**1.** Cloud refers to software, platform, and Infrastructure that are sold as a service. The services accessed remotely through the Internet

Clouding Computing is the delivery of on-demand computing services over the internet on a pay-as you go basis.

**2.** Infrastructure as a service (IAAS) is a service that provides basic computing infrastructure. It is based on pay for what you use model, then again Platform as a service (PAAS) provide cloud platform and runtime environments for developing, testing and managing applications whiles Software as a services cloud provider host and manage the software application on a pay-as-you-go pricing model.

**3.** i. For data backups

ii. For Better data security

iii. No server space require

iv. No expert required for hardware and software maintenance

v. Data can be accessed anywhere and shared anywhere over the internet

**4.**i. On-demand computing and self-service provisioning

ii. Enhanced Reliability Measures Services

iii. Multi tenancy Resource Pooling

iv. Scalability and rapid elasticity

v. High Availability and Resiliency

vi. Security

vii. pay-per-use-pricing

**5.** A cloud delivery model represents a specific, pre-packaged combination of IT resources offered by a cloud provider.

**6**. The versions of cloud computing services are Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platforms-as-a-Service (PaaS), and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

**7**. In cloud computing, the ecosystem consists of hardware, software, cloud customers, cloud engineers, consultants, integrators and partners.

**8.**The cloud computing architecture is the way technology components combine to build a cloud, in which resources are pooled through virtualization technology and shared across a network.

**9. i.** Identity management: it authorizes the application service or hardware component to be used by authorized users.

ii. Access control: permissions have to be provided to the users so that they can control the access of other users who are entering the in the cloud environment.

iii. Authorization and authentication: provision should be made to allow the authorized and authenticated people only to access and change the applications and data

**10.** i. Zero infrastructure investment: Cloud architecture provide user to build large scale system with full hardware, machines, routers, backup and other components. So, it reduces the startup cost of the business**.**

**ii.** Just-in-time Infrastructure: It is very important to scale the infrastructure as the demand rises. This can be done by taking cloud architecture and developing the application in the cloud with dynamic capacity management**.**

**iii.** More efficient resource utilization: Cloud architecture provides users to use their hardware and resource more efficiently and utilize it in a better way. This can be done only by applications request and relinquish resources only when it is needed (on-demand).