**Working**

**Decentralized sharing:** The cloud serves as a decentralized platform for sharing information through satellite networks. This means that data is not stored in a centralized location but is distributed across multiple servers in various geographical locations. This approach enhances data availability and reliability, as data can be accessed from different locations and devices with an internet connection.

**Hosting companies and data centers:** Hosting companies play a crucial role in the cloud ecosystem. They maintain massive data centers that store and process the vast amount of data generated by users. These data centers are equipped with robust infrastructure, including servers, networking equipment, and storage systems, to provide the necessary security, storage capacity, and computing power required for cloud operations.

**Selling cloud rights:** Hosting companies offer cloud services by selling the rights to use their cloud infrastructure. They allow users to store their data on their networks, ensuring data security, backup, and accessibility. This allows businesses and individuals to leverage the hosting company's infrastructure instead of investing in their costly data centers. Users can scale their storage and computing resources based on their needs, paying for the services they use.

**Syncing across devices and programs:** The cloud ecosystem facilitates seamless communication and synchronization between devices and programs. For example, when a user downloads a song on their laptop, the cloud ensures that the song is instantly accessible on their other devices, such as their smartphone or tablet. This synchronization is achieved through cloud-based services that keep data consistent and up-to-date across multiple devices, enabling users to access their files, applications, and services seamlessly.

**Drawbacks**

**Cloud operating systems heavily rely on an internet connection.** Without a stable and fast internet connection, users may experience significant difficulties accessing their applications and data.

**Storing data and applications on remote servers raises security concerns.** Users must trust the cloud service provider to adequately protect their data from unauthorized access, breaches, or data loss. There is always a risk of data breaches or leaks, which can have severe consequences.

**When using a cloud operating system, users have limited control over the underlying infrastructure and software.** The cloud service provider manages and maintains the infrastructure, which means users have to rely on the provider's decisions and may not have the flexibility to customize the system according to their specific requirements.

**Users are highly dependent on the cloud service provider** for the availability and performance of the cloud operating system. If the service provider experiences technical issues, downtime, or goes out of business, it can significantly impact users' access to their applications and data.

While cloud operating systems offer scalability and flexibility, **they can also result in increased costs**, especially for long-term usage. Depending on the service model (e.g., Infrastructure as a Service, Platform as a Service), users may have to pay for bandwidth, and other resources, which can add up over time

**Conclusion**

In Conclusion, the cloud provides a decentralized platform for sharing information through satellite networks. Hosting companies maintain massive data centres, ensuring the security, storage capacity, and computing power needed for cloud operations. They sell the rights to use their cloud infrastructure, allowing users to store and access their data while benefiting from a synchronized ecosystem that enables seamless communication between devices and programs.