

Cloud Computing

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Context: With rising pandemic pushing people to work remotely has contributed to a long-term trend of rising demand in cloud computing

- Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services—including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence—over the Internet (“the cloud”) to offer faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale.
- There are **three different ways to deploy cloud services:** on a public cloud, private cloud or hybrid cloud.
 1. Public clouds are owned and operated by a third-party cloud service providers, which deliver their computing resources like servers and storage over the Internet
 2. A private cloud refers to cloud computing resources used exclusively by a single business or organisation. A private cloud can be physically located on the company’s on-site datacenter.
 3. Hybrid clouds combine public and private clouds, bound together by technology that allows data and applications to be shared between them.

Advantages

- Lower operating costs,
- Scalability
- eliminates the capital expense of buying hardware and software and setting up and running on-site data centers.
- The biggest cloud computing services run on a worldwide network of secure data centers.
- Cloud computing makes data backup, disaster recovery and business continuity easier and less expensive because

data can be mirrored at multiple redundant sites on the cloud provider's network.

- Pay per use