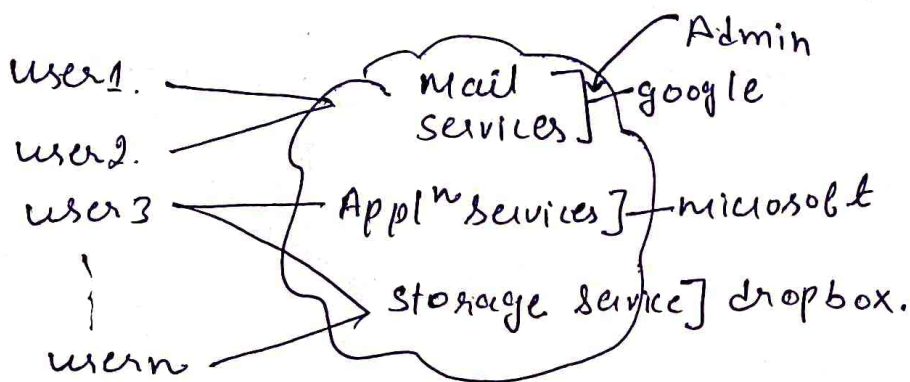i) **Public cloud Model** :- (small fee, cost free)

↳ In this Systems and services are easily accessible to general public. eg. Google, Amazon, Microsoft.

user 1.
user 2.
user 3
⋮
usern

```
        Admin
mail    google
services]
Appl^n services]—microsoft
storage Service] dropbox.
```

Public cloud Model   ← Free Gmail (15GB)

Advantage :-

① Reliability

② Flexibility

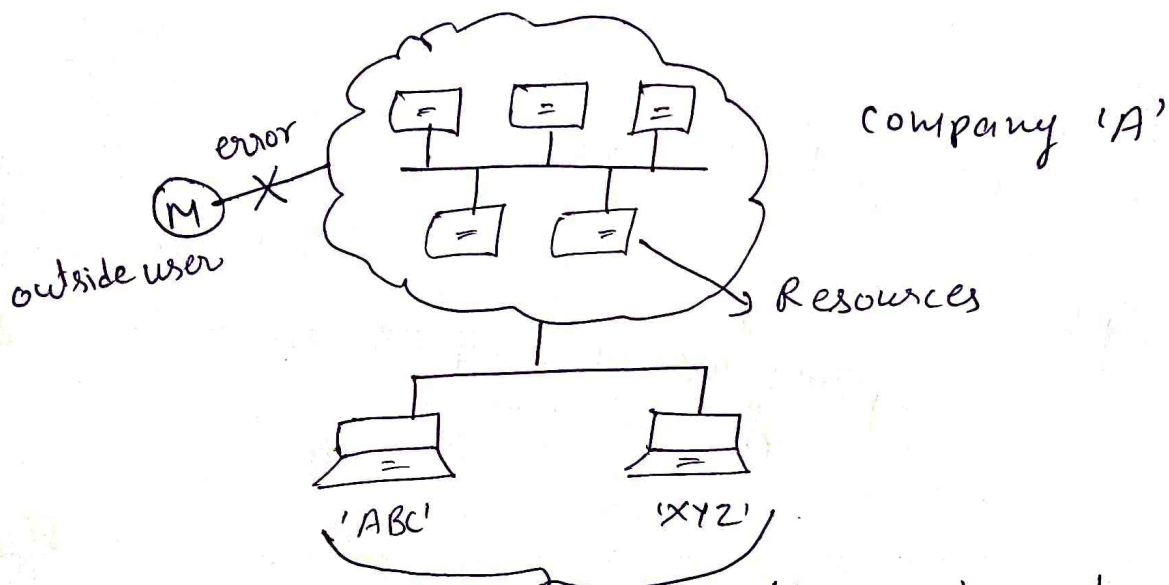③ Location independence

④ High Scalability

⑤ cost effective

Disadvantage :-

① Low security

② Less customizable than private cloud.

(ii) **Private Cloud model** : → { managed by third-party. also)

In private cloud model systems and services are assessible only within the org^n.

eg :- Microsoft, VMware, Elastra-private cloud.

error
(M) X   company 'A'

outside user

Resources

'ABC'   'XYZ'

Both the users should be member of company 'A'.

Advantage :-

① High Security and privacy

② More control
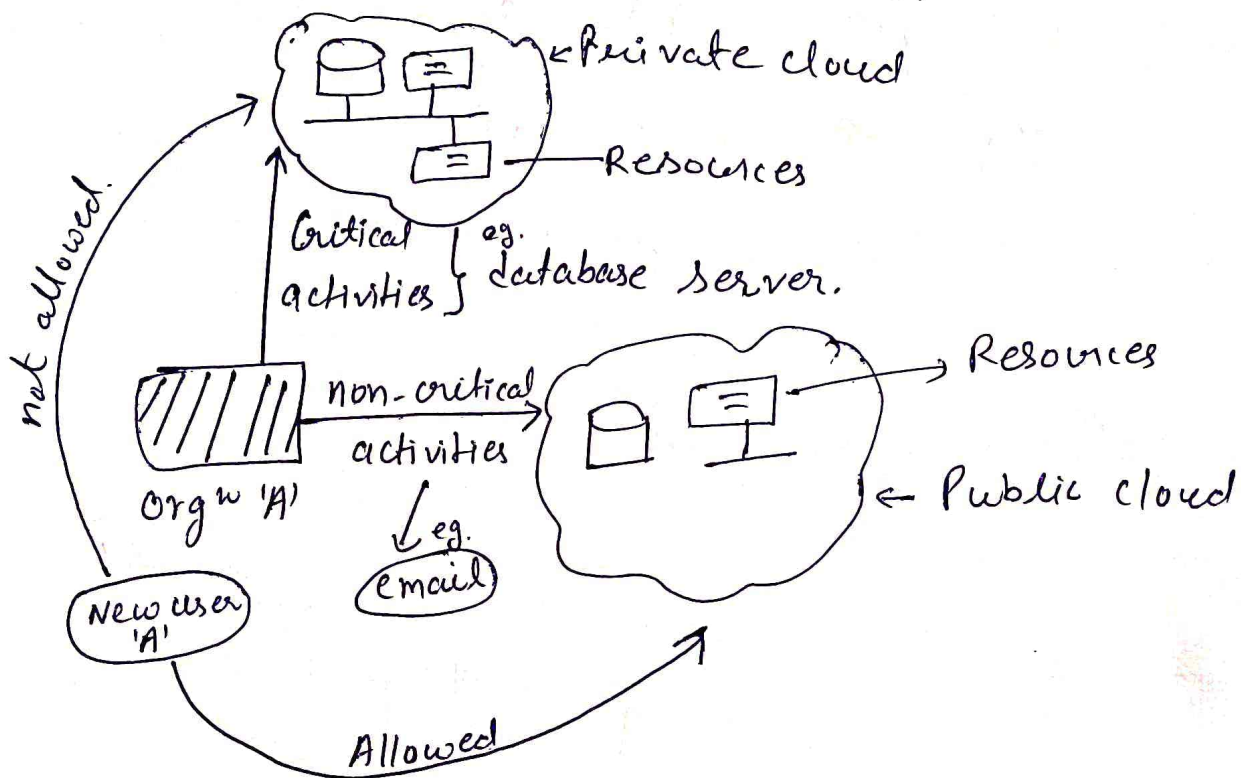
③ Cost and energy effecient

④ Improved Reliabilty.

Disadvantages :-

① Area of operation is limited.

② Price is increased.

③ Scalability is limited.

④ Skilled people is required.

↳ used only by trusted people.

(11) **Hybrid Cloud Model:-**

It is a combination of both Public (non-critical activities) and private (critical activities). cloud.
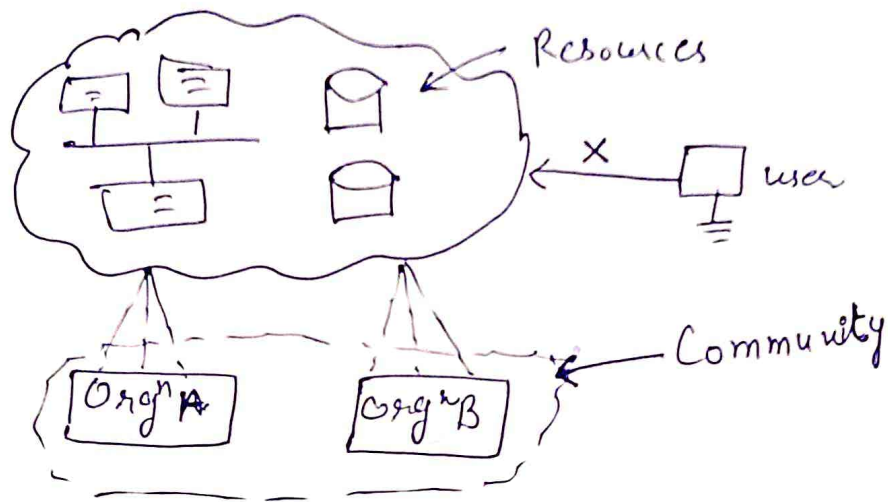

Advantage:-

(I) Scalability

(II) Security

(III) Flexibility

(IV) ~~Least~~ ↓ Cost

Disadvantage:-

(I) network issue (complexity of both)

(II) Security compliance

(III) Dependency on the Infrastructure.

(IV) **Community cloud Model:-** → falls b/w category of private and public cloud.

→ It allows systems and services to be accessible by group of organizations. eg. Google 'Gov cloud', $ NASA 'Nebula cloud'

Advantage:-
(I) Low cost than Private cloud.
(II) Sharing among organization.
(III) Security [more secure than Public but less than private]

Disadvantage:-
(I) we need to be careful in sharing data. [data seggregation]