**Cloud Deployment Models**

In cloud computing, we have access to a shared pool of computer resources (servers, storage, programs, and so on) in the cloud. You simply need to request additional resources when you require them. Getting resources up and running quickly is a breeze thanks to the clouds. It is possible to release resources that are no longer necessary. This method allows you to just pay for what you use. Your cloud provider is in charge of all upkeep. It functions as a virtual computing environment with a deployment architecture that varies depending on the amount of data you want to store and who has access to the infrastructure.

**Deployment Models**

The cloud deployment model identifies the specific type of cloud environment based on ownership, scale, and access, as well as the cloud’s nature and purpose. The location of the servers you’re utilizing and who controls them are defined by a cloud deployment model. It specifies how your cloud infrastructure will look, what you can change, and whether you will be given services or will have to create everything yourself. Relationships between the infrastructure and your users are also defined by cloud deployment types.

Different types of cloud computing deployment models are:

1. Public cloud
2. Private cloud
3. Hybrid cloud
4. Community cloud
5. Multi-cloud

Let us discuss them one by one:

**1. Public Cloud**

The public cloud makes it possible for anybody to access systems and services. The public cloud may be less secure as it is open for everyone. The public cloud is one in which cloud infrastructure services are provided over the internet to the general people or major industry groups. The infrastructure in this cloud model is owned by the entity that delivers the cloud services, not by the consumer. It is a type of cloud hosting that allows customers and users to easily access systems and services. This form of cloud computing is an excellent example of cloud hosting, in which service providers supply services to a variety of customers. In this arrangement, storage backup and retrieval services are given for free, as a subscription, or on a per-use basis. Example: Google App Engine etc.

**Advantages of the public cloud model:**

* **Minimal Investment:**Because it is a pay-per-use service, there is no substantial upfront fee, making it excellent for enterprises that require immediate access to resources.
* **No setup cost:** The entire infrastructure is fully subsidized by the cloud service providers, thus there is no need to set up any hardware.
* **Infrastructure Management is not required:**Using the public cloud does not necessitate infrastructure management.
* **No maintenance:**The maintenance work is done by the service provider (Not users).
* **Dynamic Scalability:** To fulfill your company’s needs, on-demand resources are accessible.

**2. Private Cloud**

The private cloud deployment model is the exact opposite of the public cloud deployment model. It’s a one-on-one environment for a single user (customer). There is no need to share your hardware with anyone else. The distinction between private and public cloud is in how you handle all of the hardware. It is also called the “internal cloud” & it refers to the ability to access systems and services within a given border or organization. The cloud platform is implemented in a cloud-based secure environment that is protected by powerful firewalls and under the supervision of an organization’s IT department.   
The private cloud gives the greater flexibility of control over cloud resources.

**Advantages of the private cloud model:**

* **Better Control:**You are the sole owner of the property. You gain complete command over service integration, IT operations, policies, and user behavior.
* **Data Security and Privacy:** It’s suitable for storing corporate information to which only authorized staff have access. By segmenting resources within the same infrastructure, improved access and security can be achieved.
* **Supports Legacy Systems:** This approach is designed to work with legacy systems that are unable to access the public cloud.
* **Customization:**Unlike a public cloud deployment, a private cloud allows a company to tailor its solution to meet its specific needs.

**3.  Hybrid cloud**

By bridging the public and private worlds with a layer of proprietary software, hybrid cloud computing gives the best of both worlds. With a hybrid solution, you may host the app in a safe environment while taking advantage of the public cloud’s cost savings. Organizations can move data and applications between different clouds using a combination of two or more cloud deployment methods, depending on their needs.

**Advantages of the hybrid cloud model:**

* **Flexibility and control:**Businesses with more flexibility can design personalized solutions that meet their particular needs.
* **Cost:** Because public clouds provide for scalability, you’ll only be responsible for paying for the extra capacity if you require it.
* **Security:**Because data is properly separated, the chances of data theft by attackers are considerably reduced.

**4. Community cloud**

It allows systems and services to be accessible by a group of organizations. It is a distributed system that is created by integrating the services of different clouds to address the specific needs of a community, industry, or business. The infrastructure of the community could be shared between the organization which has shared concerns or tasks. It is generally managed by a third party or by the combination of one or more organizations in the community.

**Advantages of the community cloud model:**

* **Cost Effective:**It is cost-effectivebecause the cloud is shared by multiple organizations or communities.
* **Security:** Community cloud provides better security.
* **Shared resources:**It allows you to share resources, infrastructure, etc. with multiple organizations.
* **Collaboration and data sharing:**It is suitable for both collaboration and data sharing.

**5. Multi-cloud**

We’re talking about employing multiple cloud providers at the same time under this paradigm, as the name implies. It’s similar to the hybrid cloud deployment approach, which combines public and private cloud resources. Instead of merging private and public clouds, multi-cloud uses many public clouds. Although public cloud providers provide numerous tools to improve the reliability of their services, mishaps still occur. It’s quite rare that two distinct clouds would have an incident at the same moment. As a result, multi-cloud deployment improves the high availability of your services even more.

**Advantages of a multi-cloud model:**

* You can mix and match the best features of each cloud provider’s services to suit the demands of your apps, workloads, and business by choosing different cloud providers.
* **Reduced Latency:** To reduce latency and improve user experience, you can choose cloud regions and zones that are close to your clients.
* **High availability of service:** It’s quite rare that two distinct clouds would have an incident at the same moment. So, the multi-cloud deployment improves the high availability of your services.

**Sample Questions**

**Question 1. List the disadvantages of the public cloud model?**

**Solution:**

*The disadvantages of the public cloud model are:*

* *Data Security and Privacy Concerns: Because it is open to the public, it does not provide complete protection against cyber-attacks and may expose weaknesses.*
* *Issues with Reliability: Because the same server network is accessible to a wide range of users, it is susceptible to failure and outages.*
* *Limitation on Service/License: While there are numerous resources that you may share with renters, there is a limit on how much you can use.*

**Question 2. List the disadvantages of the hybrid cloud model?**

**Solution:**

*The disadvantages of the hybrid cloud model are:*

* *Maintenance: A hybrid cloud computing strategy may necessitate additional maintenance, resulting in a greater operational expense for your company.*
* *Difficult Integration: When constructing a hybrid cloud, data and application integration might be difficult. It’s also true that combining two or more infrastructures will offset a significant upfront cost.*

**Question 3. List the disadvantages of the private cloud model.**

**Solution:**

*The disadvantages of the private cloud model are :*

* *Restricted Scalability: Private clouds have restricted scalability because they are scaled within the confines of internal hosted resources.The choice of underlying hardware has an impact on scalability.*
* *Higher Cost: Due to the benefits you would receive, your investment will be higher than the public cloud(pay for software, hardware, and staffing etc).*

**Question 4. Write the examples of the following:**

**(a) Government provided cloud computing platform**

**(b) Large  scale  private  cloud  service  providers  and  the services they provide**

**Solution:**

*(a) The ‘GI Cloud,’ also known as ‘MeghRaj’ (https://cloud.gov.in).*

*(b) Google Drive, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, media fire, and other cloud-based services.*

**Question 5. What is utility computing?**

**Solution:**

*Utility computing is a service-providing paradigm in which a service provider makes computer resources and infrastructure management available to customers as needed, charging them on a per-use basis rather than a set fee.*

*The user can only pay for what they use using utility computing.It is a plug-in that is administered by an organization that determines what kind of cloud services must be deployed. The majority of businesses prefer a hybrid strategy.*

**Question 6. How to secure data while transferring?**

**Solution:**

*To keep your data safe while being transported from one location to another, be sure the encryption key used with the data you’re transferring isn’t leaking.*