

UNIT TEST - 3

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SUBJECT : CLOUD COMPUTING
CODE : CS 8791
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(1)

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i) CLOUD COMPUTING REFERENCE ARCHITECTURE

<p><u>Cloud consumer</u></p>	<p><u>cloud provider</u></p>	<p><u>cloud Broker</u></p>
<p><u>cloud Auditor</u></p> <p>A party that can conduct independent assessment of cloud services, performance and security of the cloud implementation.</p>	<p>Person, organisation or entity responsible for making a service available to cloud consumer.</p>	<p>An entity that manages the use, performance and delivery of cloud.</p>
<p>cloud carrier.</p>		

ii)

(2)

Cloud consumer

A person or organisation that maintains a business relationship with and uses service from cloud provider

Cloud Provider

A person or organisation or entity responsible for making a service available to interested parties

Cloud Auditor

A party that can conduct independent assessment of cloud service, information system operation, performance and security of the cloud implementation.

Cloud Broker

An entity that manages the use, performance and delivery of cloud service and negotiates relationship between provider and consumer.

Cloud carrier

An intermediary that provides connectivity and transport of cloud services from provider to consumer.

31)

(3)

SaaS

Software as a service

also called an "on-demand software"

Managed service provider (MSP) manages all the services. users have only access to the software via the website or mobile application.

Advantages:

- * no installation
- * no maintenance
- * no update.
- * user pay only for usage.

PaaS

*Platform as a service

*This layer allows developers to configure resources for running apps.

*can use automated scalability of resource and do not need them allocated manually.

*We manage the services you develop and the provider manages all the rest.

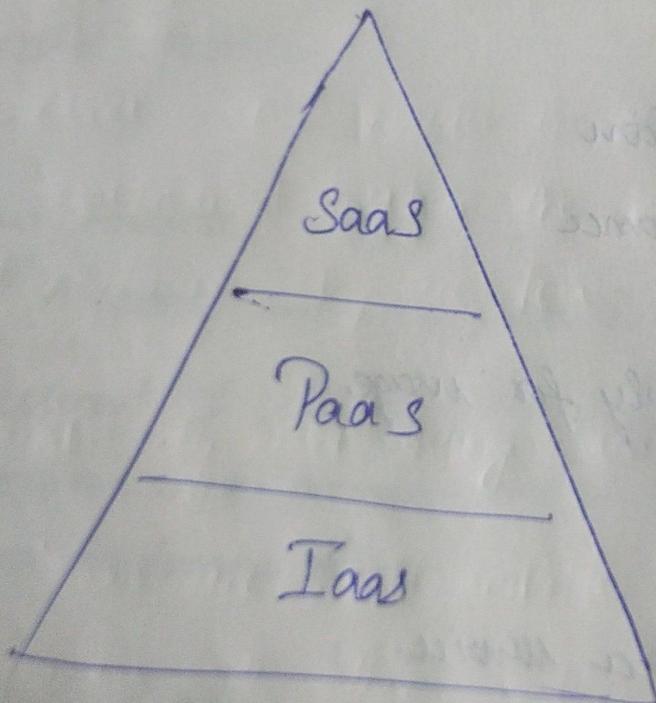
IaaS

(1)

Infrastructure as a service.

features:

- * can run all the tools we need.
- * we receive administrator rights inside intended hardware.
- * the provider manages all hardware issues.



34)

(b)

ADVANTAGES OF SAAS

* Reduced time to benefit

Reduces the time spent on installation and configuration.

* Lower cost:-

Since SaaS resides in a multi-tenant environment, where the hardware and software costs are low

* Scalability and Integration:

SaaS are ~~scalable~~ scalable and have integration with other SaaS offering

* New Releases:-

With SaaS, the provider upgrades the solution and it become available for other consumer.

* Easy to use and perform proof-of-concepts.

SaaS offerings are easy to use. Who can do proof of concept and test the software functionality.

33)

(b)

ECONOMICAL AND OPERATIONAL BENEFITS:-

Cloud computing provides mobility and through mobile access to corporate data via smart phones.

Staff with busy schedule, can use this feature to keep instantly up to date with clients and co-workers.

Cloud infrastructure support the environmental friendly , powering virtual services rather than physical products and hardware and cutting down on paper waste , improving energy efficiency and reducing the commutes related emissions.