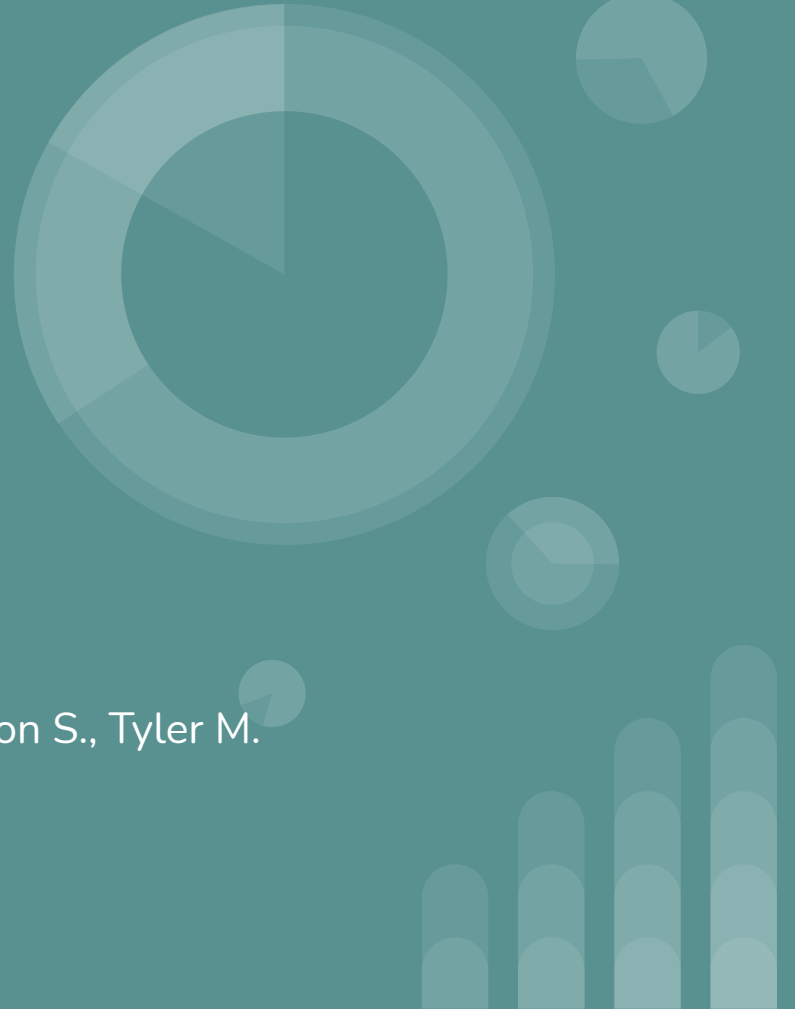# Cloud Computing Service Models

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Overview

Cloud Computing Service Model fall into 3 major categories:

- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- Software as a Service (SaaS)

Based on how much service an "offering" provides and how many resources you need to manage such as:

- Network connection, Servers, & Virtualization (IaaS)
- Backend: Runtimes, Middleware, or O/S (PaaS)
- Frontend: Applications/Interfaces and Data Management (SaaS)

This is not to be confused with Cloud Hybridization of Public and Private Clouds.
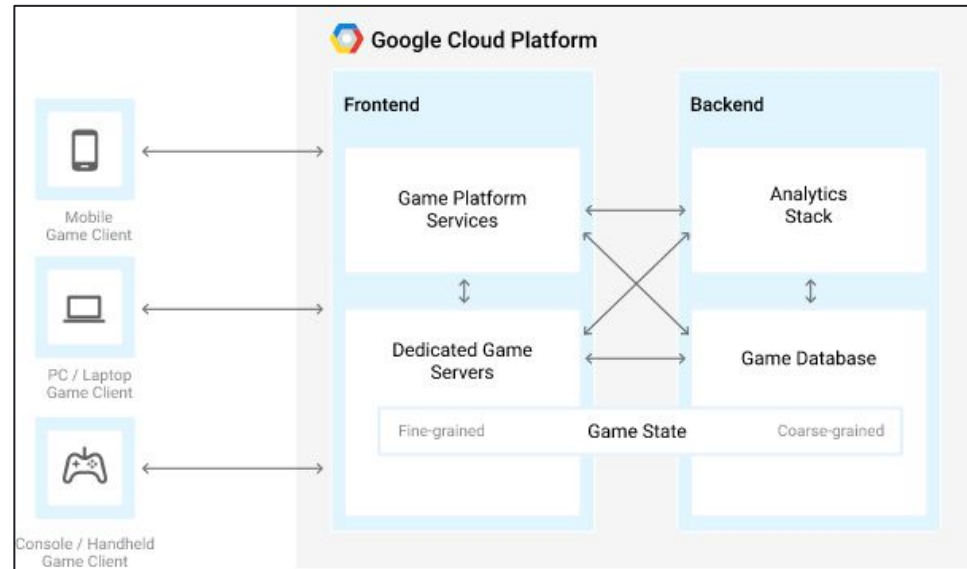
IaaS (Infrastructure as a service)

- Provides physical servers to match a companies demand.

- The servers provided can fluctuate based on the customers demand.

- Available as needed by business.

Example: Video Game Company

- Needs to provide access to unknown number of users
- Scale as Needed

PaaS (Platform as a Service)

-Offers a deployment and development environment in the cloud.

-Provides a workflow pipeline for developers and a host environment for projects.

- Typical PaaS models are billed on a pay-as-go basis and are accessed through a secure internet connection.

Example: Social media platform

     -Developers push and test code on PaaS model.

     -PaaS can then be used to host project upon deployment.
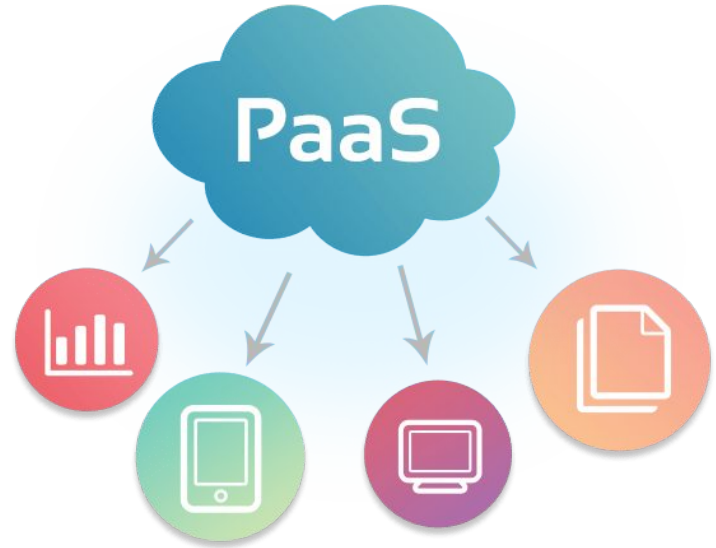
SaaS (Software As A Service)

- Provided the completed version of a application via the Internet(usually as a subscription).
- Fully built with all functionalities and is managed/maintained by the cloud providers.

Example Email Service:

- Users subscribe to the service to be able to use.
- All uses can use the functionality is accessible through the web.
- Maintenance in monitored by provider not the users

Offerings for these services

IaaS:

- Google Cloud Architecture / Amazon Web Services

PaaS:

- Google Cloud Services / VMWare

SaaS:

- Microsoft Office 365