ID:10825113
NAME: DESMOND ESSUMAN

1. The term cloud are servers which have software and database running on them, and these servers are been accessed through the internet. So basically, the cloud is the global network of servers around the world acting as a one massive hard drive. Every time you sign into your Gmail account, watch a show on Netflix or open a file from drop box you are using the cloud.

Also Cloud Computing refers to the data and application being store and run on the cloud or remotely rather than on your local server or computer. Then this data and application which are on the cloud are access over the internet. Hence basically cloud computing is the delivery of no-demand computing services or resources over the internet on a pay as you go basis.

2. When the cloud services model is arranged in a pyramid form, they follow the order of SAAS, PAAS and IAAS.

SAAS or software as a service is the most common cloud service by far. In this type all application is manage by the cloud provider. There is no software to install on your computer and no hardware to manage. You just simply access and run the application from your computer when you connect to the cloud services through the internet. A good example of SAAS is google, docs, github.com etc. is access using a web browser there is no additional software that needs to be installed on the computer to use everything is manage and access from your web browser.

Also, PAAS or platform as a service allow cloud provider to manage a portion of your business. The cloud provider has more control, the cloud provider not only manage the hardware such as servers' storage virtualization, networking portion but also manages the operating system, middleware and runtime. You are only responsible for the applications and the data.

Moreover, IAAS or infrastructure as a service where you let the cloud provider manages a portion of your business which is going to be the hardware portion.

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Cloud provider will manage the servers, storage, virtualization, networking portion. You on the other hand will only manage the software portion as the application, data operating system, middleware and runtime.

3.i. Cost efficient: with cloud computing a person or a company eliminate a lot of expense of buying their own hardware and software along with building maintenance and electricity it takes to run their own data center.

ii. Reliability with cloud computing cloud providers are responsible for all data backup and disaster recovery and when one of the data centers goes down, they have several redundant sites as backup which ensure that there is no down time.

iii. Scalability cloud providers offers pay as you go services where users pay for only what they need. So, you will pay for what you need and if your business grow you pay for more services.

iv. Security of Data: cloud service providers use or implement the best security standards to ensures that data is securely stored and handled.

v. Resources are accessible and shared anywhere and anytime

4.i. One of the key features of cloud computing is on demand services where users or customers are able to create services or select resources when needed, access it anytime and from anywhere, upgrade or downgrade services anytime.

Also cloud computing has a feature of scalability or rapid elasticity where resources can be scale out and in quickly and on as needed basis.

However, resource pooling where cloud providers use multi-tenant architecture to share resources to multiple users or customers with the same physical host but they are totally isolated so there is no way a customer can get into another customer machine just because they using the same physical host.

Also measure service, where resource usage is monitored by the cloud provider and customer which is used to both calculate the customer consumption of the cloud resources which help provider understand how customers use resources.

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Pay per use pricing; with cloud computing architectures customers only pay for what they use whether it is Virtual machine, storage, processing or bandwidth.

5. A cloud delivery model is a pre-packaged combination of Information technology resources provided by a cloud provider. Customers (users) can receive cloud computing base on three delivery model. The three widely accepted and formally accepted cloud delivery models are Infrastructure as a service (IAAS), platform as a service (PAAS), and software as a service (SAAS).