

Cloud Computing.

Cloud Computing means Storing and accessing the data and Programs on remote servers that are hosted on the internet instead of the Computer's hard drive or local server.

How it is work in nutshell:

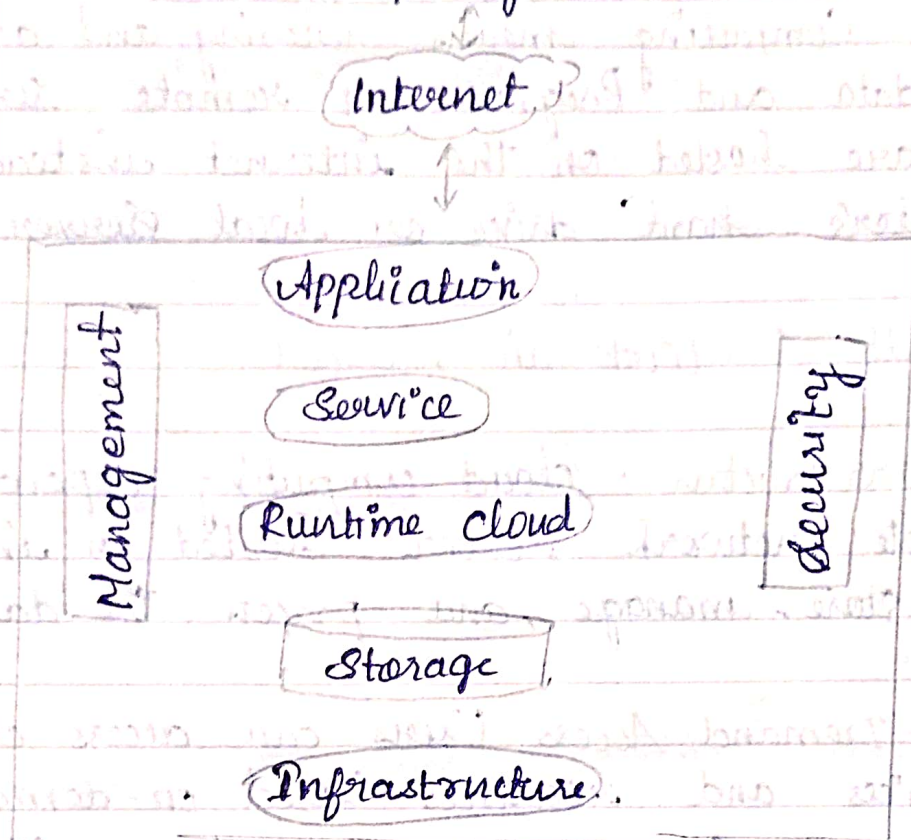
- Infrastructure: cloud computing depends on remote network servers hosted on internet for store, manage, and process the data.
- On-Demand Access: Users can access cloud services and resources based on-demand. They can scale up or down the without having to invest for physical hardware.
- Types of service: cloud computing offers various benefits such as cost saving, scalability, reliability and accessibility. It reduce capital expenditures, improves efficiency.

Architecture of cloud Computing;

1. Front end (Fat-client, Thin client),
2. Back-end platforms (Servers, Storage)
3. Cloud-based delivery and a network (internet, Intranet, Intercloud).

① Cloud Computing Architecture

Front End



1. Front End (User Interaction Enhancement)

The User Interface of cloud Computing consists of 2 sections of clients. The Thin clients are the ones that use web browsers facilitating portable and lightweight accessibility and others are known as Fat clients that use many functionalities for offering a strong user experience.

2. Back-end Platforms (Cloud Computing Engine).

The Core of cloud Computing is made of platforms with several servers of storage and processing computing. Management of Applications logic is managed through servers and effective data handling is

Provided by Storage.

3. cloud - Based Delivery and Network.

On-demand access to the computers and resources is provided over the Internet, Intranet, and Intercloud. The Internet comes with global accessibility, the Intranet helps in Internal Communications of the services within the Organizations and the Intercloud enable Interoperability across various cloud Service.

Types of cloud Computing :

1. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
2. platform as a Service (PaaS)
3. Software as a Service (SaaS)
4. Function as a Service (FaaS)

Types of Cloud Computing Services.

SaaS
Software as a service.

What is
Cloud Computing.

IaaS
Infrastructure as a service.

PaaS
Platform as a service

FaaS
Function as a service.

1. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

- Flexibility and Control : IaaS comes up with providing virtualized computing resources such as VMs, storage, and network facilitating users with control over the Operating System and applications.

- Reducing Expenses of Hardware : IaaS provides business cost savings with the elimination of physical infrastructure investments making it cost-effective.

- Scalability of Resources : The cloud provides an scaling of hardware resources up or down as per demand facilitating optimal performance with cost efficiency.

2. Platform as a Service (PaaS)

- Simplifying the Development : Platform as a Service offers application development by keeping the underlying infrastructure as an Abstraction. It helps the developers to Completely managed by the AWS platform.

- Enhancing Efficiency and productivity : PaaS lowers the Management of Infrastructure complexity, speeding up the Execution time and bringing the updates quickly to market by streamlining the development Process.

- Automation of Scaling: Management of resource scaling, guaranteeing the program's workload efficiency is ensured by PaaS.

3. SaaS (Software as a Service)

- Collaboration And Accessibility: Software as a Service (SaaS) helps users to easily access applications without having the requirement of local installations. It is fully managed by the AWS software working as a service over the internet encouraging effortless cooperation and ease of access.

- Automation of Updates: SaaS providers manage the handling of software maintenance with automatic latest updates ensuring users gain experience with the latest features and security patches.

- Cost Efficiency: SaaS act as a cost-effective solution by reducing the overhead of IT support by eliminating the need for individual software licenses.

4. Function as a Service (FaaS)

- Event-Driven Execution: FaaS helps in the maintenance of servers and infrastructure making users worry about it. FaaS facilitates the developers to run code as a response to the events.

- Cost Efficiency: FaaS facilitates cost efficiency by coming up with the principle "Pay as you Run" for the computing resources used.

- Scalability and Agility: Serverless Architecture scale effortlessly in handling the workloads promoting agility in development and deployment.

Top leading Cloud Computing Companies.

Company	Cloud Service Name	Key Offerings
Amazon	AWS	Compute, Storage, AI/ML, Databases, Networking.
Microsoft	Azure	cloud computing, AI, Analytics, Hybrid cloud.
Google	Google Cloud Platform	AI/ML, Big data,
Alibaba	Alibaba Cloud	IaaS, AI, Big data.
Oracle	Oracle Cloud	Databases, SaaS, PaaS
IBM	IBM Cloud	AI, Quantum Computing
Salesforce	Salesforce Cloud	CRM, SaaS, AI, Analytics
Tencent	Tencent Cloud	AI, Gaming Cloud, IoT.