Cloud Computing:

* Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services – servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, intelligence and more – over the internet (the “cloud”) to offer faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale
* Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
  + The most basic category of cloud computing services. With IaaS, you rent It infrastructure – servers and virtual machines (VMs), storage, networks, operating systems
* Platform as a service (PaaS)
  + Refers to cloud computing services that supply and on-demand environment for developing, testing, delivering, and managing software applications
* Software as a service (SaaS)
  + Method for delivering software applications over the internet
* Types of clouds:
  + Public cloud
    - Owned and operated by third party.
      * Amazon Web Services
      * Microsoft Azure
      * Google Cloud
  + Private closed
    - Used exclusively by a single business or organization.
  + Hybrid closed
    - Combine public and private clouds. Allows data and applications to be shared between them.
* Pros:
  + Cost
    - Eliminates the capital expense of buying hardware and software and setting it all up
  + Productivity
  + Speed
  + Performance
  + Global scale
  + Security
* Cons
  + Cost
    - By not taking advantage of cloud capabilities such as removing resources when not in use you can accumulate excessive costs.
  + Vendor lock in
    - While some services provided by the vendor increases productivity exponentially the services tend to be unique to that cloud provider
    - Prevents you from leveraging other cloud providers and losing your negotiating power.
  + Security
    - Public clouds