



1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1. GENERAL:

- 1.1.1. There are two Sinter Plants in operation at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), namely, Sinter Plant-2 and Sinter Plant-3 (Sinter Plant-1 has been phased out). Sinter Plant-2 (SP2) is having 4 machines (3x75 m² & 1x80 m²) whereas Sinter Plant-3 (SP-3) is having two machines (1st machine) of 320 m² sintering area, and (2nd machine) of 360 m² machine area.
- 1.1.2. The complete job of “Replacement of DC motor with AC motor and VFD for Mixer cum Nodulizing Drum of Sinter Machine-1, Sinter Plant-3” is envisaged to be executed through single package on Turnkey basis.
- 1.1.3. This tender specification pertains to be executed through single package on turnkey basis which includes installation of AC motor, Variable Frequency drive for MND motor, necessary cabling, interfacing with existing system, air conditioning and minor modification of civil foundation for placing motor drive etc.
- 1.1.4. Cloud computing offers various cloud management tools which help admins to manage all types of cloud activities, such as resource deployment, data integration, and disaster recovery. These management tools also provide administrative control over the platforms, applications, and infrastructure.
- 1.1.5. GoToMeeting provides **Video Conferencing** and **online meeting apps**, which allows you to start a meeting with your business partners from anytime, anywhere using mobile phones or tablets. Using GoToMeeting app, you can perform the tasks related to the management such as join meetings in seconds, view presentations on the shared screen, get alerts for upcoming meetings, etc.
- 1.1.6. Facebook is a **social networking website** which allows active users to share files, photos, videos, status, more to their friends, relatives, and business partners using the cloud storage system. On Facebook, we will always get notifications when our friends like and comment on the posts.
- 1.1.7. Data loss is the most common cloud security risks of cloud computing. It is also known as data leakage. Data loss is the process in which data is being deleted, corrupted, and unreadable by a user, software, or application. In a cloud computing environment, data loss occurs when our sensitive data is somebody else's hands, one



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- 1.1.10. Vendor lock-in is the of the biggest security risks in cloud computing. Organizations may face problems when transferring their services from one vendor to another. As different vendors provide different platforms, that can cause difficulty moving one cloud to another.
- 1.1.11. Spectre & Meltdown allows programs to view and steal data which is currently processed on computer. It can run on personal computers, mobile devices, and in the cloud. It can store the password, your personal information such as images, emails, and business documents in the memory of other running programs.
- 1.1.12. Denial of service (DoS) attacks occur when the system receives too much traffic to buffer the server. Mostly, DoS attackers target web servers of large organizations such as banking sectors, media companies, and government organizations. To recover the lost data, DoS attackers charge a great deal of time and money to handle the data.
- 1.1.13. Account hijacking is a serious security risk in cloud computing. It is the process in which individual user's or organization's cloud account (bank account, e-mail account, and social media account) is stolen by hackers. The hackers use the stolen account to perform unauthorized activities.



- 1.1.14. Cloud computing is a revolutionary technology transforming how we store, access, and process data. It simply refers to delivering computing resources, such as servers, storage, databases, software, and applications, over the Internet. Cloud computing uses a network of remote computer systems housed on the net to save and process data rather than relying on physical infrastructure.
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account A is read \$300 by B before the transaction. After the successful transaction T, the available amount in B becomes \$150 .	A to C has been done successfully. We can see that the transaction is done successfully, and the value is also read correctly. Thus, the data is consistent. In case the value read by B and C is \$300, which means that data is inconsistent	eparation. In DBMS, Isolation is the property of a database where no data should affect the other one and may occur concurrently. In short, th	\$300
3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
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2. PURPOSE:

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- 2.1.1. There are two Sinter Plants in operation at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), namely, Sinter Plant-2 and Sinter Plant-3 (Sinter Plant-1 has been phased out). Sinter Plant-2 (SP2) is having 4 machines (3x75 m² & 1x80 m²) whereas Sinter Plant-3 (SP-3) is having two machines (1st machine) of 320 m² sintering area, and (2nd machine) of 360 m² machine area.
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Happy	New	Year	2000
account A is read \$300 by B before the transaction. After the successful transaction T, the available amount in B becomes \$150 .	A to C has been done successfully. We can see that the transaction is done successfully, and the value is also read correctly. Thus, the data is consistent. In case the value read by B and C is \$300, which means that data is inconsistent	eparation. In DBMS, Isolation is the property of a database where no data should affect the other one and may occur concurrently. In short, th	\$300
3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
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3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
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: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
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7. DESCRIPTION:

7.1. GENERAL:

- 7.1.1. There are two Sinter Plants in operation at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), namely, Sinter Plant-2 and Sinter Plant-3 (Sinter Plant-1 has been phased out). Sinter Plant-2 (SP2) is having 4 machines (3x75 m² & 1x80 m²) whereas Sinter Plant-3 (SP-3) is having two machines (1st machine) of 320 m² sintering area, and (2nd machine) of 360 m² machine area.
- 7.1.2. The complete job of “Replacement of DC motor with AC motor and VFD for Mixer cum Nodulizing Drum of Sinter Machine-1, Sinter Plant-3” is envisaged to be executed through single package on Turnkey basis.
- 7.1.3. This tender specification pertains to be executed through single package on turnkey basis which includes installation of AC motor, Variable Frequency drive for MND motor, necessary



cabling, interfacing with existing system, air conditioning and minor modification of civil foundation for placing motor drive etc.

- 7.1.4. Cloud computing offers various cloud management tools which help admins to manage all types of cloud activities, such as resource deployment, data integration, and disaster recovery. These management tools also provide administrative control over the platforms, applications, and infrastructure.
- 7.1.5. GoToMeeting provides **Video Conferencing** and **online meeting apps**, which allows you to start a meeting with your business partners from anytime, anywhere using mobile phones or tablets. Using GoToMeeting app, you can perform the tasks related to the management such as join meetings in seconds, view presentations on the shared screen, get alerts for upcoming meetings, etc.
- 7.1.6. Facebook is a **social networking website** which allows active users to share files, photos, videos, status, more to their friends, relatives, and business partners using the cloud storage system. On Facebook, we will always get notifications when our friends like and comment on the posts.
- 7.1.7. Data loss is the most common cloud security risks of cloud computing. It is also known as data leakage. Data loss is the process in which data is being deleted, corrupted, and unreadable by a user, software, or application. In a cloud computing environment, data loss occurs when our sensitive data is somebody else's hands, one or more data elements cannot be utilized by the data owner, hard disk is not working properly, and software is not updated.
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7.3. In the 21st century, Samsung has continued to innovate and grow. The company is now a leader in the smartphone market, and it is also a major player in the tablet, PC, and TV markets. Samsung is also investing heavily in new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, 5G, and the Internet of Things.



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8. ACHEIVEMENT:

8.1. GENERAL:

- 8.1.1. There are two Sinter Plants in operation at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), namely, Sinter Plant-2 and Sinter Plant-3 (Sinter Plant-1 has been phased out). Sinter Plant-2 (SP2) is having 4 machines (3x75 m² & 1x80 m²) whereas Sinter Plant-3 (SP-3) is having two machines (1st machine) of 320 m² sintering area, and (2nd machine) of 360 m² machine area.
- 8.1.2. The complete job of “Replacement of DC motor with AC motor and VFD for Mixer cum Nodulizing Drum of Sinter Machine-1, Sinter Plant-3” is envisaged to be executed through single package on Turnkey basis.
- 8.1.3. This tender specification pertains to be executed through single package on turnkey basis which includes installation of AC motor, Variable Frequency drive for MND motor, necessary cabling, interfacing with existing system, air conditioning and minor modification of civil foundation for placing motor drive etc.
- 8.1.4. Cloud computing offers various cloud management tools which help admins to manage all types of cloud activities, such as resource deployment, data integration,



and disaster recovery. These management tools also provide administrative control over the platforms, applications, and infrastructure.

- 8.1.5. GoToMeeting provides **Video Conferencing** and **online meeting apps**, which allows you to start a meeting with your business partners from anytime, anywhere using mobile phones or tablets. Using GoToMeeting app, you can perform the tasks related to the management such as join meetings in seconds, view presentations on the shared screen, get alerts for upcoming meetings, etc.
- 8.1.6. Facebook is a **social networking website** which allows active users to share files, photos, videos, status, more to their friends, relatives, and business partners using the cloud storage system. On Facebook, we will always get notifications when our friends like and comment on the posts.
- 8.1.7. Data loss is the most common cloud security risks of cloud computing. It is also known as data leakage. Data loss is the process in which data is being deleted, corrupted, and unreadable by a user, software, or application. In a cloud computing environment, data loss occurs when our sensitive data is somebody else's hands, one or more data elements cannot be utilized by the data owner, hard disk is not working properly, and software is not updated.
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- 8.1.10. Vendor lock-in is the of the biggest security risks in cloud computing. Organizations may face problems when transferring their services from one vendor to another. As different vendors provide different platforms, that can cause difficulty moving one cloud to another.



- 8.1.11. Spectre & Meltdown allows programs to view and steal data which is currently processed on computer. It can run on personal computers, mobile devices, and in the cloud. It can store the password, your personal information such as images, emails, and business documents in the memory of other running programs.
- 8.1.12. Denial of service (DoS) attacks occur when the system receives too much traffic to buffer the server. Mostly, DoS attackers target web servers of large organizations such as banking sectors, media companies, and government organizations. To recover the lost data, DoS attackers charge a great deal of time and money to handle the data.
- 8.1.13. Account hijacking is a serious security risk in cloud computing. It is the process in which individual user's or organization's cloud account (bank account, e-mail account, and social media account) is stolen by hackers. The hackers use the stolen account to perform unauthorized activities.
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8.2.1. Data loss(TABLE):

Happy	New	Year	2000
account A is read \$300 by B before the transaction. After the successful transaction T, the available amount in B becomes \$150 .	A to C has been done successfully. We can see that the transaction is done successfully, and the value is also read correctly. Thus, the data is consistent. In case the value read by B and C is \$300, which means that data is inconsistent	eparation. In DBMS, Isolation is the property of a database where no data should affect the other one and may occur concurrently. In short, th	\$300



Happy	New	Year	2000
3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
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9. PURPOSE:

9.1. GENERAL:

- 9.1.1. There are two Sinter Plants in operation at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), namely, Sinter Plant-2 and Sinter Plant-3 (Sinter Plant-1 has been phased out). Sinter Plant-2 (SP2) is having 4 machines (3x75 m² & 1x80 m²) whereas Sinter Plant-3 (SP-3) is having two machines (1st machine) of 320 m² sintering area, and (2nd machine) of 360 m² machine area.
- 9.1.2. The complete job of “Replacement of DC motor with AC motor and VFD for Mixer cum Nodulizing Drum of Sinter Machine-1, Sinter Plant-3” is envisaged to be executed through single package on Turnkey basis.
- 9.1.3. This tender specification pertains to be executed through single package on turnkey basis which includes installation of AC motor, Variable Frequency drive for MND motor, necessary cabling, interfacing with existing system, air conditioning and minor modification of civil foundation for placing motor drive etc.
- 9.1.4. Cloud computing offers various cloud management tools which help admins to manage all types of cloud activities, such as resource deployment, data integration, and disaster recovery. These management tools also provide administrative control over the platforms, applications, and infrastructure.
- 9.1.5. GoToMeeting provides **Video Conferencing** and **online meeting apps**, which allows you to start a meeting with your business partners from anytime, anywhere using mobile phones or tablets. Using GoToMeeting app, you can perform the tasks related to the management such as join meetings in seconds, view presentations on the shared screen, get alerts for upcoming meetings, etc.
- 9.1.6. Facebook is a **social networking website** which allows active users to share files, photos, videos, status, more to their friends, relatives, and business partners using the cloud storage system. On Facebook, we will always get notifications when our friends like and comment on the posts.



- 9.1.7. Data loss is the most common cloud security risks of cloud computing. It is also known as data leakage. Data loss is the process in which data is being deleted, corrupted, and unreadable by a user, software, or application. In a cloud computing environment, data loss occurs when our sensitive data is somebody else's hands, one or more data elements cannot be utilized by the data owner, hard disk is not working properly, and software is not updated.
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- 9.1.10. Vendor lock-in is the of the biggest security risks in cloud computing. Organizations may face problems when transferring their services from one vendor to another. As different vendors provide different platforms, that can cause difficulty moving one cloud to another.
- 9.1.11. Spectre & Meltdown allows programs to view and steal data which is currently processed on computer. It can run on personal computers, mobile devices, and in the cloud. It can store the password, your personal information such as images, emails, and business documents in the memory of other running programs.
- 9.1.12. Denial of service (DoS) attacks occur when the system receives too much traffic to buffer the server. Mostly, DoS attackers target web servers of large organizations such as banking sectors, media companies, and government organizations. To recover the lost data, DoS attackers charge a great deal of time and money to handle the data.
- 9.1.13. Account hijacking is a serious security risk in cloud computing. It is the process in which individual user's or organization's cloud account (bank account, e-mail



account, and social media account) is stolen by hackers. The hackers use the stolen account to perform unauthorized activities.

9.1.14. Cloud computing is a revolutionary technology transforming how we store, access, and process data. It simply refers to delivering computing resources, such as servers, storage, databases, software, and applications, over the Internet. Cloud computing uses a network of remote computer systems housed on the net to save and process data rather than relying on physical infrastructure.

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9.2.1. Data loss(TABLE):

Happy	New	Year	2000
account A is read \$300 by B before the transaction. After the successful transaction T, the available amount in B becomes \$150 .	A to C has been done successfully. We can see that the transaction is done successfully, and the value is also read correctly. Thus, the data is consistent. In case the value read by B and C is \$300, which means that data is inconsistent	eparation. In DBMS, Isolation is the property of a database where no data should affect the other one and may occur concurrently. In short, th	\$300
3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300

9.2.2. Vendor lock-in is the of the biggest security risks in cloud computing. Organizations may face problems when transferring their services from one vendor to another. As



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- 9.2.10. Spectre & Meltdown allows programs to view and steal data which is currently processed on computer. It can run on personal computers, mobile devices, and in the cloud. It can store the password, your personal information such as images, emails, and business documents in the memory of other running programs.
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- 9.2.13. Account hijacking is a serious security risk in cloud computing. It is the process in which individual user's or organization's cloud account (bank account, e-mail account, and social media account) is stolen by hackers. The hackers use the stolen account to perform unauthorized activities.
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- 9.2.16. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. is a South Korean multinational electronics corporation headquartered in the Samsung Town complex in Seoul. It is one of the world's largest electronics companies, specializing in the assembly of a wide range of consumer and industrial electronic devices, including appliances, digital media devices, semiconductors, memory chips, integrated systems, and telecommunications equipment.



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9.2.18. In the 1980s and 1990s, Samsung continued to expand its electronics business. The company began to produce TVs, refrigerators, washing machines, and other consumer electronics products. Samsung also became a major player in the telecommunications industry, developing and manufacturing mobile phones and network equipment.

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10. DESCRIPTION:

10.1. GENERAL:

10.1.1. There are two Sinter Plants in operation at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), namely,

10.1.2. Vendor lock-in is the of the biggest security risks in cloud computing. Organizations may face problems when transferring their services from one vendor to another. As different vendors provide different platforms, that can cause difficulty moving one cloud to another.



- 10.1.3. Spectre & Meltdown allows programs to view and steal data which is currently processed on computer. It can run on personal computers, mobile devices, and in the cloud. It can store the password, your personal information such as images, emails, and business documents in the memory of other running programs.
- 10.1.4. Denial of service (DoS) attacks occur when the system receives too much traffic to buffer the server. Mostly, DoS attackers target web servers of large organizations such as banking sectors, media companies, and government organizations. To recover the lost data, DoS attackers charge a great deal of time and money to handle the data.
- 10.1.5. Account hijacking is a serious security risk in cloud computing. It is the process in which individual user's or organization's cloud account (bank account, e-mail account, and social media account) is stolen by hackers. The hackers use the stolen account to perform unauthorized activities.
- 10.1.6. Cloud computing is a revolutionary technology transforming how we store, access, and process data. It simply refers to delivering computing resources, such as servers, storage, databases, software, and applications, over the Internet. Cloud computing uses a network of remote computer systems housed on the net to save and process data rather than relying on physical infrastructure.
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uses a network of remote computer systems housed on the net to save and process data rather than relying on physical infrastructure.

10.1.10. Data loss(TABLE):

Happy	New	Year	2000
account A is read \$300 by B before the transaction. After the successful transaction T, the available amount in B becomes \$150 .	A to C has been done successfully. We can see that the transaction is done successfully, and the value is also read correctly. Thus, the data is consistent. In case the value read by B and C is \$300, which means that data is inconsistent	eparation. In DBMS, Isolation is the property of a database where no data should affect the other one and may occur concurrently. In short, th	\$300
3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300

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3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300

10.3.2. Vendor lock-in is the of the biggest security risks in cloud computing. Organizations may face problems when transferring their services from one vendor to another. As



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11. DESCRIPTION:

11.1. GENERAL:

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Happy	New	Year	2000
account A is read \$300 by B before the transaction. After the successful transaction T, the available amount in B becomes \$150 .	A to C has been done successfully. We can see that the transaction is done successfully, and the value is also read correctly. Thus, the data is consistent. In case the value read by B and C is \$300, which means that data is inconsistent	eparation. In DBMS, Isolation is the property of a database where no data should affect the other one and may occur concurrently. In short, th	\$300
3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300

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12. DESCRIPTION:

BSP, SP-III PAGE 1.5 CET/01/BH/5041/TS/EE/01/R=0
REPLACEMENT OF DC MOTOR TO AC MOTOR
WITH VFD FOR MIXER CUM NODULISING
DRUM101##



12.1. GENERAL:

12.2. Cloud computing is a revolutionary technology transforming how we store, access, and process data. It simply refers to delivering computing resources, such as servers, storage, databases, software, and applications, over the Internet. Cloud computing uses a network of remote computer systems housed on the net to save and process data rather than relying on physical infrastructure.

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3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300

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13. DESCRIPTION:

BSP, SP-III PAGE 1.5 CET/01/BH/5041/TS/EE/01/R=0
REPLACEMENT OF DC MOTOR TO AC MOTOR
WITH VFD FOR MIXER CUM NODULISING
DRUM103##



13.1. GENERAL:

13.2. Cloud computing is a revolutionary technology transforming how we store, access, and process data. It simply refers to delivering computing resources, such as servers, storage, databases, software, and applications, over the Internet. Cloud computing uses a network of remote computer systems housed on the net to save and process data rather than relying on physical infrastructure.

13.2.1. Data loss(TABLE):

Happy	New	Year	2000
account A is read \$300 by B before the transaction. After the successful transaction T, the available amount in B becomes \$150 .	A to C has been done successfully. We can see that the transaction is done successfully, and the value is also read correctly. Thus, the data is consistent. In case the value read by B and C is \$300, which means that data is inconsistent	eparation. In DBMS, Isolation is the property of a database where no data should affect the other one and may occur concurrently. In short, th	\$300
3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
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13.3. In the 21st century, Samsung has continued to innovate and grow. The company is now a leader in the smartphone market, and it is also a major player in the tablet, PC, and TV markets. Samsung is also investing heavily in new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, 5G, and the Internet of Things.

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14. FORMULAE:

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14.5.1. Data loss(TABLE):

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3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
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15. PURPOSE:

15.1. GENERAL:

- 15.1.1. Vendor lock-in is the of the biggest security risks in cloud computing. Organizations may face problems when transferring their services from one vendor to another. As different vendors provide different platforms, that can cause difficulty moving one cloud to another.
- 15.1.2. Spectre & Meltdown allows programs to view and steal data which is currently processed on computer. It can run on personal computers, mobile devices, and in the cloud. It can store the password, your personal information such as images, emails, and business documents in the memory of other running programs.
- 15.1.3. Denial of service (DoS) attacks occur when the system receives too much traffic to buffer the server. Mostly, DoS attackers target web servers of large organizations such as banking sectors, media companies, and government organizations. To recover the lost data, DoS attackers charge a great deal of time and money to handle the data.
- 15.1.4. Account hijacking is a serious security risk in cloud computing. It is the process in which individual user's or organization's cloud account (bank account, e-mail account, and social media account) is stolen by hackers. The hackers use the stolen account to perform unauthorized activities.
- 15.1.5. Cloud computing is a revolutionary technology transforming how we store, access, and process data. It simply refers to delivering computing resources, such as servers, storage, databases, software, and applications, over the Internet. Cloud computing uses a network of remote computer systems housed on the net to save and process data rather than relying on physical infrastructure.
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3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
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16. DESCRIPTION:

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an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
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17.3. Happy new year to all.

17.3.1. Spectre & Meltdown allows programs to view and steal data which is currently processed on computer. It can run on personal computers, mobile devices, and in the cloud. It can store the password, your personal information such as images, emails, and business documents in the memory of other running programs.

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17.3.4. Account hijacking is a serious security risk in cloud computing. It is the process in which individual user's or organization's cloud account (bank account, e-mail account, and social media account) is stolen by hackers. The hackers use the stolen account to perform unauthorized activities.

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17.3.7. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. is a South Korean multinational electronics corporation headquartered in the Samsung Town complex in Seoul. It is one of the world's largest electronics companies, specializing in the assembly of a wide range of consumer and industrial electronic devices, including



appliances, digital media devices, semiconductors, memory chips, integrated systems, and telecommunications equipment.

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17.3.9. In the 1980s and 1990s, Samsung continued to expand its electronics business. The company began to produce TVs, refrigerators, washing machines, and other consumer electronics products. Samsung also became a major player in the telecommunications industry, developing and manufacturing mobile phones and network equipment.

17.4. Happy Hour, born out of historical necessity, has evolved into a cherished tradition that provides a break from the daily grind and a platform for social interaction and culinary exploration.

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18. DESCRIPTION:

18.1. GENERAL:

BSP, SP-III PAGE 1.5 CET/01/BH/5041/TS/EE/01/R=0
REPLACEMENT OF DC MOTOR TO AC MOTOR
WITH VFD FOR MIXER CUM NODULISING
DRUM117##



- 18.2. There are two Sinter Plants in operation at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP), namely, Sinter Plant-2 and Sinter Plant-3 (Sinter Plant-1 has been phased out). Sinter Plant-2 (SP2) is having 4 machines (3x75 m² & 1x80 m²) whereas Sinter Plant-3 (SP-3) is having two machines (1st machine) of 320 m² sintering area, and (2nd machine) of 360 m² machine area.
- 18.3. The complete job of “Replacement of DC motor with AC motor and VFD for Mixer cum Nodulizing Drum of Sinter Machine-1, Sinter Plant-3” is envisaged to be executed through single package on Turnkey basis.
- 18.4. This tender specification pertains to be executed through single package on turnkey basis which includes installation of AC motor, Variable Frequency drive for MND motor, necessary cabling, interfacing with existing system, air conditioning and minor modification of civil foundation for placing motor drive etc.
- 18.5. Cloud computing offers various cloud management tools which help admins to manage all types of cloud activities, such as resource deployment, data integration, and disaster recovery. These management tools also provide administrative control over the platforms, applications, and infrastructure.
- 18.6. GoToMeeting provides **Video Conferencing** and **online meeting apps**, which allows you to start a meeting with your business partners from anytime, anywhere using mobile phones or tablets. Using GoToMeeting app, you can perform the tasks related to the management such as join meetings in seconds, view presentations on the shared screen, get alerts for upcoming meetings, etc.
- 18.7. Facebook is a **social networking website** which allows active users to share files, photos, videos, status, more to their friends, relatives, and business partners using the cloud storage system. On Facebook, we will always get notifications when our friends like and comment on the posts.
- 18.8. Data loss is the most common cloud security risks of cloud computing. It is also known as data leakage. Data loss is the process in which data is being deleted, corrupted, and unreadable by a user, software, or application. In a cloud computing environment, data loss occurs when our sensitive data is somebody else's hands, one or more data elements cannot be utilized by the data owner, hard disk is not working properly, and software is not updated. Data loss is the most common cloud security risks of cloud computing. It is also known as data leakage. Data loss is the process in which data is being deleted,



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18.20.1. Data loss(TABLE):

Happy	New	Year	2000
account A is read \$300 by B before the transaction. After the successful transaction T, the available amount in B becomes \$150 .	A to C has been done successfully. We can see that the transaction is done successfully, and the value is also read correctly. Thus, the data is consistent. In case the value read by B and C is \$300, which	eparation. In DBMS, Isolation is the property of a database where no data should affect the other one and may occur concurrently. In short, th	\$300



	means that data is inconsistent		
3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
Happy	New	Year	2000
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
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18.21.1. Data loss(TABLE):

Happy	New	Year	2000
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3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300



Happy	New	Year	2000
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300

19. DESCRIPTION:

19.1. GENERAL:

19.1.1. Vendor lock-in is the of the biggest security risks in cloud computing. Organizations may face problems when transferring their services from one vendor to another. As different vendors provide different platforms, that can cause difficulty moving one cloud to another.

19.2. Cloud computing is a revolutionary technology transforming how we store, access, and process data. It simply refers to delivering computing resources, such as servers, storage, databases, software, and applications, over the Internet. Cloud computing uses a network of remote computer systems housed on the net to save and process data rather than relying on physical infrastructure.

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3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	3-Tier Architecture	\$300



Happy	New	Year	2000
an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	an(), round(), ceil(), floor(), abs() etc.	\$300
: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.36729582998647 4	: 3.367295829986 474	\$300
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****End of Clauses****

SAP BODS (SAP BusinessObjects Data Services) and SAP ABAP (Advanced Business Application Programming) are not the same, and they serve different purposes within the SAP ecosystem.

1. SAP BODS (SAP BusinessObjects Data Services): SAP BODS is an ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) tool used for data integration, data quality, data transformation, and data migration tasks. It is primarily used to move and transform data between different systems, databases, and applications. SAP BODS can connect to various



data sources and destinations, making it a valuable tool for data warehousing and business intelligence projects.

2. SAP ABAP (Advanced Business Application Programming): SAP ABAP is a programming language used within the SAP ecosystem to develop custom applications and extensions for SAP's software products. ABAP is used to create custom reports, enhancements, and business logic within SAP systems. It is a key component for customizing and extending SAP applications to meet specific business requirements.

Regarding your question about servers in the SAP ecosystem:

SAP typically involves multiple servers for different purposes, depending on the complexity and requirements of your SAP landscape:

1. Application Server: This is where the core SAP applications run. SAP systems have one or more application servers that handle business processes, transactions, and user interactions.
2. Database Server: SAP systems require a database server to store and manage the data. Commonly used databases for SAP include SAP HANA, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, and others.
3. SAP BODS Server: If you are using SAP BODS for data integration and ETL tasks, you would typically have a separate server or servers dedicated to running SAP BODS jobs.
4. Development Server: For SAP ABAP development, you might have a dedicated server where developers create, test, and deploy custom ABAP programs and modifications.
5. Additional Servers: Depending on your SAP landscape's complexity, you might have other servers for specific purposes, such as SAP Solution Manager for system monitoring and management, or SAP Business Warehouse (BW) servers for data warehousing and reporting.

The exact configuration of SAP servers can vary greatly depending on the organization's needs, the specific SAP modules in use, and the scale of the SAP implementation. Smaller organizations may have a simpler setup with fewer servers, while larger enterprises with complex SAP landscapes may have multiple servers dedicated to different functions.

Optical communication network, is also known as optical telecommunication, is a communication at a distance using light to carry information. It can be performed visually or by using electronic devices. The earliest basic forms of optical communication date back several millennia, while the earliest and first electrical device created to do so was the photophone, invented in 1880. 1.1.2. An optical communication system uses a transmitter, which encodes a message into an optical signal, a



channel, which carries the signal to its destination, and a receiver, which reproduces the message from the received optical signal. When electronic equipment is not employed, the 'receiver' is a person visually observing and interpreting a signal, which may be either simple (such as the presence of a beacon fire) or complex (such as lights using color codes or flashed in a Morse code sequence).

1.2. EXISTING FACILITIES: 1.2.1. Visual techniques such as smoke signals, beacon signals, fires, hydraulic signals telegraphs, ship flags and semaphore lines were the earliest forms of optical communication. Hydraulic telegraph semaphores date back to the 4th century BCE Greece. Distress flares are still used by mariners in emergencies, while lighthouses and navigation lights are used to communicate navigation hazards. 1.2.2. The heliograph uses a mirror to reflect sunlight in the day to a distant observer. When a signaler tilts the mirror to reflect sunlight, the ## Demo 1 _ RP 2 ## distant observer sees flashes of light that can be used to transmit a prearranged signaling code.

Naval ships often use signal lamps and Morse code in a similar way. 1.3. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT:

1.3.1. A 'semaphore telegraph', also called a 'semaphore line', 'optical telegraph', 'shutter telegraph chain', 'Chapped', or 'Napoleonic semaphore', is a system used for conveying information by means of visual signals, using towers with pivoting arms or shutters, also known as blades or paddles.

Information is encoded by the position of the mechanical elements; it is read when the shutter is in a fixed position. 1.3.2. Semaphore lines were a precursor of the electrical telegraph. They were far faster than post riders for conveying a message over long distances, but far more expensive and less private than the electrical telegraph lines, which would later replace them. The maximum distance that a pair of semaphore telegraph stations can bridge is limited by geography, weather and the availability of light; thus, in practical use, most optical telegraphs used lines of relay stations to bridge longer distances. Each relay station would also require its complement of skilled operator-observers to convey messages back and forth across the line. 1.3.3. Semaphore flags are the system for conveying information at a distance by means of visual signals with hand-held flags, rods, disks, paddles, or occasionally bare or gloved hands. Information is encoded by the position of the flags, objects or arms; it is read when they are in a fixed position. ## Demo 1 _ RP 3 ## 1.3.4. Semaphores were adopted and widely used (with hand-held flags replacing the mechanical arms of shutter semaphores) in the maritime world in the 19th century. They are still used during underway replenishment at sea and are acceptable for emergency communication in daylight or, using lighted wands instead of flags, at night. 1.3.5. The newer flag semaphore system uses two short poles with square flags, which a signaler holds in different positions to convey letters of the alphabet and numbers. The transmitter holds one pole in each hand, and extends each arm in one of eight possible directions. 1.3.6. Except for in the rest position, the flags cannot overlap. The flags are colored differently based on whether the signals are sent by sea or by land. At sea, the flags are colored red and yellow (the Oscar flags), while on land, they are white and blue (the Papa flags). Flags are not required, they just make the characters more obvious. 2. SIGNAL LAMPS 2.1. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY: 2.1.1. Signal lamps (such as Aldis lamps), are visual signaling devices for optical communication (typically using Morse code). Modern signal lamps are a focused lamp which can produce a pulse of light. In large versions this pulse is achieved by opening and closing shutters mounted in front of the lamp, either via a manually operated pressure switch or, in later versions, automatically. 2.1.2. With hand held lamps, a concave mirror is tilted by a trigger to focus the light into pulses. The lamps are usually equipped with some form ## Demo 1 _ RP 4 ## of optical sight, and are most commonly deployed on naval vessels and also used in airport control towers with coded aviation light signals. 2.1.3. Aviation light signals are used in the case of a radio failure, an aircraft not equipped with a radio, or in the case of a hearingimpaired pilot. Air traffic controllers



have long used signal light guns to direct such aircraft. The light gun's lamp has a focused bright beam capable of emitting three different colors: red, white and green. These colors may be flashing or steady, and provide different instructions to aircraft in flight or on the ground (for example, "cleared to land" or "cleared for takeoff"). Pilots can acknowledge the instructions by wiggling their plane's wings, moving their ailerons if they are on the ground, or by flashing their landing or navigation lights during night time. Only 12 simple standardized instructions are directed at aircraft using signal light guns as the system is not utilized with Morse code.

2.1.4. A heliograph (Greek: "ἥλιος helios, meaning "sun", and γραφειν graphein, meaning "write") is a wireless solar telegraph that signals by flashes of sunlight (generally using Morse code) reflected by a mirror. The flashes are produced by momentarily pivoting the mirror, or by interrupting the beam with a shutter.

2.1.5. The heliograph was a simple but effective instrument for instantaneous optical communication over long distances during the late 19th and early 20th century. Its main uses were in military, surveys and forest protection work. They were standard issue in the British and Australian armies until the 1960s, and were used by the Pakistani army as late as 1975.

Demo 1 _ RP 5

2.1.6. Optical fiber is the most common type of channel for optical communications. The transmitters in optical fiber links are generally light-emitting diodes (LEDs) or laser diodes. Infrared light is used more commonly than visible light, because optical fibers transmit infrared wavelengths with less attenuation and dispersion. The signal encoding is typically simple intensity modulation, although historically optical phase and frequency modulation have been demonstrated in the lab. The need for periodic signal regeneration was largely superseded by the introduction of the erbium-doped fiber amplifier, which extended link distances at significantly lower cost. The commercial introduction of the DWDM - Dense wavelength-division multiplexing in 1996 by Ciena Corp was the real start of optical networking. WDM is now the common basis nearly every high-capacity optical system in the world.

2.1.7. The photophone is originally given an alternate name, radiophone) is a communication device which allowed for the transmission of speech on a beam of light. It was invented jointly by Alexander Graham Bell and his assistant Charles Sumner Tainter on February 19, 1880, at Bell's 1325 'L' Street laboratory in Washington, D.C. Both were later to become full associates in the Volta Laboratory Association, created and financed by Bell.

2.1.8. Bell believed the photophone was his most important and innovative invention. Of the 18 patents granted in Bell's name alone, and the 12 he shared with his collaborators, four were for the photophone, which Bell referred to as his "greatest achievement", telling a reporter shortly before his death that the photophone was "the greatest invention [I have] ever made, greater than the telephone".

2.1.9. The photophone was a precursor to the fiber-optic communication systems which achieved popular worldwide usage starting in the 1980s. The master patent for the photophone (U.S. ## Demo 1 _ RP 6 ## Patent 235,199 Apparatus for Signalling and Communicating, called Photophone), was issued in December 1880, many decades before its principles came to have practical applications.

2.1.10. Free-space optics (FSO) systems are employed for 'last mile' telecommunications and can function over distances of several kilometers as long as there is a clear line of sight between the source and the destination, and the optical receiver can reliably decode the transmitted information. Other free-space systems can provide highdata-rate, long-range links using small, low-mass, low-powerconsumption subsystems which make them suitable for communications in space. Various planned satellite constellations intended to provide global broadband coverage take advantage of these benefits and employ laser communication for inter-satellite links between the several hundred to thousand satellites effectively creating a space-based optical mesh network.

2.1.11. Optical fiber is the most common type of channel for optical communications. The transmitters in optical fiber links are generally light-emitting diodes (LEDs) or



laser diodes. Infrared light is used more commonly than visible light, because optical fibers transmit infrared wavelengths with less attenuation and dispersion. The signal encoding is typically simple intensity modulation, although historically optical phase and frequency modulation have been demonstrated in the lab. The need for periodic signal regeneration was largely superseded by the introduction of the erbium-doped fiber amplifier, which extended link distances at significantly lower cost. The commercial introduction of the, DWDM - Dense wavelength-division multiplexing in 1996 by Ciena Corp was the real start of optical networking. WDM is now the common basis nearly every high-capacity optical system in the world. ## Demo 1 _ RP 7 ## 3. PHOTOPHONE: 3.1. STRATEGY: 3.1.1. The photophone is also originally given an alternate name, radiophone, is a communication device which allowed for the transmission of speech on a beam of light. It was invented jointly by Alexander Graham Bell and his assistant Charles Sumner Tainter on February 19, 1880, at Bell's 1325 'L' Street laboratory in Washington, D.C. Both were later to become full associates in the Volta Laboratory Association, created and financed by Bell. 3.1.2. Bell believed the photophone was his most valuable and important invention. Of the 18 patents granted in Bell's name alone, and the 12 he shared with his collaborators, four were for the photophone, which Bell referred to as his "greatest achievement", telling a reporter shortly before his death that the photophone was "the greatest invention [I have] ever made, greater than the telephone". 3.1.3. The photophone was a precursor to the fiber-optic communication systems which achieved popular worldwide usage starting in the 1980s. The master patent for the photophone (U.S. Patent 235,199 Apparatus for Signalling and Communicating, called Photophone), was issued in December 1880, many decades before its principles came to have practical applications. 3.1.4. Free-space optics (FSO) systems are employed for 'last mile' telecommunications and can function over distances of several kilometers as long as there is a clear line of sight between the source and the destination, and the optical receiver can reliably decode the transmitted information. Other free-space systems can provide high- ## Demo 1 _ RP 8 ## data-rate, long-range links using small, low-mass, low-powerconsumption subsystems which make them suitable for communications in space. Various planned satellite constellations intended to provide global broadband coverage take advantage of these benefits and employ laser communication for inter-satellite links between the several hundred to thousand satellites effectively creating a space-based optical mesh network. 3.1.5. Fiber tapping uses a network tap method that extracts signal from an optical fiber without breaking the connection. Tapping of optical fiber allows diverting some of the signal being transmitted in the core of the fiber into another fiber or a detector. Fiber to the home (FTTH) systems use beam splitters to allow many users to share one backbone fiber connecting to a central office, cutting the cost of each connection to the home. Test equipment can simply put a bend in the fiber and extract sufficient light to identify a fiber or determine if a signal is present. 3.1.6. Similar techniques can surreptitiously tap fiber for surveillance, although this is rarely done where electronic equipment used in telecommunication is required to allow access to any phone line for tapping by legal authorization. Tapping the fiber means that all signals from every communications source being routed through the fiber are presented and must be sorted for relevant data, an immense task when thousands of sources of data or voice may be present. 3.1.7. One way to detect fiber communication tapping is by noting increased attenuation added at the point of tapping. Some systems can detect sudden attenuation on a fiber link and will automatically raise an alarm. There are, however, tappers which allow tapping without significant added attenuation. ## Demo 1 _ RP 9 ## 3.1.8. In either case, there should be a significant change of scattering pattern in that point in line, which potentially can be detectable. However, once the tapper has been detected, it may be too late since a part of the



information has already been eavesdropped on. 3.1.9. One countermeasure of fiber tapping is encryption, to make the intercepted data unintelligible to the thief. Another is to deploy a fiber-optic sensor into the existing raceway, conduit, or armored cable. In this scenario, it can be detected if someone attempts to physically access the data (copper or fiber infrastructure). A small number[quantify] of alarm systems manufacturers provide a simple way to monitor the optical fiber for physical intrusion. There is also a proven solution that utilizes existing unused fiber (dark fiber) in a multi-strand cable for the purpose of creating an alarm system. 3.1.10. In the alarmed cable scenario, the sensing mechanism uses optical interferometry in which modally dispersive coherent light traveling through the multi-mode fiber mixes at the fiber's terminus, resulting in a characteristic pattern of light and dark splotches called a speckle pattern. The laser speckle is stable as long as the fiber remains immobile, but flickers when the fiber is vibrated. A fiberoptic sensor works by measuring the time dependence of this speckle pattern and applying digital signal processing to the fast Fourier transform (FFT) of the temporal data. 3.1.11. Improved performance of computer systems has been achieved, in large part, by downscaling the IC minimum feature size. This allows the basic IC building block, the transistor, to operate at a higher frequency, performing more computations per second. However, downscaling of the minimum feature size also results in tighter packing of the wires on a microprocessor, which increases parasitic capacitance and signal propagation delay. Consequently, the delay ## Demo 1 _ RP 10 ## due to the communication between the parts of a chip becomes comparable to the computation delay itself. This phenomenon, known as an "interconnect bottleneck", is becoming a major problem in high-performance computer systems. 3.1.12. This interconnect bottleneck can be solved by utilizing optical interconnects to replace the long metallic interconnects. Such hybrid optical/electronic interconnects promise better performance even with larger designs. Optics has widespread use in long-distance communications; still it has not yet been widely used in chip-to-chip or on-chip interconnections because they (in centimeter or micrometer range) are not yet industry-manufacturable owing to costlier technology and lack of fully mature technologies. As optical interconnections move from computer network applications to chip level interconnections, new requirements for high connection density and alignment reliability have become as critical for the effective utilization of these links. There are still many materials, fabrication, and packaging challenges in integrating optic and electronic technologies. 3.1.13. In integrated circuits (ICs), interconnects are structures that connect two or more circuit elements (such as transistors) together electrically. The design and layout of interconnects on an IC is vital to its proper function, performance, power efficiency, reliability, and fabrication yield. The material interconnects are made from depends on many factors. Chemical and mechanical compatibility with the semiconductor substrate and the dielectric between the levels of interconnect is necessary, otherwise barrier layers are needed. Suitability for fabrication is also required; some chemistries and processes prevent the integration of materials and unit processes into a larger technology (recipe) for IC fabrication. In fabrication, interconnects are formed during the back-end-offline after the fabrication of the transistors on the substrate. ## Demo 1 _ RP 11 ## 3.1.14. Interconnects are classified as local or global interconnects depending on the signal propagation distance it is able to support. The width and thickness of the interconnect, as well as the material from which it is made, are some of the significant factors that determine the distance a signal may propagate. Local interconnects connect circuit elements that are very close together, such as transistors separated by ten or so other contiguously laid out transistors. Global interconnects can transmit further, such as over large-area sub-circuits. Consequently, local interconnects may be formed from materials with relatively high electrical resistivity such as



polycrystalline silicon poly-crystalline silicon (sometimes silicided to extend its range) or tungsten. To extend the distance an interconnect may reach, various circuits such as buffers or restorers may be inserted at various points along a long interconnect. 3.1.15. The geometric properties of an interconnect are width, thickness, spacing (the distance between an interconnect and another on the same level), pitch (the sum of the width and spacing), and aspect ratio, or AR, (the thickness divided by width). The width, spacing, AR, and ultimately, pitch, are constrained in their minimum and maximum values by design rules that ensure the interconnect (and thus the IC) can be fabricated by the selected technology with a reasonable yield. Width is constrained to ensure minimum width interconnects do not suffer breaks, and maximum width interconnects can be planarized by chemical mechanical polishing (CMP). Spacing is constrained to ensure adjacent interconnects can be fabricated without any conductive material bridging. Thickness is determined solely by the technology, and the aspect ratio, by the chosen width and set thickness. In technologies that support multiple levels of interconnects, each group of contiguous levels, or each level, has its own set of design rules. ## Demo 1 _ RP 12 ## 3.1.16. Before the introduction of CMP for planarizing IC layers, interconnects had design rules that specified larger minimum widths and spaces than the lower level to ensure that the underlying layer's rough topology did not cause breaks in the interconnect formed on top. The introduction of CMP has made finer geometries possible. 3.1.17. The AR is an important factor. In technologies that form interconnect structures with conventional processes, the AR is limited to ensure that the etch creating the interconnect, and the dielectric deposition that fills the voids in between interconnects with dielectric, can be done successfully. In those that form interconnect structures with damascene processes, the AR must permit successful etch of the trenches, deposition of the barrier metal (if needed) and interconnect material. 3.1.18. Specialists, known as numismatists, are often characterized as students or collectors of coins, but the discipline also includes the broader study of money and other means of payment used to resolve debts and exchange goods. Specialists, known as numismatists, are often characterized as students or collectors of coins, but the discipline also includes the broader study of money and other means of payment used to resolve debts and exchange goods. Specialists, known as numismatists, are often characterized as students or collectors of coins, but the discipline also includes the broader study of money and other means of payment used to resolve debts and exchange goods. 3.1.19. The earliest forms of money used by people are categorised by collectors as "odd and curious",[1] but the use of other goods in barter exchange is excluded, even where used as a circulating currency (e.g., cigarettes or instant noodles in prison).[2] As an example, the Kyrgyz people used horses as the ## Demo 1 _ RP 13 ## principal currency unit, and gave small change in lambskins;[3] the lambskins may be suitable for numismatic study, but the horses are not.[dubious – discuss] Many objects have been used for centuries, such as cowry shells, precious metals, cocoa beans, large stones, and gems. 3.1.20. Throughout its history, money itself has been made to be a scarce good, although it does not have to be.[citation needed] Many materials have been used to form money, from naturally scarce precious metals and cowry shells through cigarettes to entirely artificial money, called fiat money, such as banknotes. Many complementary currencies use time as a unit of measure, using mutual credit accounting that keeps the balance of money intact. 3.1.21. Modern money (and most ancient money too) is essentially a token – an abstraction. Paper currency is perhaps the most common type of physical money today. However, goods such as gold or silver retain many of the essential properties of money, such as price fluctuation and limited supply. However, these goods are not controlled by one single authority. 3.1.22. Notaphily is the study of paper money or banknotes. It is believed that people have been collecting paper money for as long



as it has been in use. However, people only started collecting paper money systematically in Germany in the 1920s, particularly the Serienscheine (Series notes) Notgeld. The turning point occurred in the 1970s when notaphily was established as a separate area by collectors. At the same time, some developed countries such as the United States, Germany, and France began publishing their respective national catalogs of paper money, which represented major points of reference literature. ## Demo 1 _ RP 14 ## 3.1.23. Scripophily is the study and collection of companies' shares and bonds certificates. It is an area of collecting due to both the inherent beauty of some historical documents as well as the interesting historical context of each document. Some stock certificates are excellent examples of engraving. Occasionally, an old stock document will be found that still has value as stock in a successor company. 3.1.24. The first book on coins was *De Asse et Partibus* (1514) by Guillaume Budé.[11] During the early Renaissance ancient coins were collected by European royalty and nobility. Collectors of coins were Pope Boniface VIII, Emperor Maximilian of the Holy Roman Empire, Louis XIV of France, Ferdinand I, Elector Joachim II of Brandenburg who started the Berlin coin cabinet and Henry IV of France to name a few. Numismatics is called the "Hobby of Kings", due to its most esteemed founders. 3.1.25. Modern numismatics is the study of the coins of the mid-17th century onward, the period of machine-struck coins.[15] Their study serves more the need of collectors than historians, and it is more often successfully pursued by amateur aficionados than by professional scholars. The focus of modern numismatics frequently lies in the research of production and use of money in historical contexts using mint or other records in order to determine the relative rarity of the coins they study. Varieties, mint-made errors, the results of progressive die wear, mintage figures, and even the sociopolitical context of coin mintings are also matters of interest. 3.2. HEAT: 3.2.1. Heat energy that is transferred from one body to another as the result of a difference in temperature. If two bodies at different temperatures are brought together, energy is transferred—i.e., heat flows—from the hotter body to the colder. The effects of this ## Demo 1 _ RP 15 ## transfer of energy usually, but not always, is an increase in the temperature of the colder body and a decrease in the temperature of the hotter body. A substance may absorb heat without an increase in temperature by changing from one physical state (or phase) to another, as from a solid to a liquid (melting), from a solid to a vapour (sublimation), from a liquid to a vapour (boiling), or from one solid form to another (usually called a crystalline transition). The important distinction between heat and temperature (heat being a form of energy and temperature a measure of the amount of that energy present in a body) was clarified during the 18th and 19th centuries. 3.2.2. Explore heat transfer and know the difference between heat and temperature, Because all of the many forms of energy, including heat, can be converted into work, amounts of energy are expressed in units of work, such as joules, foot-pounds, kilowatt-hours, or calories. Exact relationships exist between the amounts of heat added to or removed from a body and the magnitude of the effects on the state of the body. The two units of heat most commonly used are the calorie and the British thermal unit (BTU). 3.2.3. The calorie (or gram-calorie) is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 14.5 to 15.5 °C; the BTU is the amount of energy required to raise the temperature of one pound of water from 63 to 64 °F. One BTU is approximately 252 calories. Both definitions specify that the temperature changes are to be measured at a constant pressure of one atmosphere, because the amounts of energy involved depend in part on pressure. The calorie used in measuring the energy content of foods is the large calorie, or kilogram-calorie, equal to 1,000 gram-calories. 3.2.4. In general, the amount of energy required to raise a unit mass of a substance through a specified temperature interval is called the heat capacity, or the specific heat, of that substance. The quantity of ## Demo 1 _ RP 16 ## energy necessary to raise the temperature of a



body one degree varies depending upon the restraints imposed. 3.2.5. If heat is added to a gas confined at constant volume, the amount of heat needed to cause a one-degree temperature rise is less than if the heat is added to the same gas free to expand (as in a cylinder fitted with a movable piston) and so do work. In the first case, all the energy goes into raising the temperature of the gas, but in the second case, the energy not only contributes to the temperature increase of the gas but also provides the energy necessary for the work done by the gas on the piston. Consequently, the specific heat of a substance depends on these conditions. 3.2.6. The heat capacities of many solid elements were shown to be closely related to their atomic weights by the French scientists Pierre-Louis Dulong and Alexis-Thérèse Petit in 1819. The so-called law of Dulong and Petit was useful in determining the atomic weights of certain metallic elements, but there are many exceptions to it; the deviations were later found to be explainable on the basis of quantum mechanics. 3.2.7. Because heat is energy in transition, some discussion of the mechanisms involved is pertinent. There are three modes of heat transfer, which can be described as (1) the transfer of heat by conduction in solids or fluids at rest, (2) the transfer of heat by convection in liquids or gases in a state of motion, combining conduction with fluid flow, and (3) the transfer of heat by radiation, which takes place with no material carrier. 3.2.8. In 1859 a physicist in Germany, Gustav Robert Kirchhoff, presented his law of radiation, relating emissive power to absorptivity. An Austrian, Josef Stefan, established the relationship (now called the Stefan-Boltzmann law) between the energy radiated by a blackbody and the fourth power of its temperature. 3.2.9. Ludwig Boltzmann established the mathematical basis for this law of radiation in 1884. It was in the study of radiation that Max Planck arrived at the concept of the quantum. Understanding of heat transfer by convection was developed during the period 1880–1920, although an equation describing such processes had been suggested by Sir Isaac Newton in 1701. 3.2.10. Maxwell writes that convection as such "is not a purely thermal phenomenon". In thermodynamics, convection in general is regarded as transport of internal energy. If, however, the convection is enclosed and circulatory, then it may be regarded as an intermediary that transfers energy as heat between source and destination bodies, because it transfers only energy and not matter from the source to the destination body. 3.2.11. In accordance with the first law for closed systems, energy transferred solely as heat leaves one body and enters another, changing the internal energies of each. Transfer, between bodies, of energy as work is a complementary way of changing internal energies. Though it is not logically rigorous from the viewpoint of strict physical concepts, a common form of words that expresses this is to say that heat and work are interconvertible. 3.2.12. Cyclically operating engines that use only heat and work transfers have two thermal reservoirs, a hot and a cold one. They may be classified by the range of operating temperatures of the working body, relative to those reservoirs. In a heat engine, the working body is at all times colder than the hot reservoir and hotter than the cold reservoir. In a sense, it uses heat transfer to produce work. In a heat pump, the working body, at stages of the cycle, goes both hotter than the hot reservoir, and colder than the cold reservoir. In a sense, it uses work to produce heat transfer. 3.2.13. In classical thermodynamics, a commonly considered model is the heat engine. It consists of four bodies: the working body, the hot reservoir, the cold reservoir, and the work reservoir. A cyclic process leaves the working body in an unchanged state, and is envisaged as being repeated indefinitely often. Work transfers between the working body and the work reservoir are envisaged as reversible, and thus only one work reservoir is needed. But two thermal reservoirs are needed, because transfer of energy as heat is irreversible. 3.2.14. Cyclically operating engines that use only heat and work transfers have two thermal reservoirs, a hot and a cold one. They may be classified by the range of



operating temperatures of the working body, relative to those reservoirs. In a heat engine, the working body is at all times colder than the hot reservoir and hotter than the cold reservoir. In a sense, it uses heat transfer to produce work. In a heat pump, the working body, at stages of the cycle, goes both hotter than the hot reservoir, and colder than the cold reservoir. In a sense, it uses work to produce heat transfer. 3.2.15. In classical thermodynamics, a commonly considered model is the heat engine. It consists of four bodies: the working body, the hot reservoir, the cold reservoir, and the work reservoir. A cyclic process leaves the working body in an unchanged state, and is envisaged as being repeated indefinitely often. Work transfers between the working body and the work reservoir are envisaged as reversible, and thus only one work reservoir is needed. But two thermal reservoirs are needed, because transfer of energy as heat is irreversible. ## Demo 1 _ RP 19 ## 3.2.16. Notaphily is the study of paper money or banknotes. It is believed that people have been collecting paper money for as long as it has been in use. However, people only started collecting paper money systematically in Germany in the 1920s, particularly the Serienscheine (Series notes) Notgeld. The turning point occurred in the 1970s when notaphily was established as a separate area by collectors. At the same time, some developed countries such as the United States, Germany, and France began publishing their respective national catalogs of paper money, which represented major points of reference literature. 3.2.17. Scripophily is the study and collection of companies' shares and bonds certificates. It is an area of collecting due to both the inherent beauty of some historical documents as well as the interesting historical context of each document. Some stock certificates are excellent examples of engraving. Occasionally, an old stock document will be found that still has value as stock in a successor company. 4. RESERVOIR: 4.1. THERMODYNAMICS: 4.1.1. A single cycle sees energy taken by the working body from the hot reservoir and sent to the two other reservoirs, the work reservoir and the cold reservoir. The hot reservoir always and only supplies energy and the cold reservoir always and only receives energy. The second law of thermodynamics requires that no cycle can occur in which no energy is received by the cold reservoir. Heat engines ## Demo 1 _ RP 20 ## achieve higher efficiency when the ratio of the initial and final temperature is greater. 4.1.2. Another commonly considered model is the heat pump or refrigerator. Again there are four bodies: the working body, the hot reservoir, the cold reservoir, and the work reservoir. A single cycle starts with the working body colder than the cold reservoir, and then energy is taken in as heat by the working body from the cold reservoir. Then the work reservoir does work on the working body, adding more to its internal energy, making it hotter than the hot reservoir. 4.1.3. The hot working body passes heat to the hot reservoir, but still remains hotter than the cold reservoir. Then, by allowing it to expand without passing heat to another body, the working body is made colder than the cold reservoir. It can now accept heat transfer from the cold reservoir to start another cycle. 4.1.4. The device has transported energy from a colder to a hotter reservoir, but this is not regarded as by an inanimate agency; rather, it is regarded as by the harnessing of work. This is because work is supplied from the work reservoir, not just by a simple thermodynamic process, but by a cycle of thermodynamic operations and processes, which may be regarded as directed by an animate or harnessing agency. Accordingly, the cycle is still in accord with the second law of thermodynamics. The 'efficiency' of a heat pump (which exceeds unity) is best when the temperature difference between the hot and cold reservoirs is least. ## Demo 1 _ RP 21 ## 4.1.5. Notaphily is the study of paper money or banknotes. It is believed that people have been collecting paper money for as long as it has been in use. However, people only started collecting paper money systematically in Germany in the 1920s, particularly the Serienscheine (Series notes) Notgeld. The turning point occurred in the 1970s when notaphily was established as a separate area by collectors. At the same



time, some developed countries such as the United States, Germany, and France began publishing their respective national catalogs of paper money, which represented major points of reference literature. 4.1.6. Scripophily is the study and collection of companies' shares and bonds certificates. It is an area of collecting due to both the inherent beauty of some historical documents as well as the interesting historical context of each document. Some stock certificates are excellent examples of engraving. Occasionally, an old stock document will be found that still has value as stock in a successor company. 4.1.7. Functionally, such engines are used in two ways, distinguishing a target reservoir and a resource or surrounding reservoir. A heat pump transfers heat to the hot reservoir as the target from the resource or surrounding reservoir. A refrigerator transfers heat, from the cold reservoir as the target, to the resource or surrounding reservoir. The target reservoir may be regarded as leaking: when the target leaks heat to the surroundings, heat pumping is used; when the target leaks coldness to the surroundings, refrigeration is used. The engines harness work to overcome the leaks. 4.1.8. Bailyn also distinguishes the two macroscopic approaches as the mechanical and the thermodynamic. The thermodynamic view was ## Demo 1 _ RP 22 ## taken by the founders of thermodynamics in the nineteenth century. It regards quantity of energy transferred as heat as a primitive concept coherent with a primitive concept of temperature, measured primarily by calorimetry. A calorimeter is a body in the surroundings of the system, with its own temperature and internal energy; when it is connected to the system by a path for heat transfer, changes in it measure heat transfer. The mechanical view was pioneered by Helmholtz and developed and used in the twentieth century, largely through the influence of Max Born.

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Advantages of Private Cloud

There are the following advantages of the Private Cloud -

- Private cloud provides a high level of security and privacy to the users.
- Private cloud offers better performance with improved speed and space capacity.
- It allows the IT team to quickly allocate and deliver on-demand IT resources.
- The organization has full control over the cloud because it is managed by the organization itself. So, there is no need for the organization to depends on anybody.
- It is suitable for organizations that require a separate cloud for their personal use and data security is the first priority.
- Customizable to meet specific business needs and compliance regulations.
- Higher reliability and uptime compared to public cloud environments.
- Seamless integration with existing on-premises systems and applications.
- Better compliance and governance capabilities for industry-specific regulations.



- Enhanced flexibility in resource allocation and application deployment.

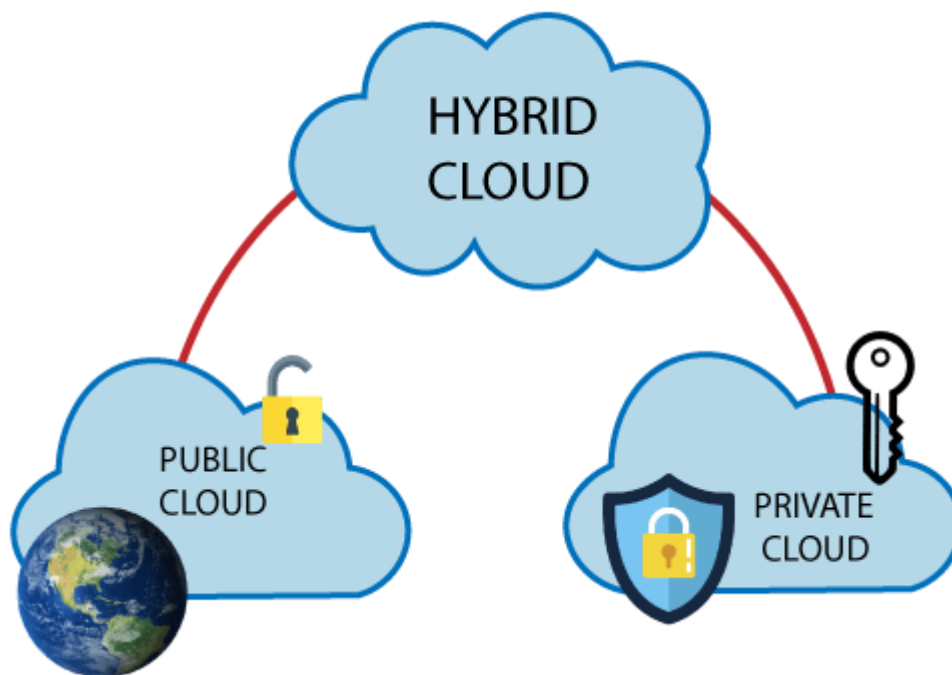
Disadvantages of Private Cloud

- Skilled people are required to manage and operate cloud services.
- Private cloud is accessible within the organization, so the area of operations is limited.
- Private cloud is not suitable for organizations that have a high user base, and organizations that do not have the prebuilt infrastructure, sufficient manpower to maintain and manage the cloud.
- Higher upfront costs and ongoing maintenance expenses.
- Scaling resources can be challenging compared to public or hybrid cloud options.
- Relies on internal IT staff for management and troubleshooting.
- Slower deployment timelines and implementation compared to public cloud solutions.
- Limited access to the latest advancements and innovations offered by public cloud providers.
- Reduced flexibility and agility compared to public cloud options.
- Challenges in keeping up with hardware and software upgrades and compatibility.
- Higher risks of technology becoming outdated and the need for regular infrastructure updates.

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Hybrid Cloud

Hybrid Cloud is a combination of the public cloud and the private cloud. we can say:



Hybrid Cloud = Public Cloud + Private Cloud

Hybrid cloud is partially secure because the services which are running on the public cloud can be accessed by anyone, while the services which are running on a private cloud can be accessed only by the organization's users. In a hybrid cloud setup, organizations can leverage the benefits of both public and private clouds to create a flexible and scalable computing environment. The public cloud portion allows using cloud services provided by third-party providers, accessible over the Internet.

Example: Google Application Suite (Gmail, Google Apps, and Google Drive), Office 365 (MS Office on the Web and One Drive), Amazon Web Services.

Characteristics of Hybrid Cloud

- **Integration of Public and Private Clouds:** Hybrid cloud seamlessly integrates public and private clouds, allowing organizations to leverage both advantages. It provides a unified platform where workloads and data can be deployed and managed across both environments.
- **Flexibility and Scalability:** Hybrid cloud offers resource allocation and scalability flexibility. Organizations can dynamically scale their infrastructure by



utilizing additional resources from the public cloud while maintaining control over critical workloads on the private cloud.

- **Enhanced Security and Control:** Hybrid cloud allows organizations to maintain higher security and control over their sensitive data and critical applications. Private cloud components provide a secure and dedicated environment, while public cloud resources can be used for non-sensitive tasks, ensuring a balanced approach to data protection.
- **Cost Optimization:** Hybrid cloud enables organizations to optimize costs by utilizing the cost-effective public cloud for non-sensitive workloads while keeping mission-critical applications and data on the more cost-efficient private cloud. This approach allows for efficient resource allocation and cost management.
- **Data and Application Portability:** Organizations can move workloads and data between public and private clouds as needed with a hybrid cloud. This portability offers agility and the ability to adapt to changing business requirements, ensuring optimal performance and responsiveness.
- **Compliance and Regulatory Compliance:** Hybrid cloud helps organizations address compliance and regulatory requirements more effectively. Sensitive data and applications can be kept within the private cloud, ensuring compliance with industry-specific regulations while leveraging the public cloud for other non-sensitive operations.
- **Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity:** Hybrid cloud facilitates robust disaster recovery and business continuity strategies. Organizations can replicate critical data and applications between the private and public clouds, ensuring redundancy and minimizing the risk of data loss or service disruptions.

Advantages of Hybrid Cloud

There are the following advantages of Hybrid Cloud -

- Hybrid cloud is suitable for organizations that require more security than the public cloud.
- Hybrid cloud helps you to deliver new products and services more quickly.
- Hybrid cloud provides an excellent way to reduce the risk.



- Hybrid cloud offers flexible resources because of the public cloud and secure resources because of the private cloud.
- Hybrid facilitates seamless integration between on-premises infrastructure and cloud environments.
- Hybrid provides greater control over sensitive data and compliance requirements.
- Hybrid enables efficient workload distribution based on specific needs and performance requirements.
- Hybrid offers cost optimization by allowing organizations to choose the most suitable cloud platform for different workloads.
- Hybrid enhances business continuity and disaster recovery capabilities with private and public cloud resources.
- Hybrid supports hybrid cloud architecture, allowing applications and data to be deployed across multiple cloud environments based on their unique requirements.

Disadvantages of Hybrid Cloud

- In Hybrid Cloud, security feature is not as good as the private cloud.
- Managing a hybrid cloud is complex because it is difficult to manage more than one type of deployment model.
- In the hybrid cloud, the reliability of the services depends on cloud service providers.
- Potential challenges in data integration and ensuring seamless connectivity between different cloud platforms.
- Higher costs due to the need for managing and integrating multiple cloud environments.
- Increased complexity in data governance and compliance management across different cloud providers.
- Dependency on stable and high-bandwidth internet connections for efficient hybrid cloud operations.
- Potential compatibility issues between various cloud platforms and applications.



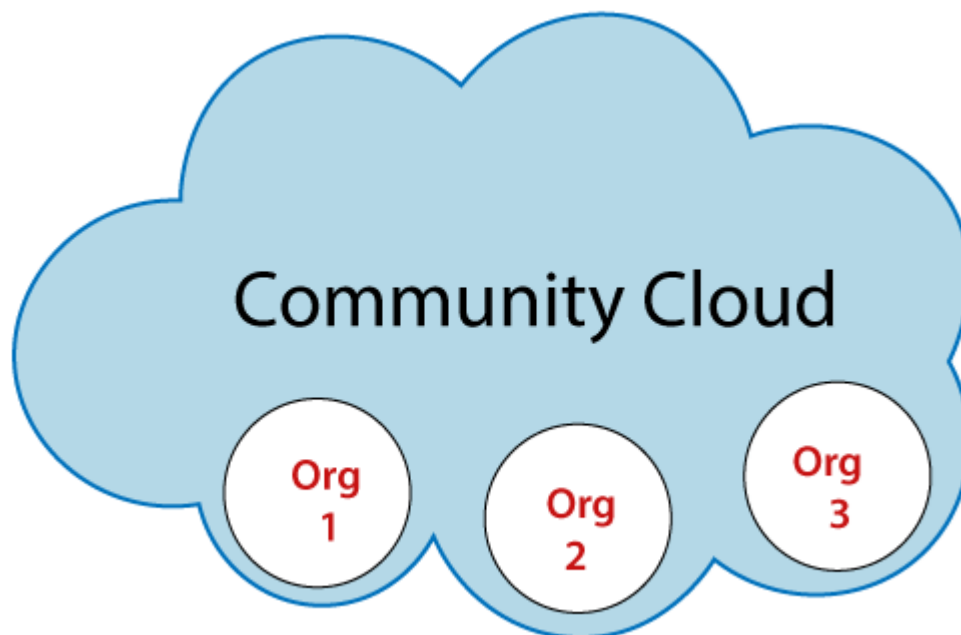
- Risk of vendor lock-in and limited portability of applications and data across different cloud providers.
- Requires skilled IT staff with expertise in managing hybrid cloud environments.

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Community Cloud

Community cloud allows systems and services to be accessible by a group of several organizations to share the information between the organization and a specific community. It is owned, managed, and operated by one or more organizations in the community, a third party, or a combination of them.

In a community cloud setup, the participating organizations, which can be from the same industry, government sector, or any other community, collaborate to establish a shared cloud infrastructure. This infrastructure allows them to access shared services, applications, and data relevant to their community.



Example: Health Care community cloud

Characteristics of Community Cloud



- **Shared Infrastructure:** Community cloud provides a shared infrastructure accessible to a specific community of organizations. The participating organizations can leverage this common cloud infrastructure to meet their shared computing needs and objectives.
- **Community-specific Services:** The community cloud provides resources, apps, and services adapted to the participating organizations' demands. These services are created to meet the community's specific requirements and difficulties while promoting effective communication and information exchange.
- **Community Ownership and Management:** The community cloud is owned, managed, and operated by one or more organizations from the community, a third party, or a combination of both. The involved organizations have a say in the governance and decision-making procedures to ensure that the cloud infrastructure meets their shared objectives.
- **Enhanced Security and Compliance:** Community cloud emphasizes security and compliance measures relevant to the specific community. It allows for implementing robust security controls, access management, and compliance frameworks that meet the community's regulatory requirements and industry standards.
- **Cost Sharing and Efficiency:** Participating organizations in a community cloud benefit from cost sharing. By sharing the infrastructure and resources, the costs associated with establishing and maintaining the cloud environment are distributed among the community members. This leads to cost efficiency and reduced financial burden for individual organizations.
- **Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing:** The community cloud encourages communication and information exchange amongst participating businesses. It gives community members a forum for project collaboration, information sharing, and resource exploitation. This encourages creativity, education, and effectiveness within the neighborhood.
- **Scalability and Flexibility:** Community cloud enables organizations to scale up or reduce their resources in response to demand. This allows the community to adjust to shifting computing requirements and efficiently use cloud resources as needed.



Advantages of Private Cloud

There are the following advantages of the Private Cloud -

- Private cloud provides a high level of security and privacy to the users.
- Private cloud offers better performance with improved speed and space capacity.
- It allows the IT team to quickly allocate and deliver on-demand IT resources.
- The organization has full control over the cloud because it is managed by the organization itself. So, there is no need for the organization to depend on anybody.
- It is suitable for organizations that require a separate cloud for their personal use and data security is the first priority.
- Customizable to meet specific business needs and compliance regulations.
- Higher reliability and uptime compared to public cloud environments.
- Seamless integration with existing on-premises systems and applications.
- Better compliance and governance capabilities for industry-specific regulations.
- Enhanced flexibility in resource allocation and application deployment.

Disadvantages of Private Cloud

- Skilled people are required to manage and operate cloud services.
- Private cloud is accessible within the organization, so the area of operations is limited.
- Private cloud is not suitable for organizations that have a high user base, and organizations that do not have the prebuilt infrastructure, sufficient manpower to maintain and manage the cloud.
- Higher upfront costs and ongoing maintenance expenses.
- Scaling resources can be challenging compared to public or hybrid cloud options.
- Relies on internal IT staff for management and troubleshooting.
- Slower deployment timelines and implementation compared to public cloud solutions.

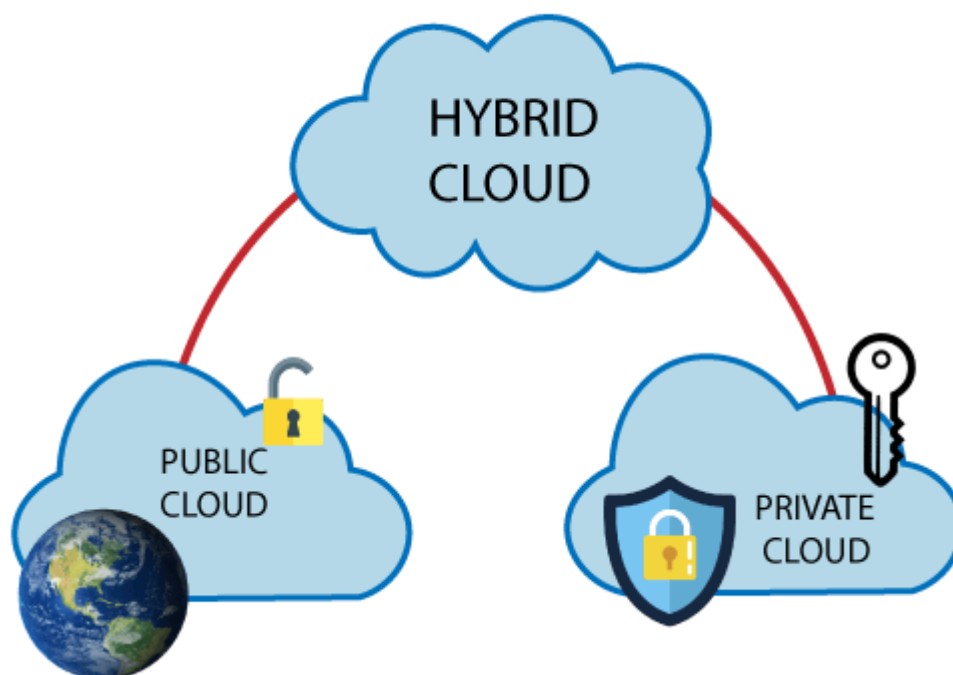


- Limited access to the latest advancements and innovations offered by public cloud providers.
- Reduced flexibility and agility compared to public cloud options.
- Challenges in keeping up with hardware and software upgrades and compatibility.
- Higher risks of technology becoming outdated and the need for regular infrastructure updates.

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Hybrid Cloud

Hybrid Cloud is a combination of the public cloud and the private cloud. we can say:



Hybrid Cloud = Public Cloud + Private Cloud

Hybrid cloud is partially secure because the services which are running on the public cloud can be accessed by anyone, while the services which are running on a private cloud can be accessed only by the organization's users. In a hybrid cloud setup,



organizations can leverage the benefits of both public and private clouds to create a flexible and scalable computing environment. The public cloud portion allows using cloud services provided by third-party providers, accessible over the Internet.

Example: Google Application Suite (Gmail, Google Apps, and Google Drive), Office 365 (MS Office on the Web and One Drive), Amazon Web Services.

Characteristics of Hybrid Cloud

- **Integration of Public and Private Clouds:** Hybrid cloud seamlessly integrates public and private clouds, allowing organizations to leverage both advantages. It provides a unified platform where workloads and data can be deployed and managed across both environments.
- **Flexibility and Scalability:** Hybrid cloud offers resource allocation and scalability flexibility. Organizations can dynamically scale their infrastructure by utilizing additional resources from the public cloud while maintaining control over critical workloads on the private cloud.
- **Enhanced Security and Control:** Hybrid cloud allows organizations to maintain higher security and control over their sensitive data and critical applications. Private cloud components provide a secure and dedicated environment, while public cloud resources can be used for non-sensitive tasks, ensuring a balanced approach to data protection.
- **Cost Optimization:** Hybrid cloud enables organizations to optimize costs by utilizing the cost-effective public cloud for non-sensitive workloads while keeping mission-critical applications and data on the more cost-efficient private cloud. This approach allows for efficient resource allocation and cost management.
- **Data and Application Portability:** Organizations can move workloads and data between public and private clouds as needed with a hybrid cloud. This portability offers agility and the ability to adapt to changing business requirements, ensuring optimal performance and responsiveness.
- **Compliance and Regulatory Compliance:** Hybrid cloud helps organizations address compliance and regulatory requirements more effectively. Sensitive data and applications can be kept within the private cloud, ensuring compliance



with industry-specific regulations while leveraging the public cloud for other non-sensitive operations.

- **Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity:** Hybrid cloud facilitates robust disaster recovery and business continuity strategies. Organizations can replicate critical data and applications between the private and public clouds, ensuring redundancy and minimizing the risk of data loss or service disruptions.

Advantages of Hybrid Cloud

There are the following advantages of Hybrid Cloud -

- Hybrid cloud is suitable for organizations that require more security than the public cloud.
- Hybrid cloud helps you to deliver new products and services more quickly.
- Hybrid cloud provides an excellent way to reduce the risk.
- Hybrid cloud offers flexible resources because of the public cloud and secure resources because of the private cloud.
- Hybrid facilitates seamless integration between on-premises infrastructure and cloud environments.
- Hybrid provides greater control over sensitive data and compliance requirements.
- Hybrid enables efficient workload distribution based on specific needs and performance requirements.
- Hybrid offers cost optimization by allowing organizations to choose the most suitable cloud platform for different workloads.
- Hybrid enhances business continuity and disaster recovery capabilities with private and public cloud resources.
- Hybrid supports hybrid cloud architecture, allowing applications and data to be deployed across multiple cloud environments based on their unique requirements.

Disadvantages of Hybrid Cloud

- In Hybrid Cloud, security feature is not as good as the private cloud.



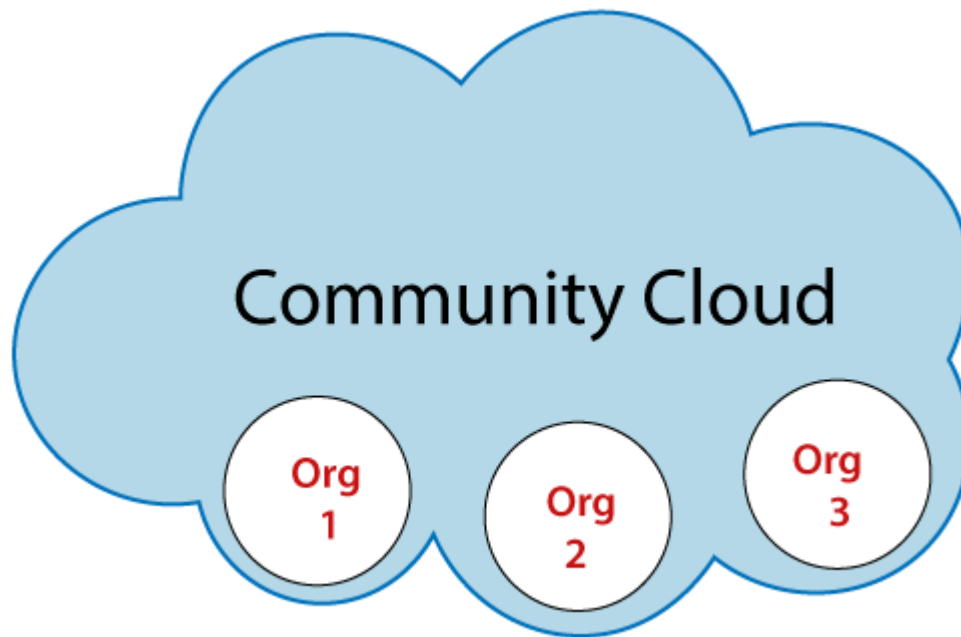
- Managing a hybrid cloud is complex because it is difficult to manage more than one type of deployment model.
- In the hybrid cloud, the reliability of the services depends on cloud service providers.
- Potential challenges in data integration and ensuring seamless connectivity between different cloud platforms.
- Higher costs due to the need for managing and integrating multiple cloud environments.
- Increased complexity in data governance and compliance management across different cloud providers.
- Dependency on stable and high-bandwidth internet connections for efficient hybrid cloud operations.
- Potential compatibility issues between various cloud platforms and applications.
- Risk of vendor lock-in and limited portability of applications and data across different cloud providers.
- Requires skilled IT staff with expertise in managing hybrid cloud environments.

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