



Intro to Cloud

Understand the services. Plan your first project.

Cloud computing delivers computing resources over a network, on demand. You can request services, adjust capacity, and track usage from a shared resource pool. Hardware still exists; a provider operates it. Public cloud does **not** mean your data must be public. [1, 2]

01 Four building blocks

Compute	Runs code: virtual machines, containers, or functions.
Storage	Keeps data: files, objects, and disks.
Networking	Connects services and controls traffic paths.
Identity	Defines who can access which resources.

02 Three ways to use it

IaaS / Infrastructure as a Service

Rent infrastructure, such as a virtual machine. You manage its operating system and applications. [1]

PaaS / Platform as a Service

Deploy your application onto a managed platform. The provider manages the underlying operating system and runtime. [1]

SaaS / Software as a Service

Use a finished application, such as hosted email. You still manage your users, data, and available settings. [1, 2]

03 Share the responsibility

The provider protects its infrastructure. You manage access, data, and the configuration exposed to you. The exact division depends on the service. A cloud account does not secure itself. [2]

First habits: enable multifactor authentication (MFA), give users only the access they need, and keep sensitive data out of public sharing. [4]

04 Try it: plan on paper

No account or payment needed. A small team needs shared email and documents. It wants to manage users, not servers.

1. Choose IaaS, PaaS, or SaaS.
2. Name one task the provider handles.
3. Name two tasks the team still handles.

One good answer: SaaS. The provider operates the application. The team manages user access and document-sharing settings.

05 Understand the bill

Costs can depend on usage or subscriptions. Before a hands-on lab, check current pricing and free-offer limits. Set a budget alert, but do not treat an alert as a hard spending cap. [1, 3]

TAKE IT WITH YOU

Start with the workload: what must run, what data must stay, and who needs access? Then choose a service model. More provider management changes your responsibilities; it does not remove them.

Sources & next steps: [1] [NIST SP 800-145](#) | [2] [AWS shared responsibility](#) | [3] [AWS budget alerts](#) | [4] [Identity basics](#)