What is cloud?

Ans. In simple terms cloud refers to cloud computing ,which is delivery of computing services such as storage server databases networking soft-wares

And more over the cloud instead of host(amazon web services),Microsoft azure or google cloud.

What are the difference between public and private cloud?

1. In public cloud computing public infrastructure and resources are shared with multiple companies.in private cloud the cloud infrastructure is deploy for only one.
2. Reliability of public cloud is moderate wheres private cloud infrastructure offers a high level of reliability,security and confidentiality.
3. Public cloud is managed by cloud service providers technical team.private cloud services managed by in house technical administrators.
4. Public cloud acesses via internet while private cloud is usually acessed through vpn

What are the top 10 cloud providers?

### ****1. Amazon Web Services (AWS)****

* **Key Features**: Comprehensive services (compute, storage, AI, IoT), global presence.
* **Strengths**: Market leader, scalability, extensive toolsets.

### ****2. Microsoft Azure****

* **Key Features**: Seamless integration with Microsoft products, strong hybrid cloud capabilities.
* **Strengths**: Enterprise focus, robust security, and compliance.

### ****3. Google Cloud Platform (GCP)****

* **Key Features**: AI/ML tools, big data analytics, and Kubernetes expertise.
* **Strengths**: Innovation, strong developer tools.

### ****4. IBM Cloud****

* **Key Features**: Focus on AI (Watson), hybrid cloud, and enterprise solutions.
* **Strengths**: Tailored solutions for regulated industries

### ****5. Oracle Cloud****

* **Key Features**: Enterprise-grade database services, hybrid and multi-cloud options.
* **Strengths**: Specialized in databases and ERP systems.

### ****6. Alibaba Cloud****

* **Key Features**: Strong presence in Asia, big data processing, and e-commerce integration.
* **Strengths**: Cost-effective for the Asia-Pacific region.

### ****7. Salesforce****

* **Key Features**: SaaS-based CRM solutions with cloud integration.
* **Strengths**: Focused on customer relationship management and AI.

### ****8. SAP Cloud****

* **Key Features**: ERP, business management software, and industry-specific solutions
* .**Strengths**: Deep integration with SAP systems

### ****9. VMware Cloud****

* **Key Features**: Virtualization, hybrid cloud solutions, and multi-cloud management.
* **Strengths**: Trusted for private cloud environments.

### ****10. Tencent Cloud****

* **Key Features**: Cloud services tailored for gaming, streaming, and social platforms.
* **Strengths**: Dominance in China and media-rich applications.

What is server?

A server is a computer, or a device or program that is dedicated to managing network resources.they are called because they serve a another computer device program or client to which they provide functionally.there are number of servers,including print servers file servers network servers and database servers.

When ever computer share resources with client mechines they are considerd as servers

The server is connected to a switch or router used by all the other network computers can use to access the server’s features and services (browsing websites, checking emails, communicating with other users, etc

### **Database servers**They allow other computers to access a database and retrieve or upload data from and into it.

### **File servers**

They provide users with access to files and data stored centrally.

### **Web servers**

They deliver requested web pages to multiple client web browsers.

### **Mail servers**

They are a sort of “virtual post office” that store and sort emails before they are sent to users upon request.

### **Application servers**

### They are servers that provide an environment with all the necessary requirements to run or develop an application.

* Proxy servers
* Cloud servers
* Policy servers
* Blade servers
* Print servers
* Domain name services

Differnce between cloud and server

The key differences between **public cloud** and **private cloud** are based on ownership, access, security, and scalability.

* Use a **public cloud** if you prioritize cost-effectiveness, scalability, and ease of use.
* Choose a **private cloud** if you need greater control, security, and customization for sensitive workloads.