COURSEWARE

Hybrid Cloud

Contents

Overview

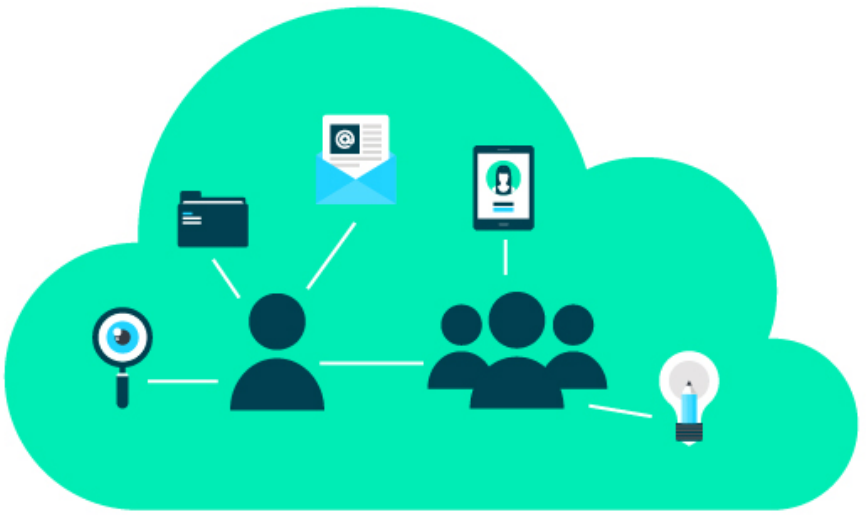
A **Hybrid Cloud** is a combination of the *Public Cloud* and *Private Cloud* technologies, and allows data or applications to be shared between them.

Hybrid Clouds can be useful for segregating data.

For instance, you might prefer to keep basic and non-sensitive tasks in the *Public Cloud*, while business-critical data or applications would remain in the *Private Cloud*.

We can think of the *Hybrid Cloud* as a jack-of-all-trades - not only do we get all the benefits of the *Public Cloud*, but we get those benefits without compromising on security.

This allows you to minimise the risk of exposure of sensitive data.



Hybrid

- Combination for Private & one or more public clouds
- Allows IT organisations to become brokers of services

Advantages

When computational demand fluctuates, by using a *Hybrid Cloud*, you would have the ability to seamlessly scale your on-site infrastructure, without giving a third party provider access to your data.

The advantages of a *Hybrid Cloud* are:

- greater flexibility
- resilience to outages
- no capacity ceiling
- manageable security

Disadvantages

However, some disadvantages of a *Hybrid Cloud* are:

- higher capital expenditure up-front
- under-utilization of resources risk
- higher ongoing costs
- more maintenance required
- risk of compatibility issues

Business Case

Using a *Hybrid Cloud* is most suitable when:

- transitioning to the Cloud
- managing systems that need enhanced security
- managing *internal* systems that require data or applications to be on-premises

Tutorial

Try answering the following questions:

▶ The *Hybrid Cloud* is a combination of which Cloud service models?

▶ Is a *Hybrid Cloud* more secure than a *Public Cloud*? Why do you think this is?

Exercises

There are no exercises for this module.