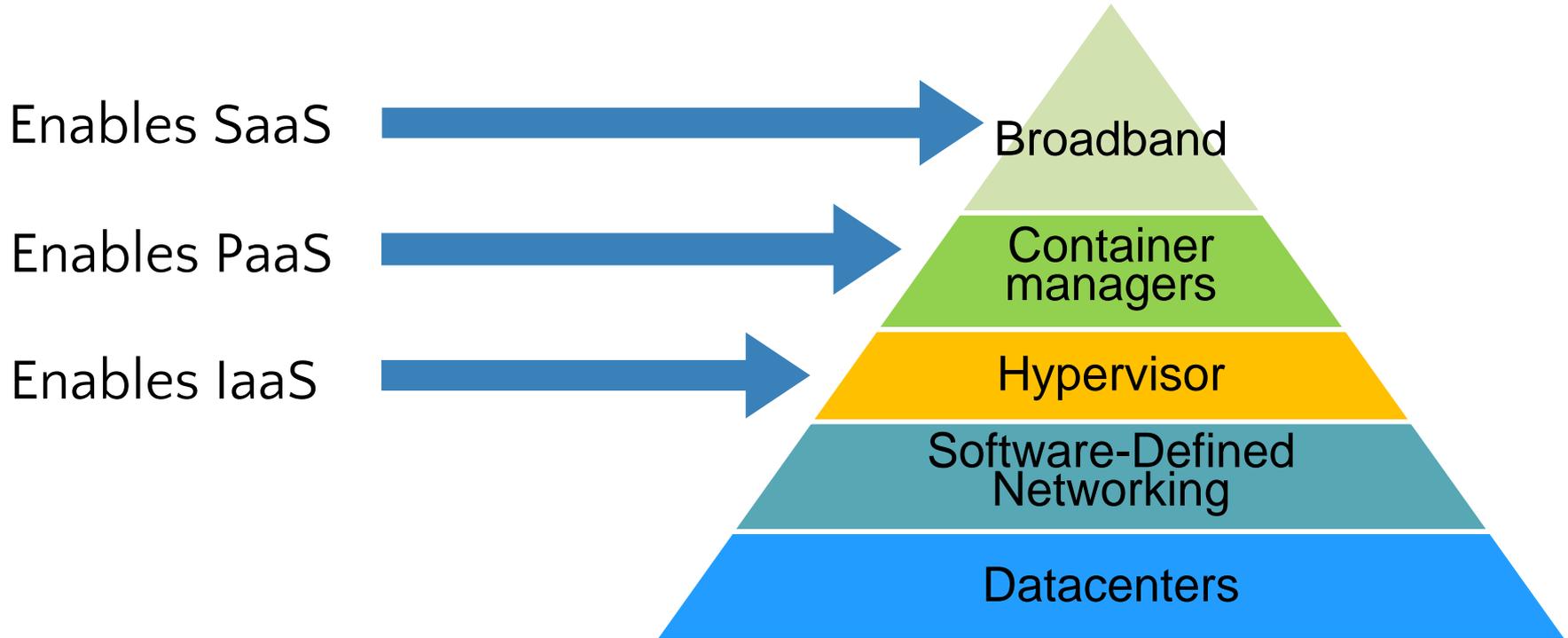


Service Models

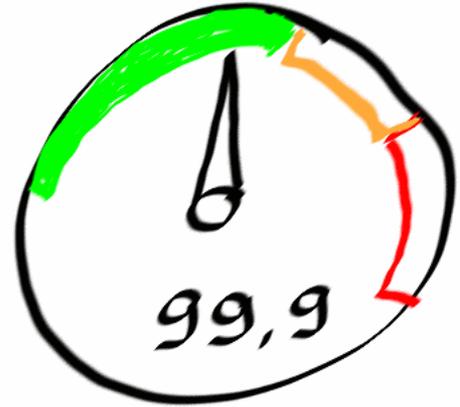
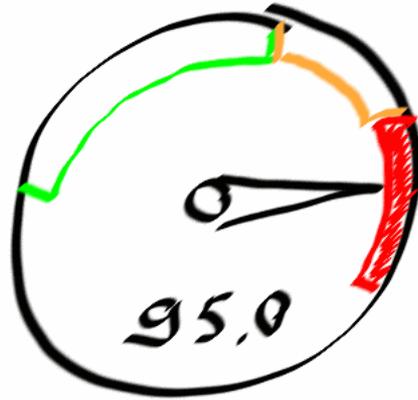
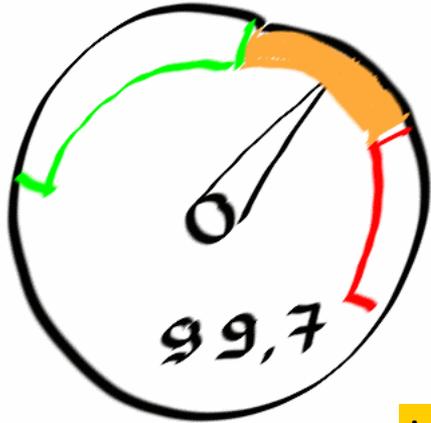




The technology of the cloud



UPTIME



Aiming for uptime with nines





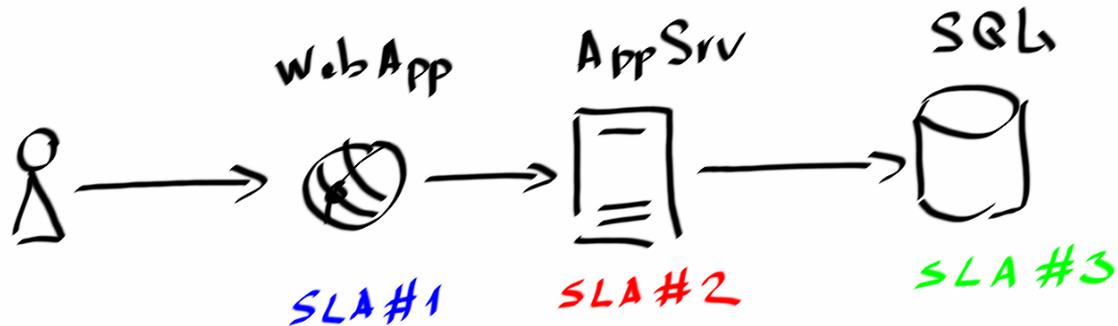
What does each 9 cost?

- Uptime \neq Availability
- At some point, as you continue to increase the number of 9s, the ROI starts to decrease

SLA %	Downtime per week	Downtime per month	Downtime per year
99	1.68 hours	7.2 hours	3.65 days
99.9	10.1 minutes	43.2 minutes	8.76 hours
99.95	5 minutes	21.6 minutes	4.38 hours
99.99	1.01 minutes	4.32 minutes	52.56 minutes
99.999	6 seconds	25.9 seconds	5.26 minutes



Calculate SLA



Overall SLA = Web Tier SLA * Middleware Tier SLA * Backend Tier SLA
= 99.95% * 99.9% * 99.99% = 99.84% or 99.8% roughly



Workload types

http://www.cloudcomputingpatterns.org/#cloud_computing_fundamentals



Elasticity

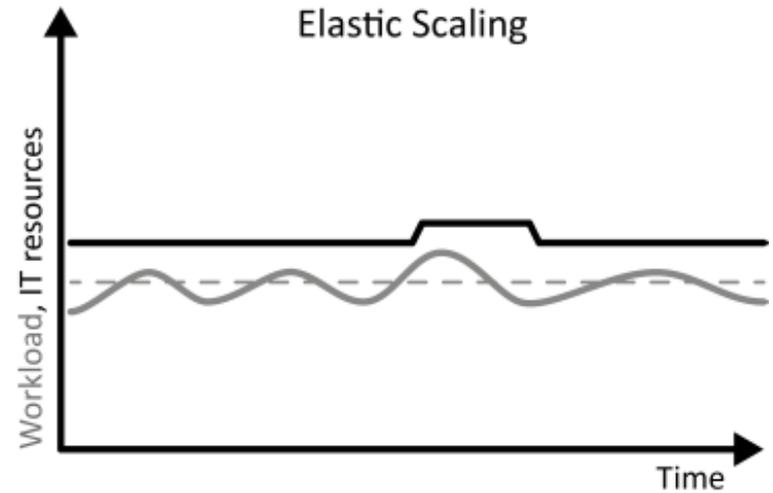
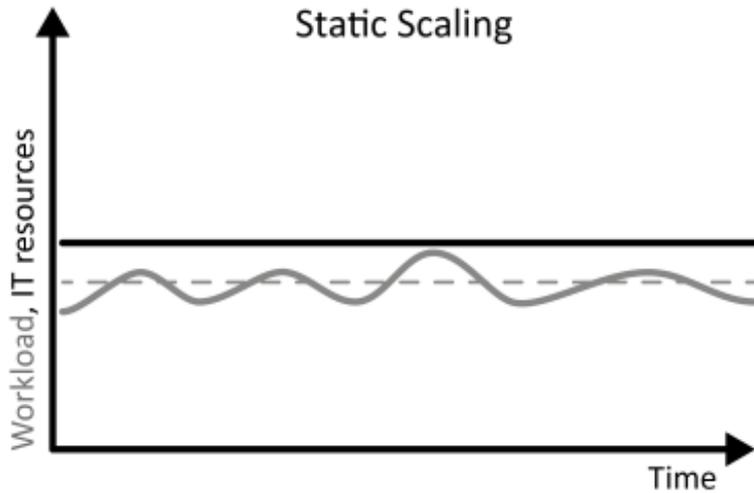
The degree to which a system is able to adapt to workload changes by provisioning and deprovisioning resources in an autonomic manner, such that at each point in time the available resources match the current demand as closely as possible

Concerns:

- Resource provisioning time
- Application monitoring
- Stakeholder requirements



Static Workload



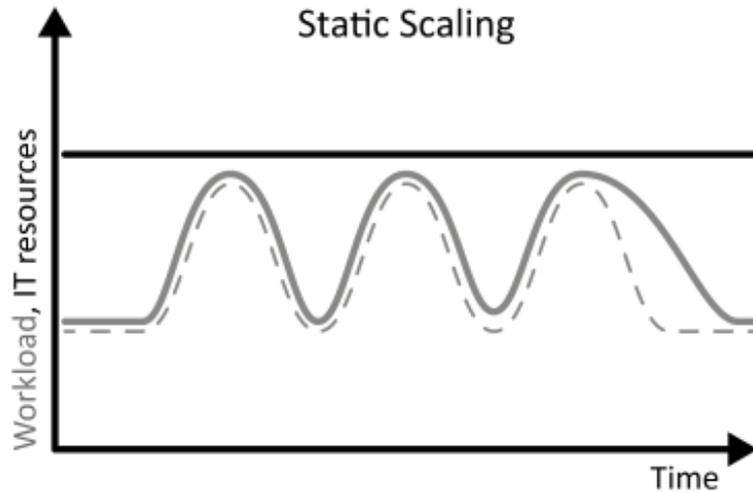
----- Predicted Workload

———— Experienced Workload

———— IT Resources

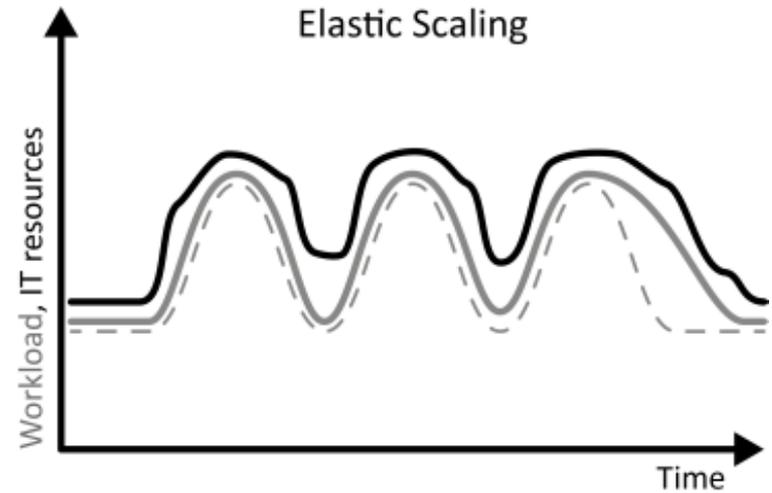


Periodic Workload



----- Predicted Workload

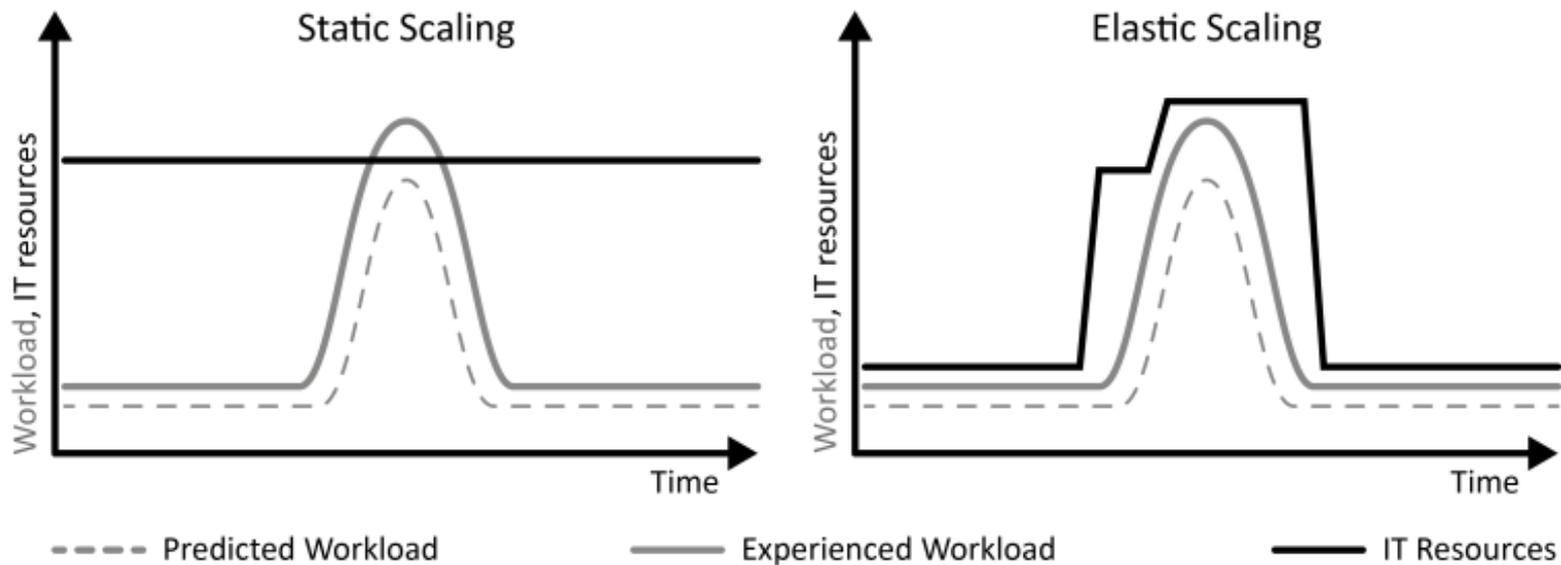
———— Experienced Workload



———— IT Resources

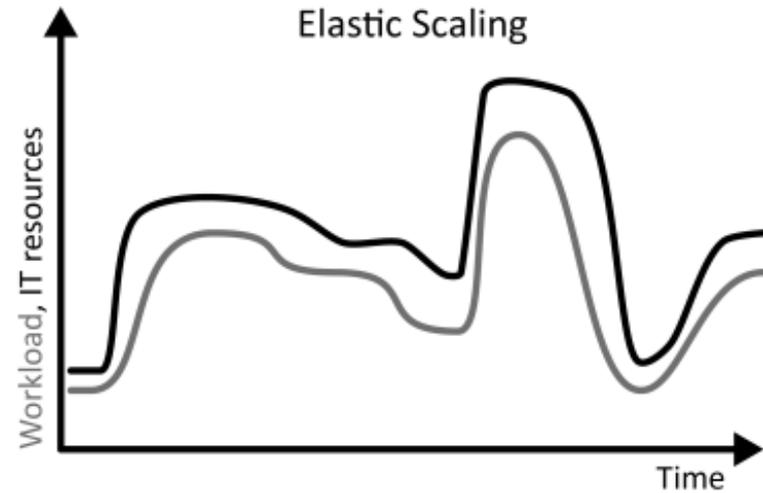
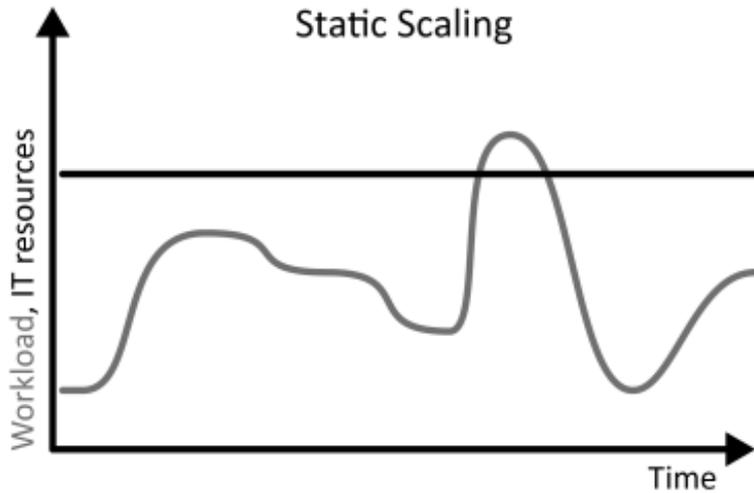


Once-in-a-lifetime Workload (Black Friday)





Unpredictable Workload



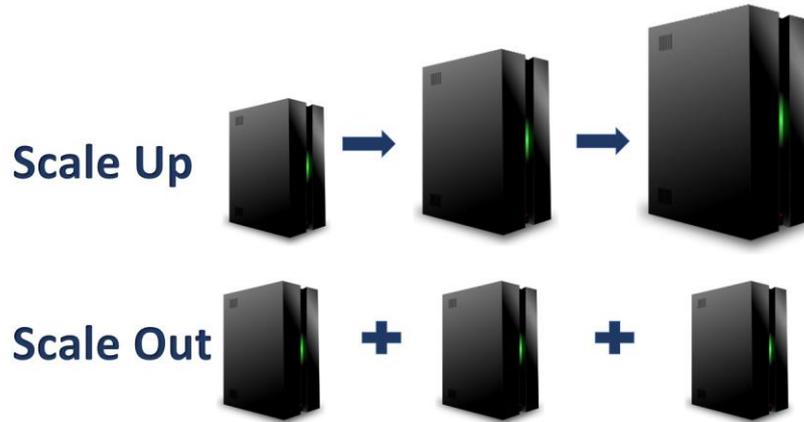
— Experienced Workload

— IT Resources



Scaling

The ability of a system, network, or process to handle a growing amount of work in a capable manner or its ability to be enlarged to accommodate that growth—Wikipedia





How to treat servers?

Pets

You name them and when they got sick, you nurse them back to health



Cattle

You number them and when they get sick, you shoot them and get new ones





What is **Microsoft Azure**?



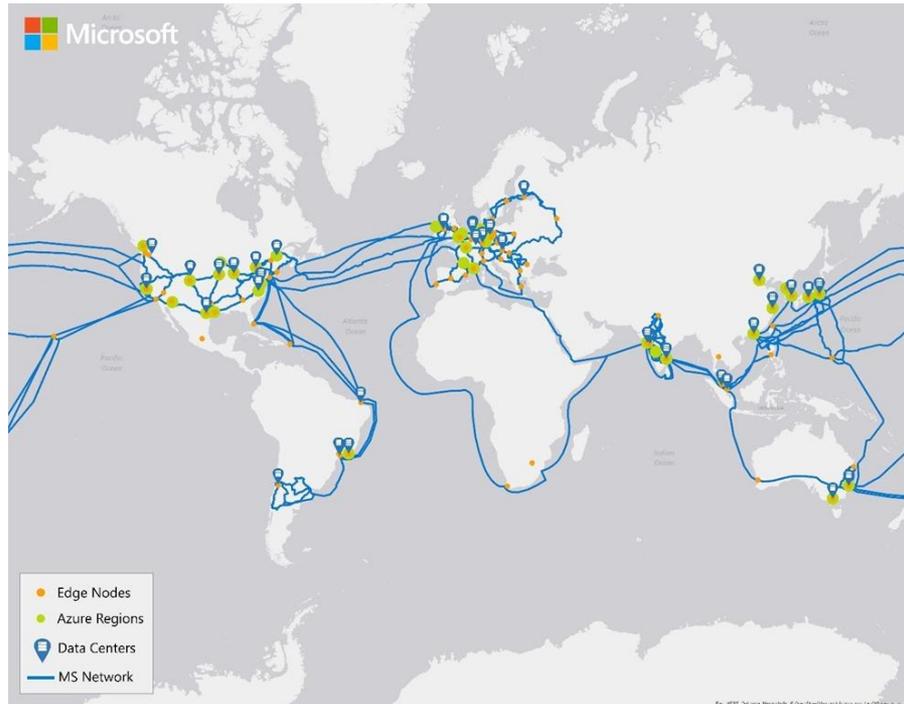
Made up of massive datacenters of concrete and steel

Filled with thousands of rows of server racks housing customer data



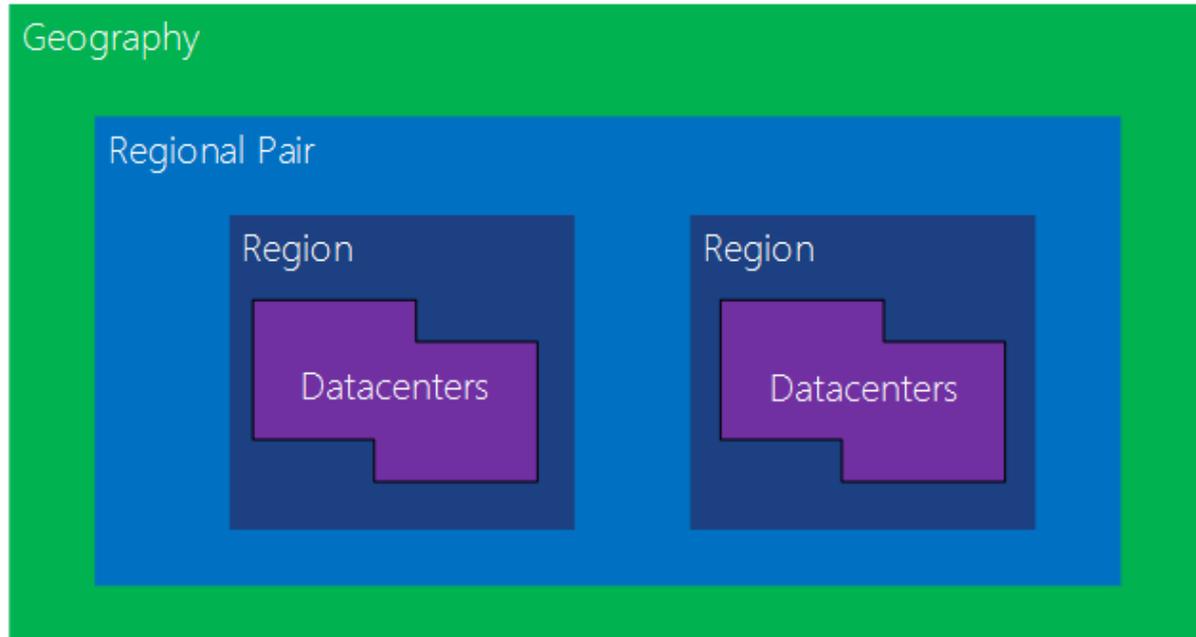


What is Microsoft Azure?



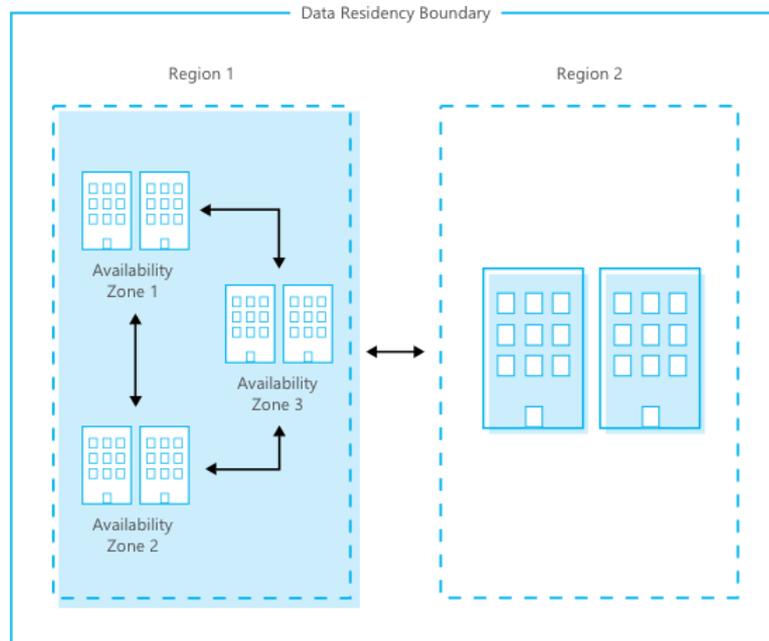


Physical dimensions of Microsoft Azure



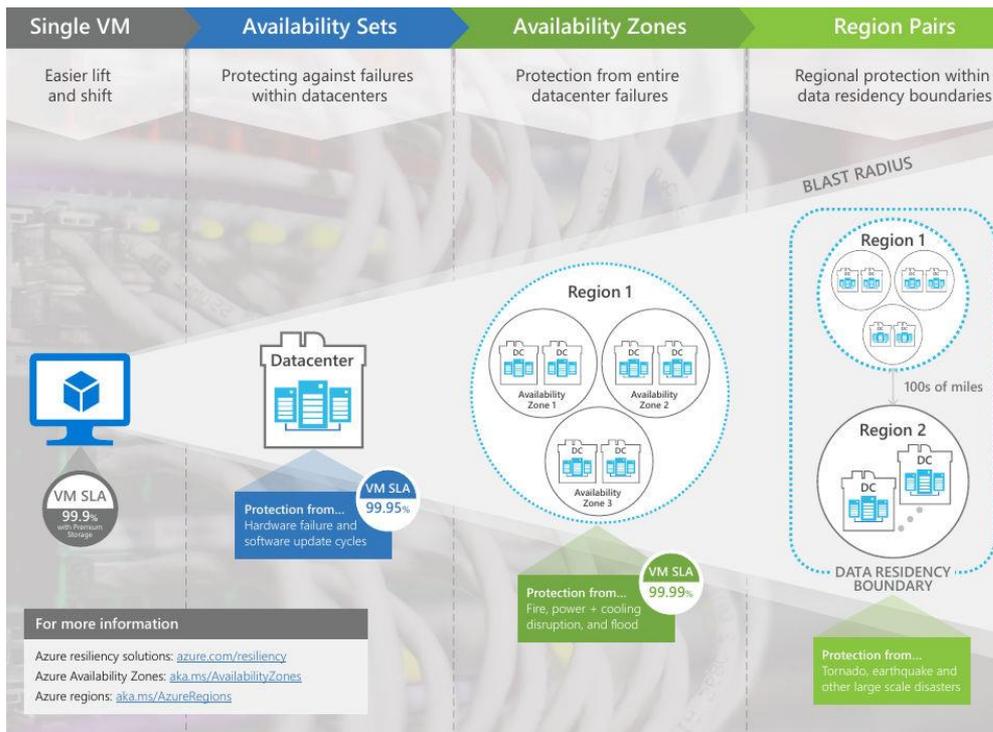


Physical dimensions: Even further...



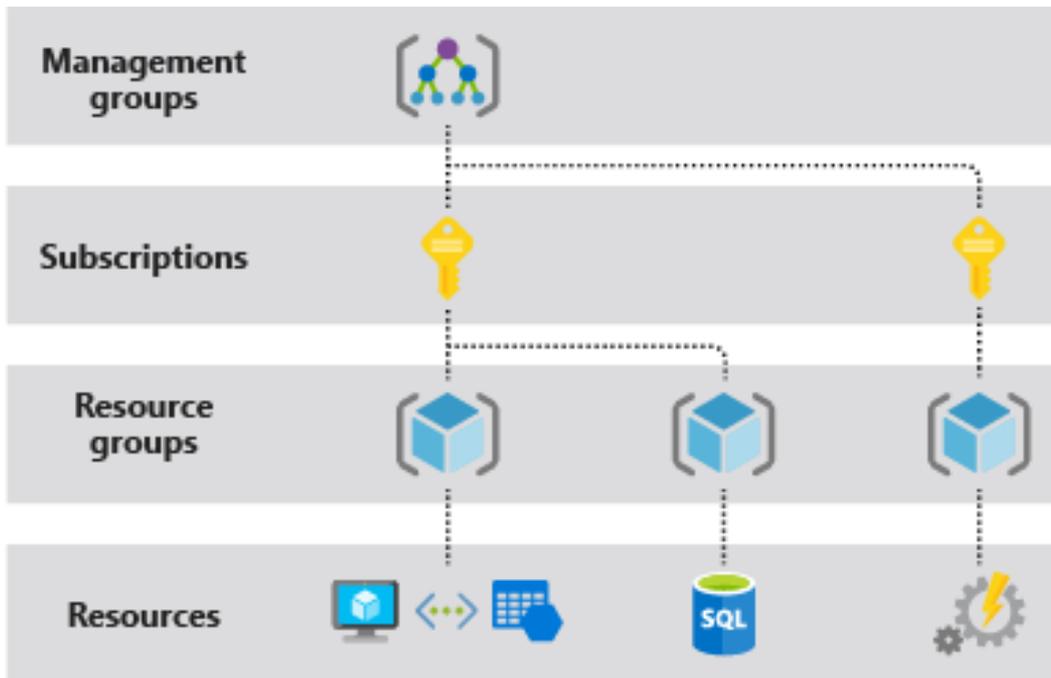


Physical dimensions: ...and further...





Logical structure of your Azure accounts



Compute

 Virtual Machines	 Virtual Machine Scale Sets
 Azure Container Service	 Azure Container Registry
 Functions	 Batch
 Service Fabric	 Cloud Services

Networking

 Virtual Network	 Load Balancer
 Application Gateway	 VPN Gateway
 Azure DNS	 Traffic Manager
 ExpressRoute	 Network Watcher

Storage

 Storage: Blobs, Tables, Queues, Files, Disks	 Data Lake Store
 StorSimple	 Azure Backup
 Site Recovery	

Monitoring & Management

 Azure Portal	 Azure Resource Manager	 Azure Advisor	 Azure Monitor	 Log Analytics	 Automation	 Scheduler
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Web & Mobile

 Web Apps	 Mobile Apps
 Logic Apps	 API Apps
 Content Delivery Network	 Media Services
 Search	

Databases

 SQL Database	 SQL Data Warehouse
 SQL Server Stretch Database	 DocumentDB
 Redis Cache	 Data Factory

Intelligence & Analytics

 HDInsight	 Machine Learning
 Cognitive Services	 Azure Bot Service*
 Data Lake Analytics	 Power BI Embedded
 Azure Analysis Services	

Internet of Things & Enterprise Integration

 Azure IoT Hub	 Event Hubs
 Stream Analytics	 Notification Hubs
 BizTalk Services	 Service Bus
 Data Catalog	

Security + Identity

 Security Center	 Key Vault
 Azure Active Directory	 B2C
 Domain Services	 Multi-Factor Authentication

Developer Services

 Visual Studio Team Services	 Azure DevTest Labs
 VS Application Insights	 API Management
 HockeyApp	 Developer Tools
 Service Profiler*	



Azure Storage

- Durable and highly available
- Secure
- Scalable
- Managed
- Accessible



Azure Storage services

- ◎ **Azure Blobs:** A massively scalable object store for text and binary data
- ◎ **Azure Files:** Managed file shares for cloud or on-premises deployments
- ◎ **Azure Queues:** A messaging store for reliable messaging between application components
- ◎ **Azure Tables:** A NoSQL store for schemaless storage of structured data.

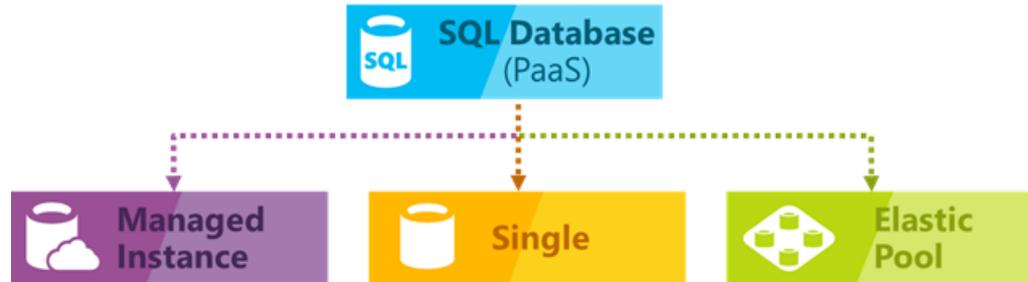


Demo: Azure Storage



Azure SQL Database

- Based on the latest stable version of the Microsoft SQL Server database engine
- Newest capabilities of SQL Server are released to SQL Database
- Fully managed, no patching or upgrading

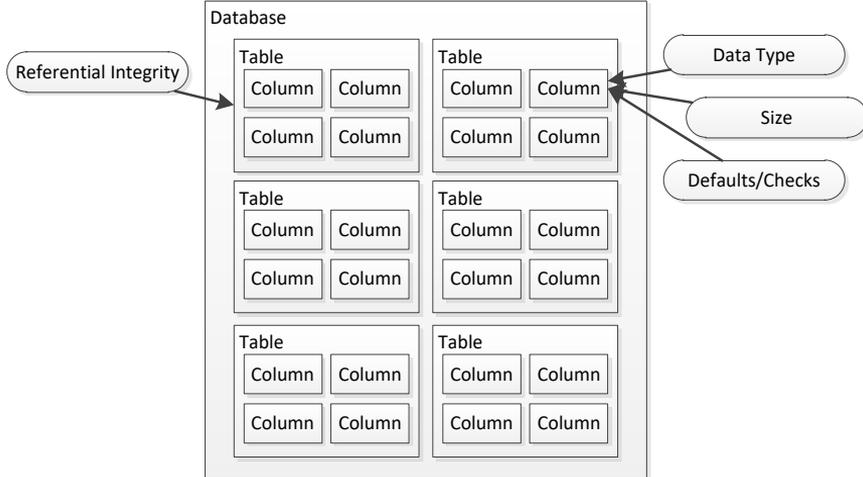




Demo: SQL Database



The truths we hold



- A database has a schema
- We transform the data into that schema
- Data conforms to the schema we define
- The schema defines the business



Azure Cosmos DB

- NoSQL Database
- Supports several APIs: SQL, MongoDB, Cassandra, Tables, or Gremlin
- Multi-model: Key-Value, Column-Family, Documents, Graph
- Five consistency models: Strong -> Eventual
- Global Distribution
- [99.999% high availability](#) for both reads and writes when multi-region writes are enabled



Demo: Cosmos DB

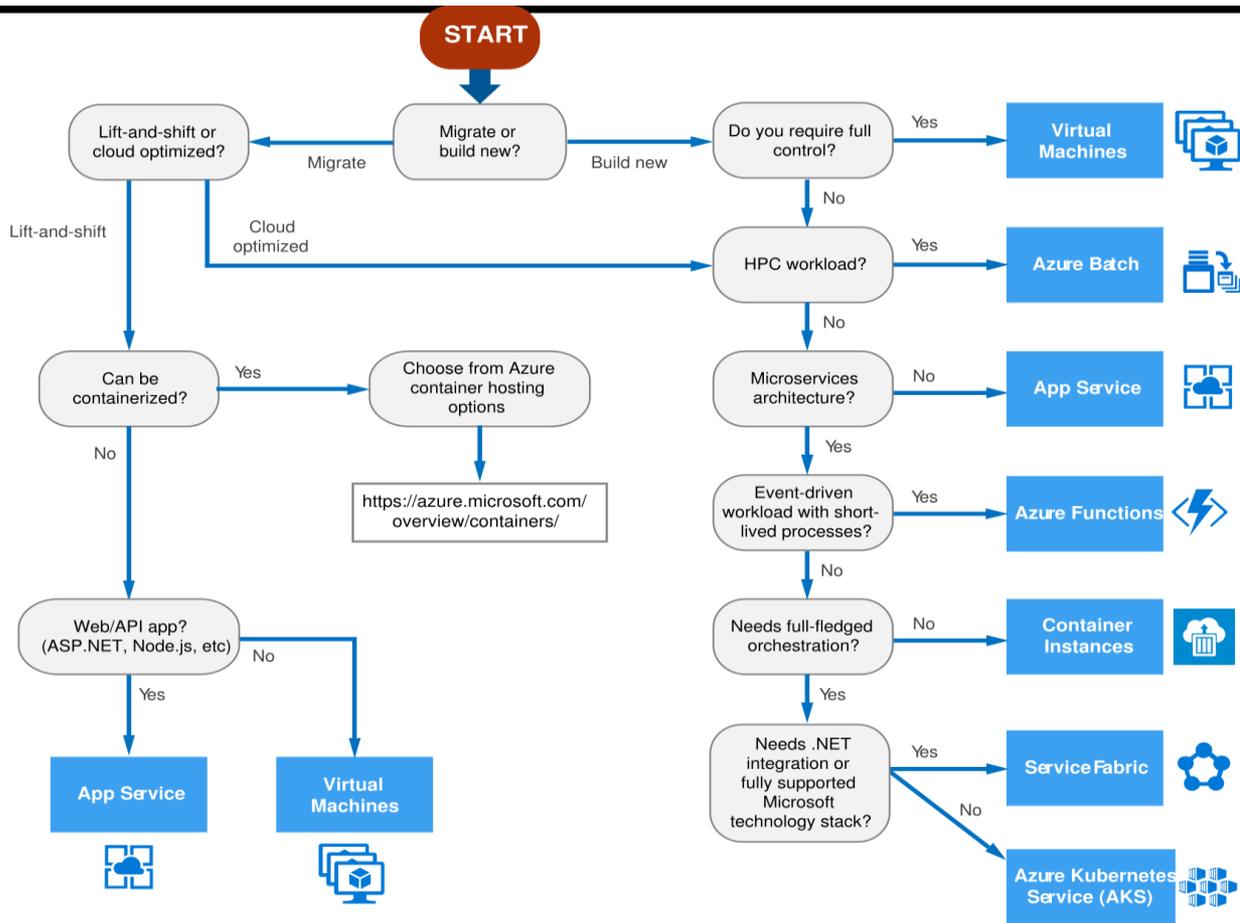


Azure App Service

- ◎ Web apps hosting
- ◎ Multiple languages and frameworks
- ◎ Global scale with high availability
- ◎ DevOps optimization
- ◎ Connections to SaaS platforms and on-premises data
- ◎ Security and compliance
- ◎ Visual Studio integration



Demo: App Service



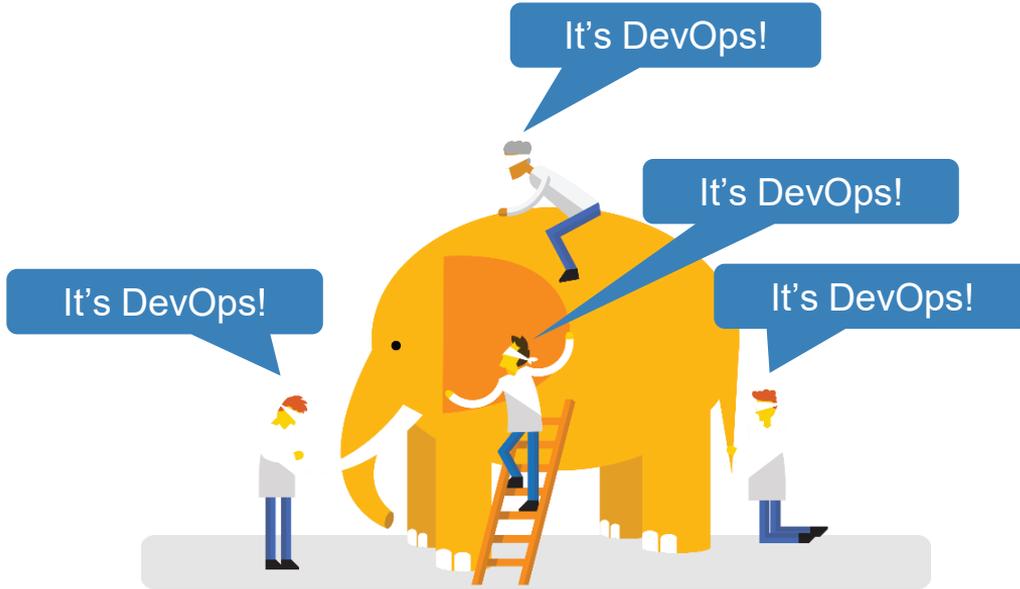
Choosing a compute service



What is DevOps?



DevOps elephant



DevOps is...

- ☉ ...is a person who can perform both Dev/Ops roles
- ☉ ...is continuous delivery
- ☉ ...is automation
- ☉ ...is monitoring
- ☉ ...is small deployments

“Do painful things more frequently, so you can make it less painful...”

Adrian Cockcroft

VP Cloud Architecture Strategy at AWS



“



So what is it?

- ◎ A software engineering culture
- ◎ Operations and development engineers participating in the entire service lifecycle
- ◎ People, Processes and Tools converging to achieve common goals
- ◎ The collaboration starts well before and continues long after deployment



Technologies

- ◎ Azure DevOps
- ◎ GitHub Actions for Azure
- ◎ Jenkins/TeamCity/Bamboo...
- ◎ Azure App Service - Deployment Center



Thanks!

Any **questions** ?

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Demo apps

- <https://github.com/Microsoft/SmartHotel360-Website>