

1. Which parts of today's activity were IaaS, PaaS, or SaaS? Justify your answer.

Today's activity used Azure App Service as an example of PaaS because Microsoft handled the servers and operating system and we just had to deploy our application. In the case of Azure Virtual Machines, that would have been IaaS, since we would have been responsible for the OS and the software. A typical example of SaaS is the Azure Portal, a web-based application that is ready to use and allows us to manage Azure services from a web browser.

2. Why does Microsoft offer a free credit specifically to students rather than everyone?

I think Microsoft is giving free Azure credit to students so they can learn cloud computing without the cost. It also teaches students valuable skills that could help them in future jobs. Microsoft introduces students to Azure early, hoping they'll stick with its services throughout their careers.

3. If your class's App Service had instead been deployed on a paid tier, what would you check in Cost Management to catch a billing problem early?

I often checked the Cost Management section to see how much was spent if the App Service was on a paid plan. I would also set a budget and turn on alerts so I would be notified if costs started going up unexpectedly. This would allow me to catch and correct any billing issues before they became expensive.

4. Give one advantage and one risk of the Pay-As-You-Go pricing model compared with buying and owning physical servers.

The pay-as-you-go model means you only pay for what you use, so you avoid big upfront investments in hardware. One risk is that if you forget to stop services or don't monitor your usage, the costs can rise quickly and result in an unexpectedly high bill.