Assignments - 7th April

1) What are computer networks and its types?

: Computer networking refers to interconnected computing devices that can exchange data and share resources with each other.

A computer network is mainly of four types:

•LAN (Local Area Network)

•PAN (Personal Area Network)

•MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)

•WAN (Wide Area Network)

2) What is IP address?

: IP stands for "Internet Protocol"

It is a unique address that identifies a device on the internet or a local network.

3) What is IPV4 & IPV6 address?

: The main difference between IPv4 and IPv6 is the address size of IP addresses.

The IPv4 is a 32-bit binary address.

The IPv6 is a 128-bit hexadecimal address.

4)What is software?

: Software is a collection of programs where it gives set of instructions to hardware & user.

5)What are the different type of software?

: Application software & System software.

ex: web browser ex: windows

note pad Linux

Assignments - 8th April

1) What is database?

: A database is a systematic collection of data.

The main purpose is to solve the data management needs.

2)What is DBMS?

: A database management system (or DBMS)

it is computerized data-keeping system.

which creates & manages data bases.

3)Types of DBMS?

: There are three main types of DBMS data models:

Relational, Network, and Hierarchical.

Relational data model : Data is organized as logically independent tables.

Network data model : All entities are organized in graphical representations.

Hierarchical data model : Data is organized into a tree-like structure.

4)What is client-server architecture?

: Image result for what is client server architecture

Client-Server Architecture is a distributed system architecture where the workload of client server is separated.

There are four various types of client-server architecture.

2 Tier Architecture.

3 Tier Architecture.

N Tier Architecture.

5)What is 2- tier architecture?

: The two-tier architecture is like client server application.

The direct communication takes place between client and server.

There is no intermediate between client and server.

So, in client application the client writes the program for saving the record in SQL Server and thereby saving the data in the database.

6)What is 3 -tier architecture?

: Three-tier architecture is a well-established software application architecture that organizes applications into three logical and physical computing tiers:

The presentation tier, or user interface.

The application tier, where data is processed.

The data tier, where the data associated with the application is stored and managed.

7)What is meant by n - tier architecture?

: An N-tier architecture divides an application into logical layers and physical tiers.

Layers are a way to separate responsibilities and manage dependencies. Each layer has a specific responsibility. Examples are applications that have these tiers: Services – such as print, directory, or database services.

Assignments - 9th April

1)What is meant by software bug?

: A problem that causes a program to produce invalid output or to crash (lock up).

2)What is middleware?

: Middleware is software that enables one or more kinds of communication or connectivity between two or more applications or application components in a distributed network.

Middleware functions can be divided into three main categories: application - specific, information-exchange and management and support middleware.

3)What is as web server?

: A web server is a computer that runs websites.

It's a computer program that distributes web pages as they are requisitioned.

The basic objective of the web server is to store, process and deliver web pages to the users. This intercommunication is done using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).

4)What is an application server?

: It is a type of server designed to install, operate and host associated services and applications for the IT services, end users and organizations.

An application server is a server that hosts applications.

Application server frameworks are software frameworks for building application servers.

An application server framework provides both facilities to create web applications and a server environment to run them.

5)What Is Load Balancing?

: Load balancing refers to efficiently distributing incoming network traffic across a group of backend servers, also known as a server farm or server pool.

6)Difference between web server and application server?

: web server - it’s a server which accepts a request for data & sends the relevant document in return.

application server – it’s a system s/w that resides b/w operating system on 1 side & communications & internet services on another side.

Assignments - 11th April

1) What is protocol explain?

: It is a set of rules or procedures for transmitting data between electronic devices, such as computers.

In order for computers to exchange information, there must be a pre-existing agreement as to how the information will be structured and how each side will send and receive it.

2)What is OSI model?

: The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model

Describes seven layers that computer systems use to communicate over a network.

It was the first standard model for network communications.

3)What is a TCP / IP model?

: TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol and is a suite of communication protocols used to interconnect network devices on the internet.

TCP/IP is also used as a communications protocol in a private computer network.

4)What is HTTP?

: Stands for "Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

HTTP is the protocol used to transfer data over the web.

It is part of the Internet protocol suite and defines commands and services used for transmitting webpage data.

HTTP uses a server-client model. A client, for example, may be a home computer, laptop, or mobile device.

5)What is HTTPS?

: Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure.

It's an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet.

In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer.

6)What is SSL?

: SSL stands for Secure Sockets Layer.

it's the standard technology for keeping an internet connection secure and safeguarding any sensitive data that is being sent between two systems.

SSL provides a secure channel between two machines or devices operating over the internet or an internal network.

7)What is DNS in simple words?

: The domain name system (DNS) is a naming database in which internet domain names are located and translated into Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

The domain name system maps the name people use to locate a website to the IP address that a computer uses to locate that website.

8)What is encryption?

: The first is known as Symmetric Encryption Cryptography.

It uses the same secret key to encrypt the raw message at source, transmit the encrypted message to the recipient, and then decrypt the message at the destination.

A simple example is representing alphabets with numbers – say, 'A' is '01', 'B' is '02' & so on.

9)What is decryption?

: The conversion of encrypted data into its original form is called Decryption.

It is generally a reverse process of encryption.

It decodes the encrypted information so that an authorized user can only decrypt the data because decryption requires a secret key or password.

10)What is router?

: A router is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks.

Routers perform the traffic directing functions on the Internet.

Data sent through the internet, such as a web page or email, is in the form of data packets.

11)What is ISP?

: ISP is defined as an Internet Service Provider

which is a company providing Internet access & services to individuals.

12)Difference between OSI and TCP/IP model?

: OSI refers to Open Systems Interconnection.

OSI follows a vertical approach.

OSI model, the transport layer, is only connection-oriented.

TCP/IP refers to Transmission Control Protocol.

TCP/IP follows a horizontal approach.

TCP/IP model is both connection-oriented and connectionless.

a container component as well to run the

Assignments - 12th April

1)What is localhost?

: A localhost is the standard host name provided to the address of the local computer in computer networking.

The localhost denotes the host name used in communicating with the loopback network interface; that is, with software on the computer that originated the transmission.

2)What is the 127.0 0.1 Ip address?

: The address 127.0. 0.1 is the standard address for IPv4 loopback traffic;

the rest are not supported by all operating systems.

However, they can be used to set up multiple server applications on the host, all listening on the same port number.

3)What is loopback?

: The loopback interface is used to identify the device. While any interface address can be used to determine if the device is online.

The loopback device is a special, virtual network interface that your computer uses to communicate with itself. It is used mainly for diagnostics and troubleshooting, and to connect to servers running on the local machine.

4)What is a port?

: A port in networking is a software-defined number associated to a network protocol that receives or transmits communication for a specific service.

A port in computer hardware is a jack or socket that peripheral hardware plugs into.

USES:

A port is a number used to uniquely identify a transaction over a network by specifying both the host, and the service. They are necessary to differentiate between many different IP services, such as web service (HTTP), mail service (SMTP), and file transfer (FTP).

Port numbers in the range 1 to 1023 are considered “reserved” or “privileged enterprise application.

5)What are reserved ports?

: Port numbers in the range 1 to 1023 are considered “reserved” or “privileged.”

TCP/IP conventions require that a connection using such low port numbers have special privileges

such as root privileges on the originating machine.

6)What port is reserved for http?

: port 80 is used for HTTP traffic.

7)What port is reserved for https?

: The Port 443 is used for HTTPS.

Assignments - 13th April

1) What is the difference between IP address and MAC addresses?

: MAC Address is used to ensure the physical address of the computer. It uniquely identifies the devices on a network.

MAC Address, on the other hand, ensures the computer device's physical location. It helps us to identify a given device on the available network uniquely.

IP addresses are used to uniquely identifies the connection of the network with that device takes part in a network

IP address of a device mainly helps in identifying the connection of a network (using which the device is connecting to the network).

2)What is the default port for Apache HTTP?

: Port is 80

HTTP server, by default, runs on port 80 for production. For testing, you could choose a port number between 1024 to 65535, which is not used by an existing application (you can run command " netstat " to check the existing connections). We shall run the Apache at port 8000.

3)What is JDK?

: Java Development Kit (JDK).

UESE: The JDK is a development environment for building applications, applets, and components using the Java programming language. The JDK includes tools useful for developing and testing programs written in the Java programming language and running on the Java platform.

4)What is JRE?

: Java Runtime Environment (JRE)

It is a software layer that runs on top of a computer's operating system software and provides the class libraries and other resources that a specific Java program needs to run.

The JRE is one of three interrelated components for developing and running Java programs.

Assignments - 14th April

1)What is data centre?

: A data centre stores and shares applications and data. It comprises components that include switches, storage systems, servers, routers, and security.

A data centre is a facility that provides shared access to applications and data using a complex network, compute, and storage infrastructure.

Industry standards exist to assist in designing, constructing, and maintaining data centre facilities and infrastructures to ensure the data is both secure and highly available.

2) What are the different types of software environments?

: There 4 different environments in a software development:

Development environment.

Testing environment.

UAT or Staging environment.

Production environment.

3) Who are members of an operations team?

: The 5 People You Need on Your Operations Team

The HR Specialist. The human resources (HR) specialist is responsible for resolving HR issues and supplying talent when the team needs a new member.

The IT Guy.

The Marketing Strategist.

The Finance Guru.

The tech Support.

4)who are deployment engineers?

: Deployment engineers are individuals who make software available for company employees or other clients to use. Deployment engineers are individuals who make software available for company employees or other clients to us.

Responsible: A Deployment Engineer is responsible for the deployment of releases into the production environment. A Deployment Engineer is responsible for the safe deployment of one or more releases into the production environment.

5)who are build engineer?

: A build engineer, sometimes called a build and release engineer or release engineer, is a computer software engineer who is focused mainly on developing a line from a program's source code to a publicly available product. In the development of modern computer applications, code is rarely written from scratch.

Responsible: Building services engineers advise about, design, install and maintain cost-effective and energy efficient systems for building services such as water, lighting, heating, air conditioning, lifts, and telecoms

6)What kind of work do developers do?

Software developers conceive of, design, and build computer programs.

Some develop new applications for mobile or desktop use, while others build underlying operating systems.

Either way, software developers identify user needs, build programs, test out new software, and make improvements

7)what kind of work is done by tester?

: As a software tester, you'll be involved in the quality assurance stage of software development and deployment.

You'll conduct automated and manual tests to ensure the software created by developers is fit for purpose and any bugs or issues are removed within a product before it gets deployed to everyday users.

Assignments - 15th April

1)what is java archive file?

: JAR (Java Archive) is a platform-independent file format that aggregates many files into one. Multiple Java applets and their requisite components (. class files, images and sounds) can be bundled in a JAR file and subsequently downloaded to a browser in a single HTTP transaction, greatly improving the download speed.

2)What do you mean by compiling a code?

: Compile refers to the act of converting programs written in high level programming language, which is understandable and written by humans, into a low-level binary language understood only by the computer.

3)What happens when you compile a code?

: A compiler takes the program code (source code) and converts the source code to a machine language module (called an object file). Another specialized program, called a linker, combines this object file with other previously compiled object files (in particular run-time modules) to create an executable file.

4)What are jar, war, ear files and their differences?

: An EAR file requires a fully Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE)- or Jakarta Enterprise Edition (EE)-compliant application server, such as WebSphere or JBoss, to run.

A WAR file only requires a Java EE Web Profile-compliant application server to run.

A JAR file only requires a Java installation.

Usage: JAR file allows Java Runtime Environment (JRE) to deploy an entire application including the classes and related resources in a single request.

WAR file allows testing and deploying web applications easily while EAR file allows deploying different modules onto an application server simultaneously.

Assignments - 16th April

1)How do you deploy a war file on tomcat server?

: Stop the Tomcat.

Right Click on Project and click on "Clean and Build"

Go to your project Directory and inside Dist Folder you will get war file that you copy on your tomcat.

webApp Folder.

Start the tomcat.

automatic war file extract and run your project

2)How do you access a custom html file from tomcat server?

: Create a folder named "tomcat6-myapp" in /usr/share.

Create a folder "myapp" under /usr/share/tomcat6-myapp.

Copy the HTML file (that I need to deploy) to /usr/share/tomcat6-myapp/myapp.

Go to /etc/tomcat6/Catalina/localhost.

Create an xml file "myapp".

Assignments - 18th April

1)What is virtualization?

: In computing, virtualization or virtualisation is the act of creating a virtual version of something, including virtual computer hardware platforms, storage devices, and computer network resources.

OR

Virtualization is technology that lets you create useful IT services using resources that are traditionally bound to hardware. It allows you to use a physical machine's full capacity by distributing its capabilities among many users or environments.

Assignments - 20th April

1)Who manages the port?

: OS - operating system manages the port.

2) Who manages the IP address in a network?

: router,switch,modem are mange’s the address in a network.

3)What is a hypervisor?

: A hypervisor, also known as a virtual machine monitor or VMM,

is software that creates and runs virtual machines (VMs).

A hypervisor allows one host computer to support multiple guest VMs by virtually sharing its resources, such as memory and processing.

A well-known example of a hosted hypervisor is Oracle VM VirtualBox.

Others include VMware Server and Workstation, Microsoft Virtual PC, KVM, QEMU and Parallels.

4)what are the pre-requisites for intsllating a hypervisor?

: General requirements:

1. A 64-bit processor with second-level address translation (SLAT).

To install the Hyper-V virtualization components such as Windows hypervisor, the processor must have SLAT.

However, it's not required to install Hyper-V management tools like Virtual Machine Connection (VM Connect), Hyper-V Manager, and the Hyper-V cmdlets for Windows PowerShell. See "How to check for Hyper-V requirements," below, to find out if your processor has SLAT.

(2) VM Monitor Mode extensions

(3) Enough memory - plan for at least 4 GB of RAM. More memory is better. You'll need enough memory for the host and all virtual machines that you want to run at the same time.

(4) Virtualization support turned on in the BIOS or UEFI:

(5) Hardware-assisted virtualization.

This is available in processors that include a virtualization option - specifically processors with Intel Virtualization Technology (Intel VT) or AMD Virtualization (AMD-V) technology.

(6) Hardware-enforced Data Execution Prevention (DEP) must be available and enabled.

For Intel systems, this is the XD bit (execute disable bit). For AMD systems, this is the NX bit (no execute bit).

5)what are the steps required to create a virtual machine?

: Step 1: Prepare your computer for Virtualization.

Step 2: Install Hypervisor (Virtualization Tool)

Step 3: Import a Virtual Machine.

Step 4: Start the Virtual Machine.

Step 5: Using the Virtual Machine.

Step 6: Shut down the Virtual Machine.

6)what are the drawbacks of hypervisor?

: Hypervisor lacks the capability of running VMs on domestic computers. As an alternative, there are many non-hypervisor virtualization technologies for that. Security may become an issue. While robust, hypervisors may become an easy cyberattack target.

It can have a high cost of implementation. ...

It still has limitations. ...

It creates a security risk. ...

It creates an availability issue. ...

It creates a scalability issue. ...

It requires several links in a chain that must work together cohesively. ...

It takes time.

Assignments - 21th April

1)What is cloud?

: Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage and computing power, without direct active management by the user.

Large clouds often have functions distributed over multiple locations, each location being a data centre.

2) What is the difference between Cloud and Internet?

: Internet: -

a) The internet is a network of networks that encompasses all internet services.

b) The internet had its first use as far back as the 1960s.

c)The internet is not dependent on Cloud commuting for its operations.

d)The internet provides software/hardware infrastructure to establish and maintain connectivity all over the globe.

e) The internet consists of different other internet services such as chat rooms, voice over internet protocols (VoIP), etc.

f) The internet is free.

Cloud: -

a) Cloud computing is an internet service that allows the accessing, processing, and storage of data.

b) Cloud computing is a new technology that surfaced in the 2000s.

c) Cloud computing is dependent on the internet for its operations.

d) Cloud computing is a software infrastructure on the internet.

e) Cloud computing is an internet service itself.

f) Cloud computing has a pay-as-you-go model that allows users to get more access to internet service.

3) What are the 2 models available in Cloud?

: cloud service models: -

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Software as a Service (SaaS)

cloud deployment models: -

Public Cloud

Private Cloud

Hybrid Cloud

Community Cloud

4)What is a service model?

: The service model generally describes an approach whereby labour unions aim to satisfy members' demands for resolving grievances and securing benefits through methods other than direct grassroots-oriented pressure on employers. It is often contrasted to the organising model, and to rank and file organization.

OR

A service model is the way that a firm offers intangible value to customers. This is usually a short statement that describes how you deliver services. However, service models can also be expansive descriptions of every interaction with different sets of target customers.

5)What is a deployment model?

: A cloud deployment model is a specific configuration of environment parameters such as the accessibility and proprietorship of the deployment infrastructure and storage size.

This means that deployment types vary depending on who controls the infrastructure and where it's located.

6)what is IAAS?

: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

IaaS is also known as Hardware as a Service (HaaS).

It is a computing infrastructure managed over the internet.

The main advantage of using IaaS is that it helps users to avoid the cost and complexity of purchasing and managing the physical servers.

Characteristics of IaaS: -

\* Resources are available as a service

\*Services are highly scalable

\*Dynamic and flexible

\*GUI and API-based access

\*Automated administrative tasks

Example:

Digital Ocean

Linode

Amazon Web Services (AWS)

Microsoft Azure

Google Compute Engine (GCE)

Rackspace

Cisco Metacloud.

7)What is PAAS?

: Platform as a Service (PaaS)

PaaS cloud computing platform is created for the programmer to develop, test, run, and manage the applications.

Characteristics of PaaS: -

\*Accessible to various users via the same development application.

\*Integrates with web services and databases.

\*Builds on virtualization technology, so resources can easily be scaled

up or down as per the organization's need.

\*Support multiple languages and frameworks.

\*Provides an ability to "Auto-scale".

Example:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Windows Azure

Heroku

Force.com

Google App Engine

Apache Stratos

Magento Commerce Cloud

OpenShift.

8)What is SAAS?

: Software as a Service (SaaS)

SaaS is also known as "on-demand software".

It is a software in which the applications are hosted by a cloud service provider.

Users can access these applications with the help of internet connection and web browser.

Characteristics of SaaS: -

\*Managed from a central location

\*Hosted on a remote server

\*Accessible over the internet

\*Users are not responsible for hardware and software updates.

\*Updates are applied automatically.

\*The services are purchased on the pay-as-per-use basis

Example:

BigCommerce

Google Apps

Salesforce

Dropbox

Cisco WebEx

9)What are the advantages of Cloud?

: \*) Back-up and restore data

Once the data is stored in the cloud, it is easier to get back-up and restore that data using the cloud.

\*) Improved collaboration

Cloud applications improve collaboration by allowing groups of people to quickly and easily share information in the cloud via shared storage.

\*) Excellent accessibility

Cloud allows us to quickly and easily access store information anywhere, anytime in the whole world, using an internet connection.

An internet cloud infrastructure increases organization productivity and efficiency by ensuring that our data is always accessible.

\*) Low maintenance cost

Cloud computing reduces both hardware and software maintenance costs for organizations.

\*) Mobility

Cloud computing allows us to easily access all cloud data via mobile.

\*) IServices in the pay-per-use model

Cloud computing offers Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to the users for access services on the cloud and pays the charges as per the usage of service.

10)Difference between IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS

: (1) IaaS: -

a) It provides a virtual data centre to store information and create platforms for app development, testing, and deployment.

b) It provides access to resources such as virtual machines, virtual storage, etc.

c)It is used by network architects.

d)IaaS provides only Infrastructure.

(2) PaaS: -

a) It provides virtual platforms and tools to create, test, and deploy apps.

b) It provides runtime environments and deployment tools for applications.

c) It is used by developers.

d) PaaS provides Infrastructure + Platform.

(3) SaaS: -

a) It provides web software and apps to complete business tasks.

b) It provides software as a service to the end-users.

c) It is used by end users.

d)SaaS provides Infrastructure + Platform +Software.

11)What is a private cloud?

: Private cloud is also known as an internal cloud or corporate cloud.

Private cloud provides computing services to a private internal network (within the organization) and selected users instead of the general public.

Private cloud provides a high level of security and privacy to data through firewalls and internal hosting.

It also ensures that operational and sensitive data are not accessible to third-party providers.

HP Data Centers, Microsoft, Elastra-private cloud, and Ubuntu are the example of a private cloud.

Advantages of Private cloud: -

1) More Control

Private clouds have more control over their resources and

hardware than public clouds because it is only accessed by

selected users.

2) Security & privacy

Security & privacy are one of the big advantages of cloud

computing.

Private cloud improved the security level as compared to the

public cloud.

3) Improved performance

Private cloud offers better performance with improved speed

and space capacity.

Disadvantages of Private Cloud:-

1) High cost

The cost is higher than a public cloud because set up and

maintain hardware resources are costly.

2) Restricted area of operations

As we know, private cloud is accessible within the organization,

so the area of operations is limited.

3) Limited scalability

Private clouds are scaled only within the capacity of internal

hosted resources.

4) Skilled people

Skilled people are required to manage and operate cloud

services.

12) What is a public cloud?

: Public Cloud provides a shared platform that is accessible to the general public through an Internet connection.

Public cloud operated on the pay-as-per-use model and administrated by the third party, i.e., Cloud service provider.

In the Public cloud, the same storage is being used by multiple users at the same time.

Public cloud is owned, managed, and operated by businesses, universities, government organizations, or a combination of them.

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Microsoft Azure, IBM's Blue Cloud, Sun Cloud, and Google Cloud are examples of the public cloud.

Advantages of Public Cloud:-

1) Low Cost

Public cloud has a lower cost than private, or hybrid cloud, as it

shares the same resources with a large number of consumers.

2) Location Independent

Public cloud is location independent because its services are

offered through the internet.

3) Save Time

In Public cloud, the cloud service provider is responsible for the

manage and maintain data centers in which data is stored, so the

cloud user can save their time to establish connectivity,

deploying new products, release product updates, configure, and

assemble servers.

4) Quickly and easily set up

Organizations can easily buy public cloud on the internet and

deployed and configured it remotely through the cloud service

provider within a few hours.

5) Business Agility

Public cloud provides an ability to elastically re-size computer

resources based on the organization's requirements.

6) Scalability and reliability

Public cloud offers scalable (easy to add and remove) and

reliable (24\*7 available) services to the users at an affordable

cost.

Disadvantages of Public Cloud: -

1) Low Security

Public Cloud is less secure because resources are shared

publicly.

2) Performance

In the public cloud, performance depends upon the speed

of internet connectivity.

3) Less customizable

Public cloud is less customizable than the private cloud.

13)What is Hybrid cloud?

: Hybrid cloud is a combination of public and private clouds.

Hybrid cloud = public cloud + private cloud

The main aim to combine this cloud (Public and Private) is to create a unified, automated, and well-managed computing environment.

In the Hybrid cloud, non-critical activities are performed by the public cloud and critical activities are performed by the private cloud.

Mainly, a hybrid cloud is used in finance, healthcare, and Universities.

The best hybrid cloud provider companies are Amazon, Microsoft, Google, Cisco, and NetApp.

Advantages of Hybrid Cloud: -

1) Flexible and secure

It provides flexible resources because of the public cloud and

secure resources because of the private cloud.

2) Cost effective

Hybrid cloud costs less than the private cloud. It helps

organizations to save costs for both infrastructure and

application support.

3) Cost effective

It offers the features of both the public as well as the private

cloud. A hybrid cloud is capable of adapting to the demands

that each company needs for space, memory, and system.

4) Security

Hybrid cloud is secure because critical activities are performed

by the private cloud.

5) Risk Management

Hybrid cloud provides an excellent way for companies to

manage the risk.

Disadvantages of Hybrid Cloud: -

1) Networking issues

In the Hybrid Cloud, networking becomes complex because

of the private and the public cloud.

2) Infrastructure Compatibility

Infrastructure compatibility is the major issue in a hybrid

cloud. With dual-levels of infrastructure, a private cloud

controls the company, and a public cloud does not, so there

is a possibility that they are running in separate stacks.

3) Reliability

The reliability of the services depends on cloud service

providers.

14)what is Communicty cloud?

: Community cloud is a cloud infrastructure that allows systems and services to be accessible by a group of several organizations to share the information. It is owned, managed, and operated by one or more organizations in the community, a third party, or a combination of them.

Example: Our government organization within India may share computing infrastructure in the cloud to manage data.

Advantages of Community Cloud: -

1)Cost effective

Community cloud is cost effective because the whole cloud

is shared between several organizations or a community.

2)Flexible and Scalable

The community cloud is flexible and scalable because it is

compatible with every user.

It allows the users to modify the documents as per their

needs and requirement.

3)Security

Community cloud is more secure than the public cloud but less secure than the private

cloud.

4)Sharing infrastructure

Community cloud allows us to share cloud resources, infrastructure, and other

capabilities among various organizations.

Disadvantages of Community Cloud: -

1)Community cloud is not a good choice for every

organization.

2)Slow adoption to data.

3)The fixed amount of data storage and bandwidth is

shared among all community members.

4)Community Cloud is costly than the public cloud.

5)Sharing responsibilities among organizations is difficult.