**From your research on cloud computing, explain how cloud computing fits the types of traffic flow discussed in the textbook (terminal/host, client/server, peer to peer, server/server, and distributed computing) or explain whether it is a new type of traffic flow. Defend your answer**

Step 1:

Cloud computing is the provision of on-demand IT resources and services over the internet, including servers, storage, databases, networking, analytics, and software. It is a computing method that provides hosted services to its users or customers over the internet.

Distributed computing is the process of solving a problem using numerous independent computers that communicate with one another across a network. It is a method of computing that enables several computers to interact and cooperate to address a single issue. Because computational activities take a long time to complete on a single computer, distributed computing makes them possible more quickly.

Step 2:

Cloud computing fit into distributed computing

The main goal of the emerging trend known as distributed cloud computing is to enhance corporate operations. Distributed cloud computing is the future for businesses, to put it simply.

Cloud computing is where all necessary resources are accessed and delivered via the internet, whereas distributed cloud computing is a sharing of resources between multiple systems through a network. Each computing model comes with its set of unique benefits.

Users of distributed cloud computing can take advantage of extra features they can purchase. These features can include facilities for data to remain in a specified region or the setting of performance targets for latency and throughput. The onus of providing the infrastructure needed for this capability lies with the service provider. Most major distributed cloud service providers have technology they have developed to help with specific client requests and ensure transparency when doing so.

Distributed computing seeks to connect users and resources through a cooperative exchange of resources. Administrative scalability (number of domains under control), size scalability (number of processes and users), and geographic scalability are goals of distributed computing (maximum distance between nodes in the distributed system).

The provision of services or applications in an on-demand setting under the umbrella of cloud computing aims to promote scalability and transparency, as well as security, monitoring, and management. Regardless of the physical cloud implementation, they are provided invisibly.