1Interview

September 9, 2025

`[ ]:`

what is cloud

1 delivery of computing services

1. servers
2. storage
3. databases
4. networking
5. software
6. analytics
7. intelligence

2 What are the advantages of cloud computing compared to traditional hosting

. Scalability Cloud: Cloud services allow you to scale resources (computing power, storage, etc.) up or down easily based on demand. For example, during peak usage, you can add more resources, and when demand decreases, you can scale back, saving costs. Traditional Hosting: Scaling typically involves upgrading physical hardware, which can be time-consuming and expensive.

2. Cost Efficiency Cloud: Operates on a pay-as-you-go model, where you only pay for the resources you use. This reduces upfront costs for hardware and minimizes wasted capacity. Traditional Hosting: Requires significant upfront investments in hardware and infrastructure, and you may pay for resources you don't fully utilize.

3. Flexibility and Accessibility Cloud: Offers access to services from anywhere with an internet connection, enabling remote work and collaboration. Traditional Hosting: Access may be limited to specific devices or networks, making remote work more challenging.

4. Rapid Deployment Cloud: New services, servers, or applications can be deployed within minutes, speeding up the time-to-market. Traditional Hosting: Deployment can take days or weeks due to hardware setup and configuration.

5. Reliability and Redundancy Cloud: Data and applications are typically hosted across multiple data centers, ensuring high availability and disaster recovery options. Traditional Hosting: Usually depends on a single physical server or data center, which increases vulnerability to downtime or data loss.

6. Maintenance and Management Cloud: Providers handle most of the maintenance, updates, and security patches, reducing the burden on your IT team. Traditional Hosting: Requires manual maintenance, updates, and management by your team or hosting provider.

7. maintenance

8. updates

9. security patches

you focus on your business

7. Global Reach Cloud: Offers a global infrastructure with data centers in multiple regions, enabling businesses to serve customers worldwide with low latency. Traditional Hosting: Limited to the location of your physical servers, which can result in higher latency for distant users.

8. Security (prebuilt security sol) Cloud: Leading providers implement robust security measures, including encryption, DDoS protection, and compliance with industry standards. Traditional Hosting: Security depends on the hosting provider or your organization's ability to implement and manage security protocols.

9. Integration Cloud: Often provides advanced tools and services such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data analytics, and IoT integration. Traditional Hosting: Usually limited to basic hosting features, requiring additional resources to implement advanced functionalities.

10. Eco-Friendliness Cloud: Shared resources in cloud data centers result in more efficient energy usage, reducing the carbon footprint. Traditional Hosting: Dedicated servers may lead to underutilization and higher energy consumption.