**ENTERPRISE AND CLOUD COMPUTING**

**WEEK 2 TUTORIAL SOLUTION**

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Q: Define the following: cluster computing, grid computing and cloud computing

A: Cluster computing is a network of systems that behave like a single system. Grid computing is using multiple systems to work together to achieve a goal. Cloud computing are services that are available on the internet.

Q: Define and list cloud enabling technologies

A: Cloud enabling technologies are tools and frameworks that help the process of deploying and managing services in the cloud environment. Some cloud enabling technologies include broadband networks, data center technologies.

Q: Define scaling and different types of scaling

A: Scaling is the ability of IT resources to handle increased demands from the user. There are 2 types of scaling, namely vertical and horizontal scaling. Vertical scaling is upgrading the existing system with better hardware like CPU, RAM and storage. Horizontal scaling is purchasing more systems with the same capabilities.

Q: Differentiate between cloud and on-premises computing

A: Cloud computing refers to services and applications that are available to access through the internet, while on-premises computing requires the same services to be installed locally.

Q: List the cloud service models and cloud deployment models

A: Some cloud service models are Infrastructure, Storage, Platform and Function. Some cloud deployment models are public, private, and hybrid cloud.

Q: What are the advantages of cloud computing?

A: The advantages of cloud computing are removing the need to purchase software and applications, reducing the cost of IT, scalability, extra security measures, and ability to back up data.

Q: Define cloud services, cloud consumer and cloud provider

A: Cloud services are software and applications that are available to access through the internet. Cloud consumer are those who use these services and cloud providers are the company who provide the services.