COURSEWARE

Public Cloud

Contents

Overview

A **Public Cloud** is defined as computing services available to *anyone* that wants to purchase or use them *over the internet* provided by a third party.

The way you are charged may vary depending on what resources are being used - some resources may be free, while others may charge by CPU cycles, storage or bandwidth.

The main difference between a *Private Cloud* and a *Public Cloud* is that the latter may save companies money, as there is no upfront capital expenditure for things like:

- premises
- hardware
- software
- maintenance

Public

- Multi-tenant implementation
- Similar self-service and automation capabilities as Private Cloud
- Bound by multi-tenant data management policies
- Owned and operated by Service Provider

Security

Public Clouds have come under scrutiny regarding their security measures.

However, provided that security measures are implemented correctly, usually *Public Cloud* security is just as effective as it would be within a *Private Cloud*.

Intrusion detection and prevention systems can be implemented and effective as long as they're done correctly.

Advantages

The biggest advantages of using a *Public Cloud* are:

- no up-front capital expenditure
- no maintenance required
- highly reliable
- easily scalable

Disadvantages

However, *Public Clouds* also have some disadvantages:

- less customizable
- potential latency
- potential governance issues

Business Case

The best use cases for a *Public Cloud* are:

- transitioning to the Cloud
- new applications or systems
- standard workload
- systems that don't need much customization

Tutorial

Try answering the following questions:

▶ To whom are *Public Cloud* services available?

▶ Try to list two advantages and two disadvantages of using a *Public Cloud*

Exercises

There are no exercises for this module.